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Top quark physics and EFT

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Plan

- EFT introduction
- Top examples (with EFT)
- Top fit
- PDF and EFT
- Summary

EFT introduction

Indirect detection of NP

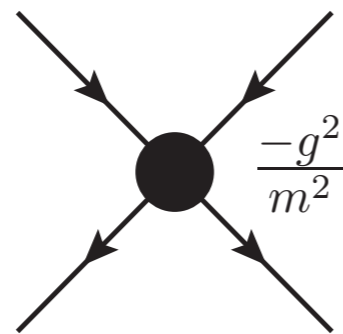
- Assumption : NP scale \gg energy probed in experiments E



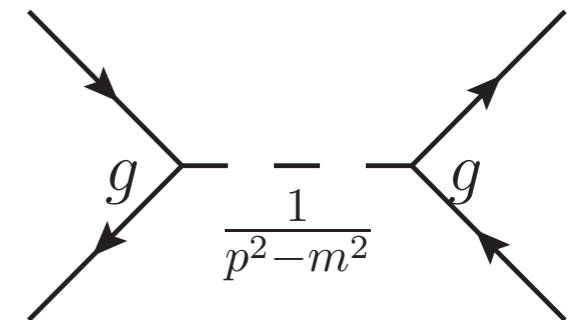
Exp. range



NP scale



$$p^2 \ll m^2$$



One assumption : $p^2 \ll m^2$

Ex : Fermi theory
$$-\frac{G_F}{\text{Sqrt}[2]} J^\mu J_\mu, \quad J_\mu = J_\mu^l + J_\mu^h, \quad J_\mu^l = \nu_l \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) l$$

Expansion of the Lagrangian

$$L^{NP} = -\frac{1}{4}V^{\mu\nu}V_{\mu\nu} + M^2V^\mu V_\mu + \sum_i g_i V_\mu J_i^\mu + h.c.$$

- if V is very heavy $-\frac{1}{4}V^{\mu\nu}V_{\mu\nu} \sim 0$
- and the EOM is $V^\mu = -\frac{1}{M^2} \sum_i g_i J_i^\mu + h.c.$

$$L_{EFT}^{NP} = -\frac{\left(\sum_i g_i J_i^\mu\right) \left(\sum_i g_i J_{\mu_i}\right)^\dagger}{M^2}$$

EFT

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_{d>4} \sum_i \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \mathcal{O}_i^d \leftarrow \text{SM fields \& sym.}$$

EFT

Parametrize any NP but an ∞ number of coefficients

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_{d>4} \sum_i \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \mathcal{O}_i^d \leftarrow \text{SM fields \& sym.}$$

- Assumption : $E_{\text{exp}} \ll \Lambda$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_i \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i^6$$

a finite number of
coefficients
=>Predictive!

- Model independent (i.e. parametrize a large class of models) : any **HEAVY** NP
- SM is the leading term : EFT for precision physics

EFT

Parametrize any NP but an ∞ number of coefficients

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_{d>4} \sum_i \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \mathcal{O}_i^d \leftarrow \text{SM fields \& sym.}$$

- Assumption : $E_{\text{exp}} \ll \Lambda$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_i \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i^6$$

measure only C_i/Λ^2

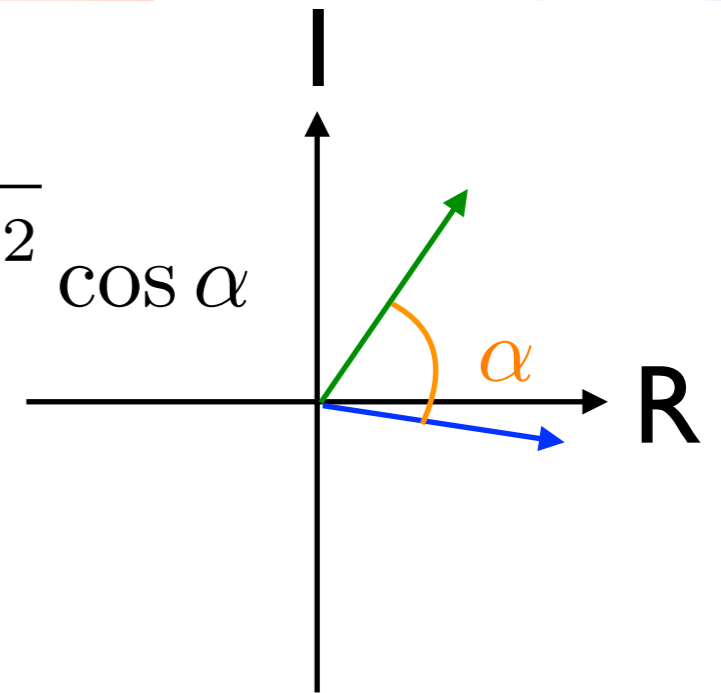
a finite number of coefficients
 \Rightarrow Predictive!

- Model independent (i.e. parametrize a large class of models) : any **HEAVY** NP
- SM is the leading term : EFT for precision physics

Interference

$$|M(x)|^2 = \underbrace{|M_{SM}(x)|^2}_{\Lambda^0} + \underbrace{2\Re(M_{SM}(x)M_{d6}^*(x))}_{\Lambda^{-2}} + \underbrace{|M_{d6}(x)|^2 + \dots}_{\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-4})}$$

$$\Re(M_{SM}(x)M_{d6}^*(x)) = \sqrt{|M_{SM}(x)|^2 |M_{d6}(x)|^2} \cos \alpha$$



Not always positive

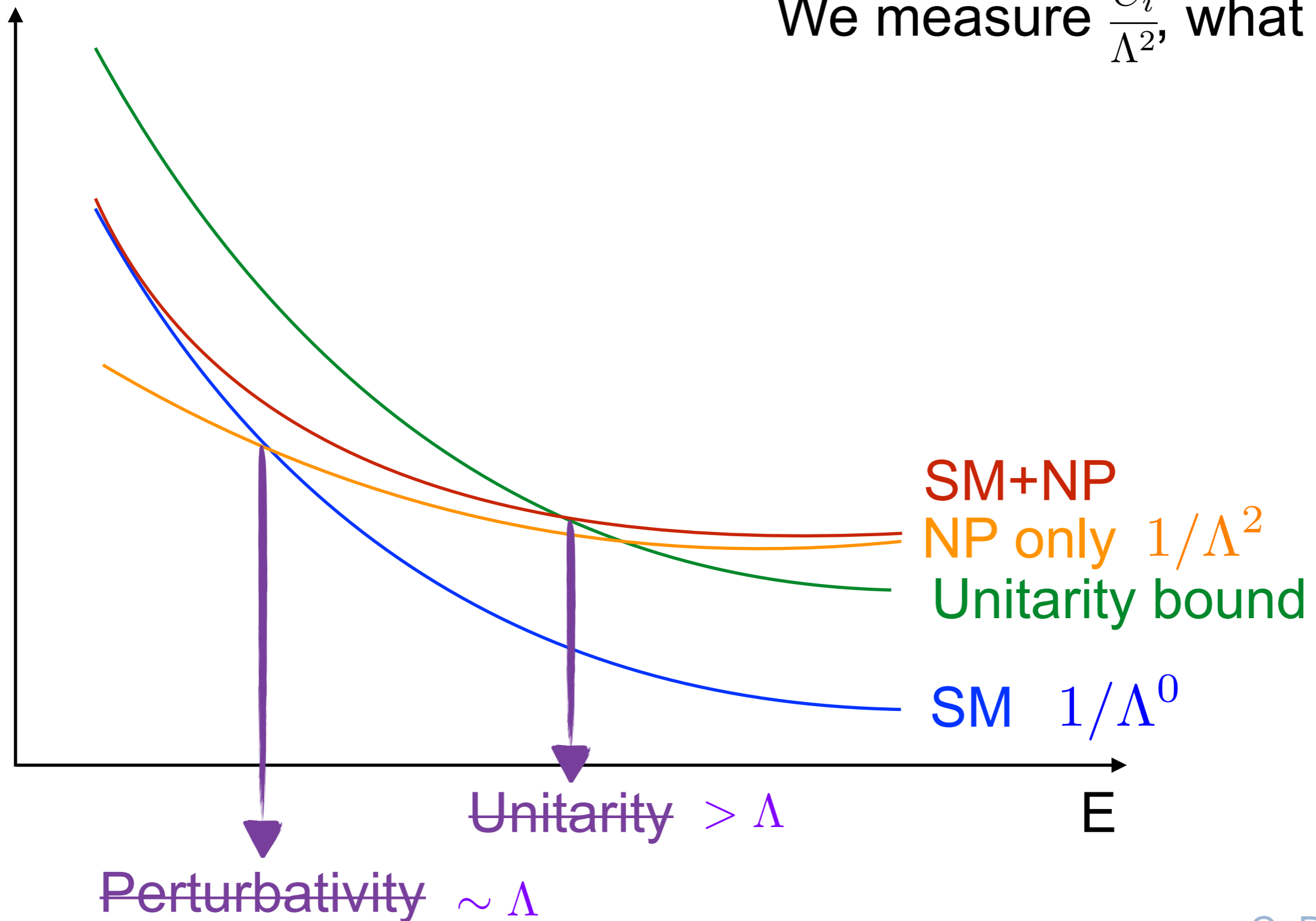
Can be suppressed

$$\sigma \propto \sum_x |M(x)|^2 \quad \text{if} \quad \begin{aligned} M_{SM}(x_1) &= 1, M_{SM}(x_2) = 0 \\ M_{d6}(x_1) &= 0, M_{d6}(x_2) = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \sigma_{int} = 0$$

Observable dependent

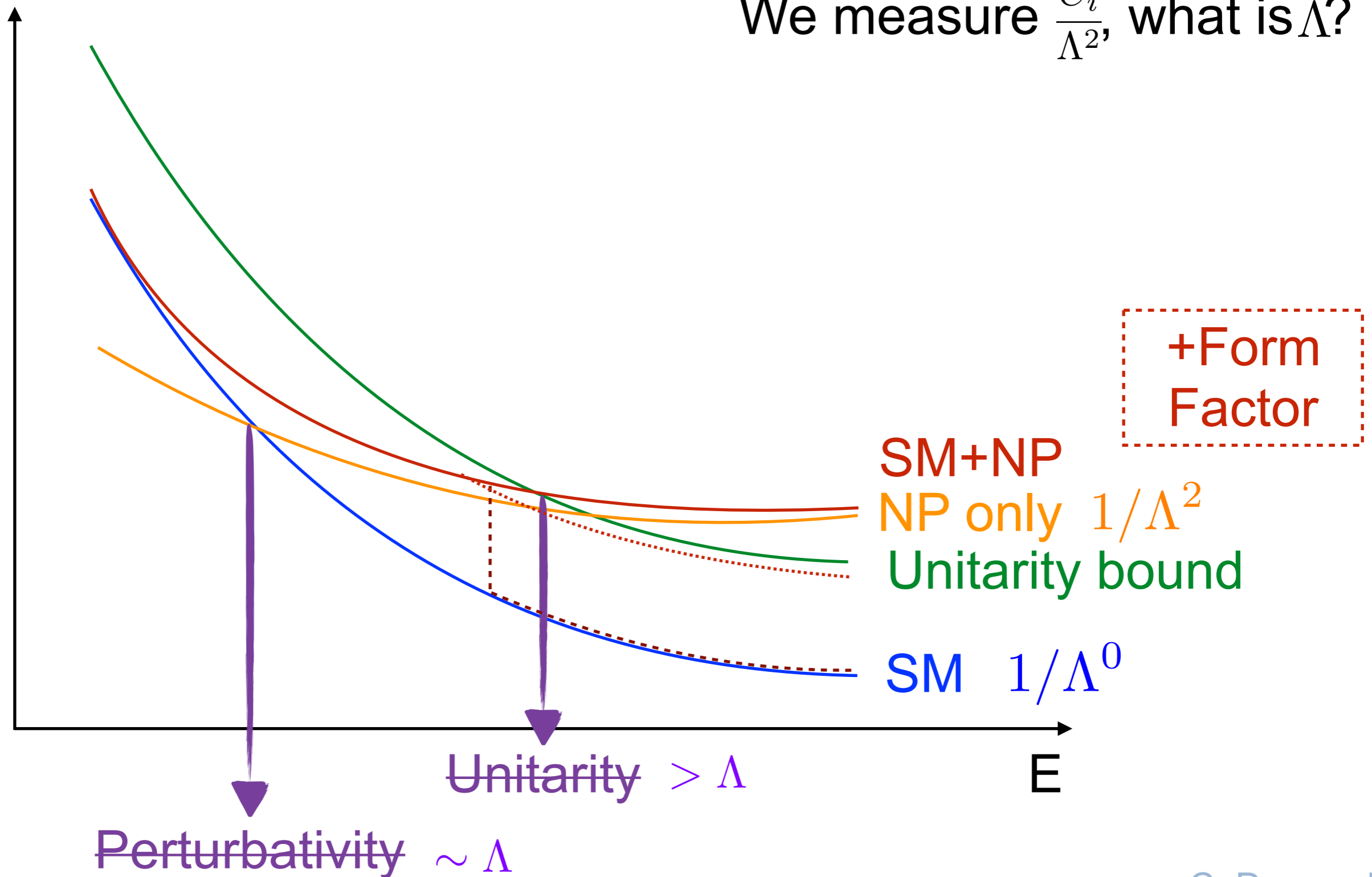
EFT & scales

We measure $\frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2}$, what is Λ ?



EFT & scales

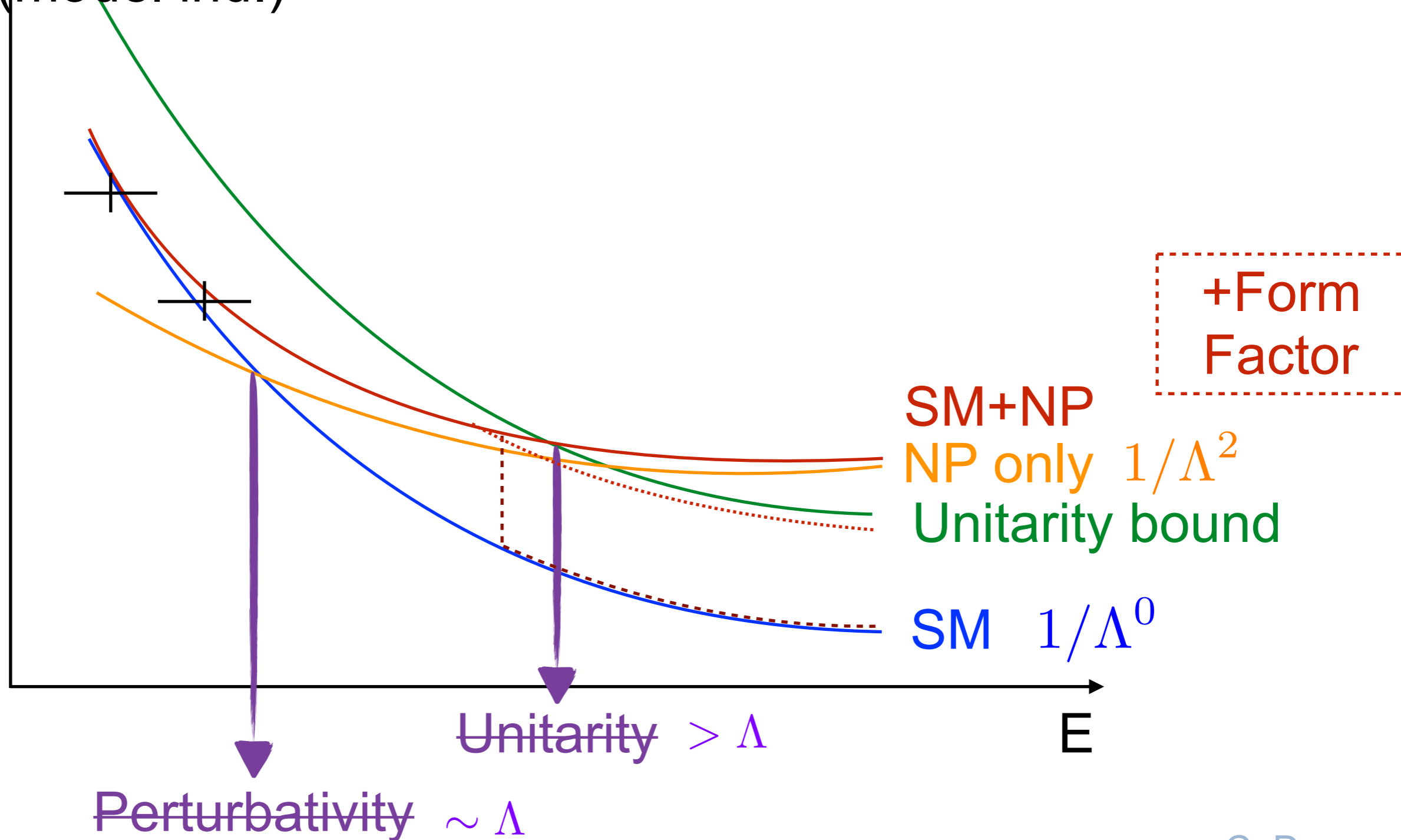
We measure $\frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2}$, what is Λ ?



EFT & scales

Precise : EFT
(model ind.)

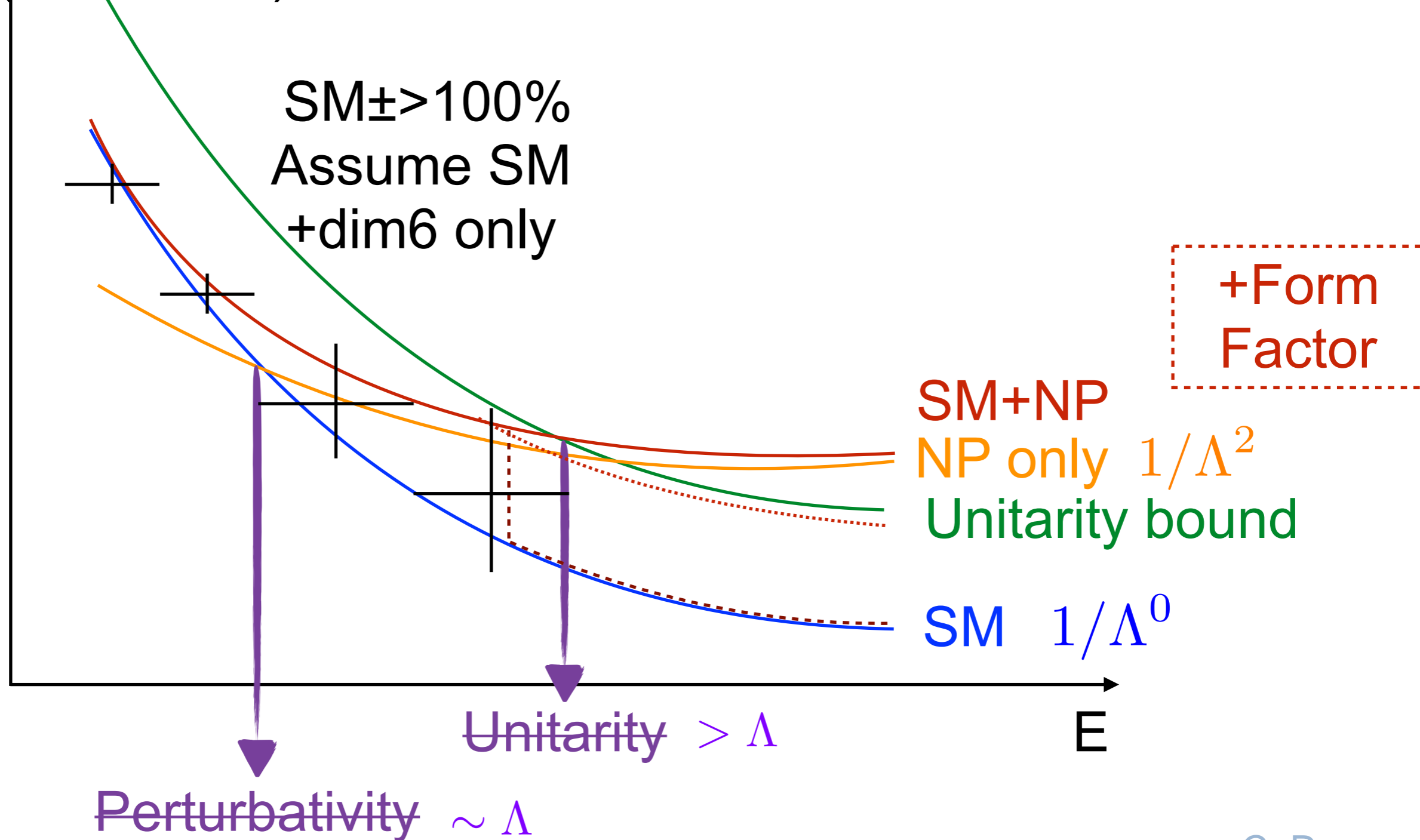
We measure $\frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2}$, what is Λ ?



EFT & scales

Precise : EFT
(model ind.)

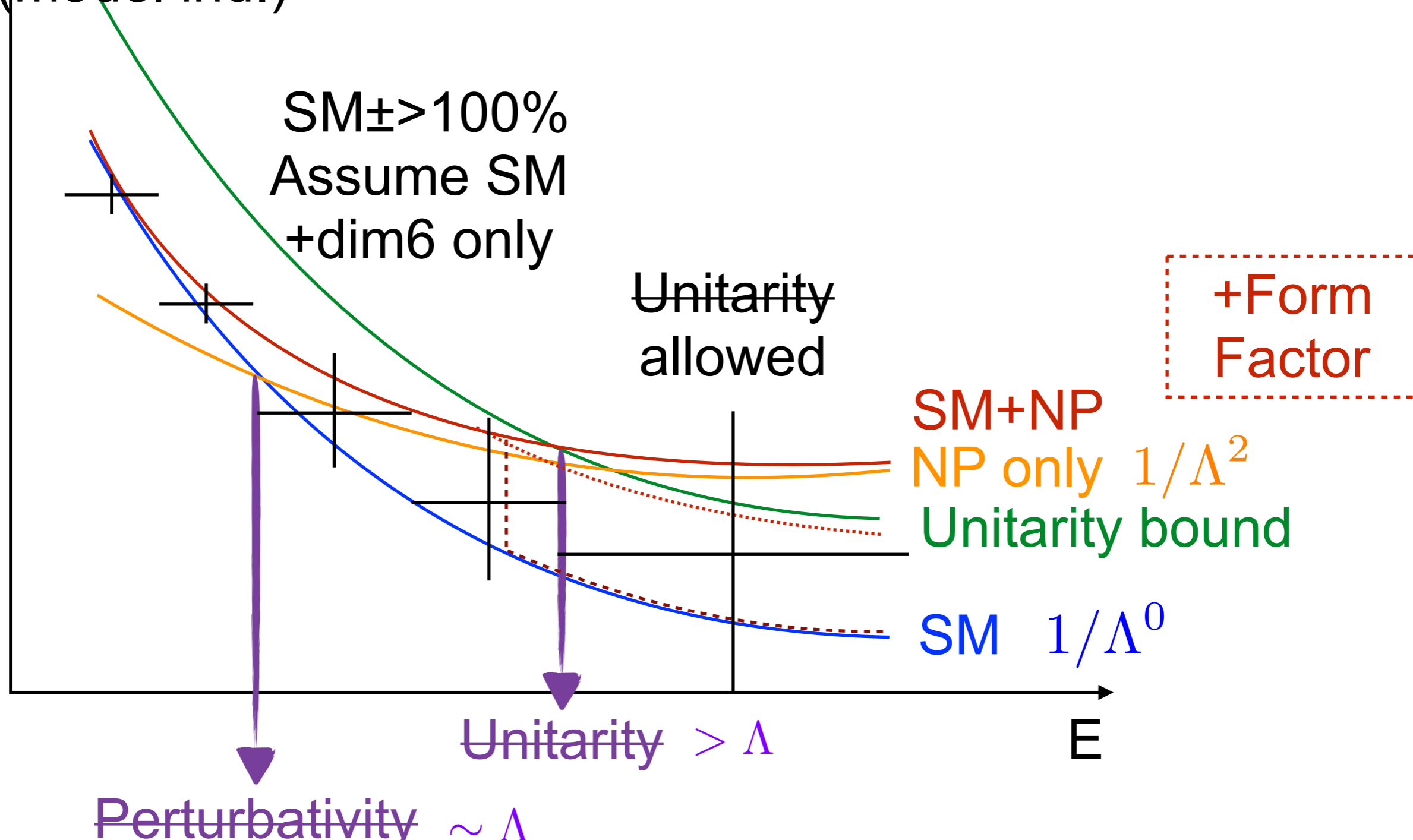
We measure $\frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2}$, what is Λ ?



EFT & scales

Precise : EFT
(model ind.)

We measure $\frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2}$, what is Λ ?



Top example

Top operators

Assume (**To be checked**) that all the **operators without top** are better **constrained** by other processes (i.e. not involving the top)

$U(2)_q \times U(2)_u \times U(2)_d$ flavour symmetry

=MFV with all F massless but t,b

four heavy quarks	11 + 2 CPV
two light and two heavy quarks	14
two heavy quarks and bosons	9 + 6 CPV
two heavy quarks and two leptons	(8 + 3 CPV) × 3 lepton flavours

top pair production

From the Warsaw basis

Two-light-two-heavy (14 d.o.f.)

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_{Qq}^{3,1} &\equiv C_{qq}^{3(ii33)} + \frac{1}{6}(C_{qq}^{1(i33i)} - C_{qq}^{3(i33i)}) \\
 c_{Qq}^{3,8} &\equiv C_{qq}^{1(i33i)} - C_{qq}^{3(i33i)} \\
 c_{Qq}^{1,1} &\equiv C_{qq}^{1(ii33)} + \frac{1}{6}C_{qq}^{1(i33i)} + \frac{1}{2}C_{qq}^{3(i33i)} \\
 c_{Qq}^{1,8} &\equiv C_{qq}^{1(i33i)} + 3C_{qq}^{3(i33i)} \\
 c_{Qu}^1 &\equiv C_{qu}^{1(33ii)} \\
 c_{Qu}^8 &\equiv C_{qu}^{8(33ii)} \\
 c_{Qd}^1 &\equiv C_{qd}^{1(33ii)} \\
 c_{Qd}^8 &\equiv C_{qd}^{8(33ii)} \\
 c_{tq}^1 &\equiv C_{qu}^{1(ii33)} \\
 c_{tq}^8 &\equiv C_{qu}^{8(ii33)} \\
 c_{tu}^1 &\equiv C_{uu}^{(ii33)} + \frac{1}{3}C_{uu}^{(i33i)} \\
 c_{tu}^8 &\equiv 2C_{uu}^{(i33i)} \quad \leftarrow \\
 c_{td}^1 &\equiv C_{ud}^{1(33ii)} \\
 c_{td}^8 &\equiv C_{ud}^{8(33ii)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Two-heavy

$$c_{tG}^{[I]} \equiv \frac{[\text{Im}]}{\text{Re}} \{ C_{uG}^{(33)} \} \quad \leftarrow$$

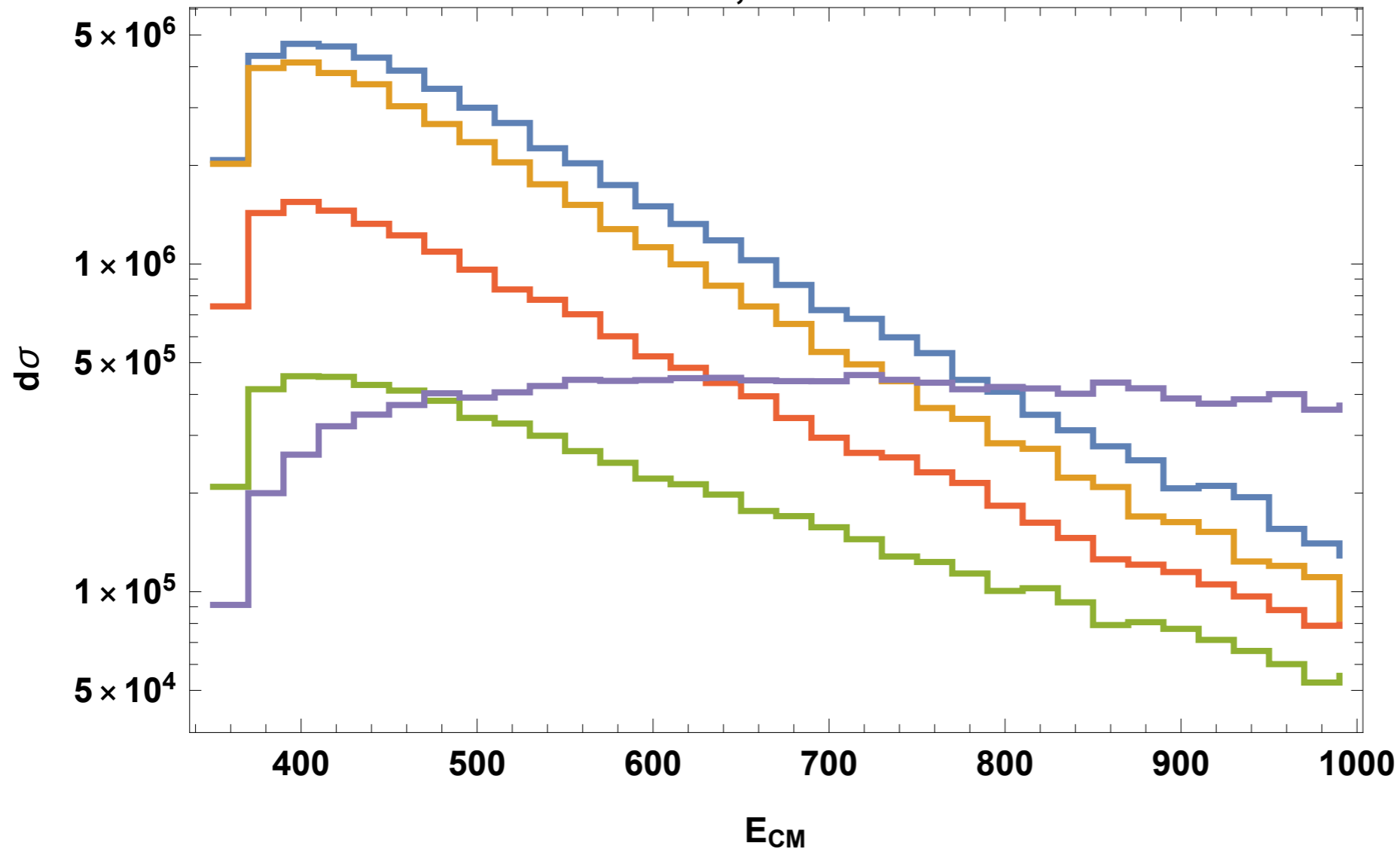
$$\begin{aligned}
 O_{qq}^{1(ijkl)} &= (\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu q_j)(\bar{q}_k \gamma_\mu q_l), \\
 O_{qq}^{3(ijkl)} &= (\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_j)(\bar{q}_k \gamma_\mu \tau^I q_l), \\
 O_{qu}^{1(ijkl)} &= (\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu q_j)(\bar{u}_k \gamma_\mu u_l), \\
 O_{qu}^{8(ijkl)} &= (\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu T^A q_j)(\bar{u}_k \gamma_\mu T^A u_l), \\
 O_{qd}^{1(ijkl)} &= (\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu q_j)(\bar{d}_k \gamma_\mu d_l), \\
 O_{qd}^{8(ijkl)} &= (\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu T^A q_j)(\bar{d}_k \gamma_\mu T^A d_l), \\
 O_{uu}^{(ijkl)} &= (\bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu u_j)(\bar{u}_k \gamma_\mu u_l), \\
 O_{ud}^{1(ijkl)} &= (\bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu u_j)(\bar{d}_k \gamma_\mu d_l), \\
 O_{ud}^{8(ijkl)} &= (\bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu T^A u_j)(\bar{d}_k \gamma_\mu T^A d_l),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\ddagger O_{uG}^{(ij)} = (\bar{q}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A u_j) \tilde{\varphi} G_{\mu\nu}^A,$$

top pair production

4F interfere only with qq

ttbar, $\Lambda=1\text{TeV}$



$$\sim \frac{s^2}{\Lambda^4}$$

$$\sim \frac{v^2 s}{\Lambda^4} \sim \frac{m_t v}{\Lambda^2}$$

$$\sim \frac{s}{\Lambda^2}$$

- **SM** — **ctG=3 (int)** — **ctu8=20 (int)**
- **ctG=3 (NP2)** — **ctu8=20 (NP2)**

Top operators

Two-heavy (9 + 6 CPV d.o.f.)

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_{t\varphi}^{[I]} &\equiv \frac{[\text{Im}]\{C_{u\varphi}^{(33)}\}}{\text{Re}\{C_{u\varphi}^{(33)}\}} \\
 c_{\varphi q}^- &\equiv C_{\varphi q}^{1(33)} - C_{\varphi q}^{3(33)} \\
 c_{\varphi Q}^3 &\equiv C_{\varphi q}^{3(33)} \\
 c_{\varphi t} &\equiv C_{\varphi u}^{(33)} \\
 c_{\varphi tb}^{[I]} &\equiv \frac{[\text{Im}]\{C_{\varphi ud}^{(33)}\}}{\text{Re}\{C_{\varphi ud}^{(33)}\}} \\
 c_{tW}^{[I]} &\equiv \frac{[\text{Im}]\{C_{uW}^{(33)}\}}{\text{Re}\{C_{uW}^{(33)}\}} \\
 c_{tZ}^{[I]} &\equiv \frac{[\text{Im}]\{-s_W C_{uB}^{(33)} + c_W C_{uW}^{(33)}\}}{\text{Re}\{-s_W C_{uB}^{(33)} + c_W C_{uW}^{(33)}\}} \\
 c_{bW}^{[I]} &\equiv \frac{[\text{Im}]\{C_{dW}^{(33)}\}}{\text{Re}\{C_{dW}^{(33)}\}} \\
 c_{tG}^{[I]} &\equiv \frac{[\text{Im}]\{C_{uG}^{(33)}\}}{\text{Re}\{C_{uG}^{(33)}\}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Two-heavy-two-lepton (8 + 3 CPV)

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_{Ql}^{3(\ell)} &\equiv C_{lq}^{3(\ell\ell 33)} \\
 c_{Ql}^{-\ell} &\equiv C_{lq}^{1(\ell\ell 33)} - C_{lq}^{3(\ell\ell 33)} \\
 c_{Qe}^{(\ell)} &\equiv C_{eq}^{(\ell\ell 33)} \\
 c_{tl}^{(\ell)} &\equiv C_{lu}^{(\ell\ell 33)} \\
 c_{te}^{(\ell)} &\equiv C_{eu}^{(\ell\ell 33)} \\
 c_t^{S[I](\ell)} &\equiv \frac{[\text{Im}]\{C_{lequ}^{1(\ell\ell 33)}\}}{\text{Re}\{C_{lequ}^{1(\ell\ell 33)}\}} \\
 c_t^{T[I](\ell)} &\equiv \frac{[\text{Im}]\{C_{lequ}^{3(\ell\ell 33)}\}}{\text{Re}\{C_{lequ}^{3(\ell\ell 33)}\}} \\
 c_b^{S[I](\ell)} &\equiv \frac{[\text{Im}]\{C_{ledq}^{(\ell\ell 33)}\}}{\text{Re}\{C_{ledq}^{(\ell\ell 33)}\}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Top
leptonic
decay

0 if $m_b=0$

From the Warsaw basis

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ddagger O_{u\varphi}^{(ij)} &= \bar{q}_i u_j \tilde{\varphi} (\varphi^\dagger \varphi), \\
 O_{\varphi q}^{1(ij)} &= (\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{iD}_\mu \varphi) (\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu q_j), \\
 O_{\varphi q}^{3(ij)} &= (\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{iD}_\mu^I \varphi) (\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_j), \\
 O_{\varphi u}^{(ij)} &= (\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{iD}_\mu \varphi) (\bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu u_j), \\
 \ddagger O_{\varphi ud}^{(ij)} &= (\tilde{\varphi}^\dagger iD_\mu \varphi) (\bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu d_j), \\
 \ddagger O_{uW}^{(ij)} &= (\bar{q}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \tau^I u_j) \tilde{\varphi} W_{\mu\nu}^I, \\
 \ddagger O_{dW}^{(ij)} &= (\bar{q}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \tau^I d_j) \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I, \\
 \ddagger O_{uB}^{(ij)} &= (\bar{q}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_j) \tilde{\varphi} B_{\mu\nu}, \\
 \ddagger O_{uG}^{(ij)} &= (\bar{q}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A u_j) \tilde{\varphi} G_{\mu\nu}^A,
 \end{aligned}$$

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

(SM-like) Top decay

$$t \rightarrow bW \quad \mathcal{O}_{\phi q}^{(3)} = i (\phi^\dagger \tau^i D_\mu \phi) (\bar{Q} \gamma^\mu \tau^i Q) + h.c.$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{tW} = \bar{Q} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \tau^i t \tilde{\phi} W_i^{\mu\nu}.$$

$$\mathcal{O}^{\phi M} = \mathcal{O}^{\bar{Q} \tau^i \phi M_i^s}.$$

C. Zhang, S Willenbrock, PRD83, 034008

$$t \rightarrow b l \nu_l \quad \mathcal{O}_{ql}^{(3)} = (\bar{Q} \gamma^\mu \tau^i Q) (\bar{l} \gamma_\mu \tau^i l)$$

J.A. Aguilar-Saavedra, NPB843, 683

+ one four-fermion operator for the hadronic decay

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \Sigma |M|^2 &= \frac{V_{tb}^2 g^4 u (m_t^2 - u)}{2(s - m_W^2)^2} \left(1 + 2 \frac{C_{\phi q}^{(3)} v^2}{V_{tb} \Lambda^2} \right) + \frac{4\sqrt{2} \text{Re} C_{tW} V_{tb} m_t m_W}{\Lambda^2} \frac{g^2 s u}{(s - m_W^2)^2} \\ &+ \frac{4C_{ql}^{(3)}}{\Lambda^2} \frac{g^2 u (m_t^2 - u)}{s - m_W^2} + \mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-4}) \end{aligned}$$

Width, W helicities and ...

$$\frac{\Gamma(t \rightarrow be^+\nu_e)}{\text{GeV}} = 0.1541 + \left[0.019 \frac{C_{\phi q}^{(3)}}{\Lambda^2} + 0.026 \frac{C_{tW}}{\Lambda^2} + 0 \frac{C_{ql}^{(3)}}{\Lambda^2} \right] \text{TeV}^2$$

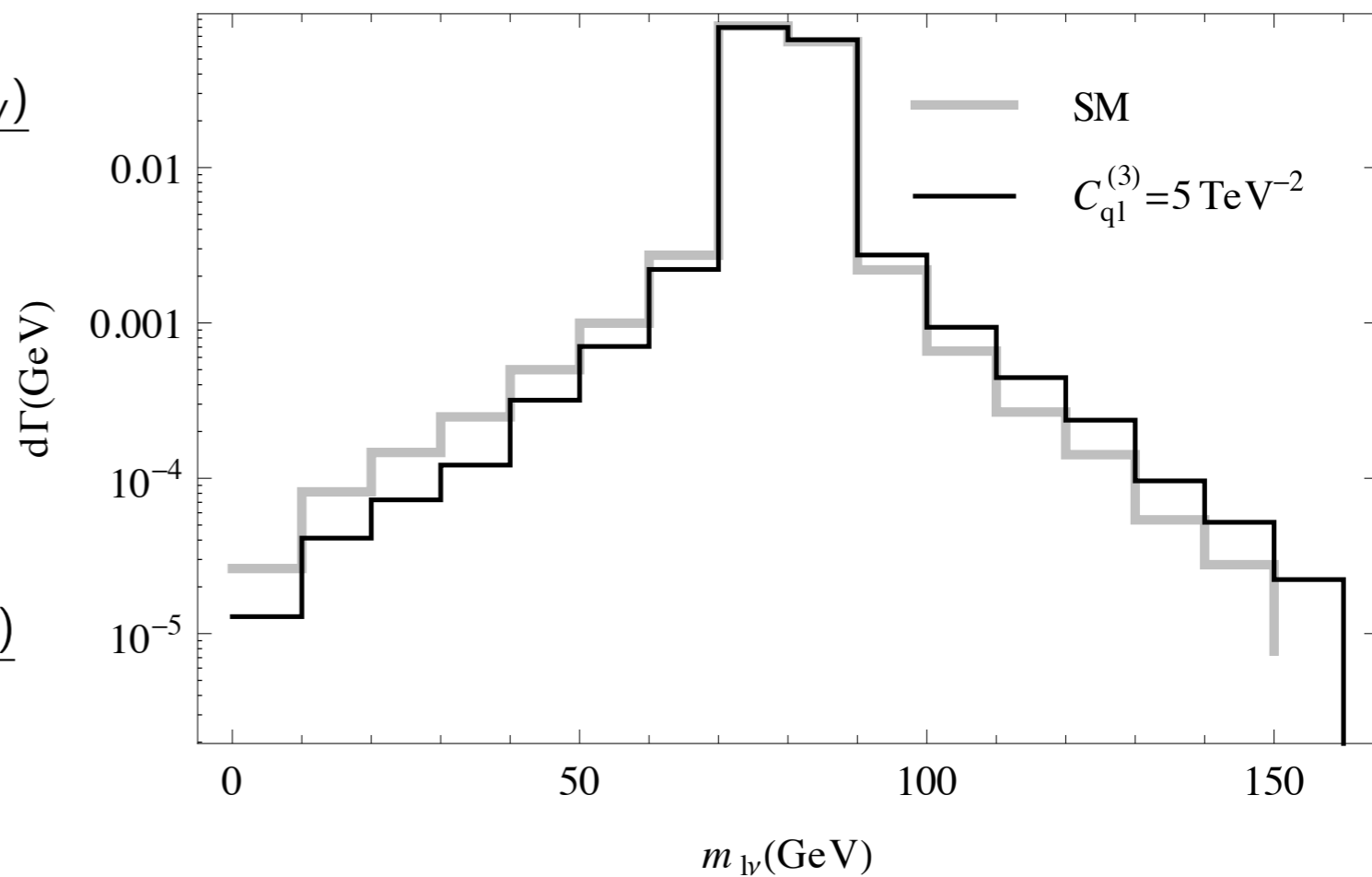
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma} \frac{d\Gamma}{d\cos\theta} = \frac{3}{8} (1 + \cos\theta)^2 F_R + \frac{3}{8} (1 - \cos\theta)^2 F_L + \frac{3}{4} \sin^2\theta F_0$$

$$F_0 = \frac{m_t^2}{m_t^2 + 2m_W^2} - \frac{4\sqrt{2}\text{Re}C_{tW}v^2}{\Lambda^2 V_{tb}} \frac{m_t m_W (m_t^2 - m_W^2)}{(m_t^2 + 2m_W^2)^2}$$

$$F_L = \frac{2m_W^2}{m_t^2 + 2m_W^2} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}\text{Re}C_{tW}v^2}{\Lambda^2 V_{tb}} \frac{m_t m_W (m_t^2 - m_W^2)}{(m_t^2 + 2m_W^2)^2}$$

$$F_R = 0$$

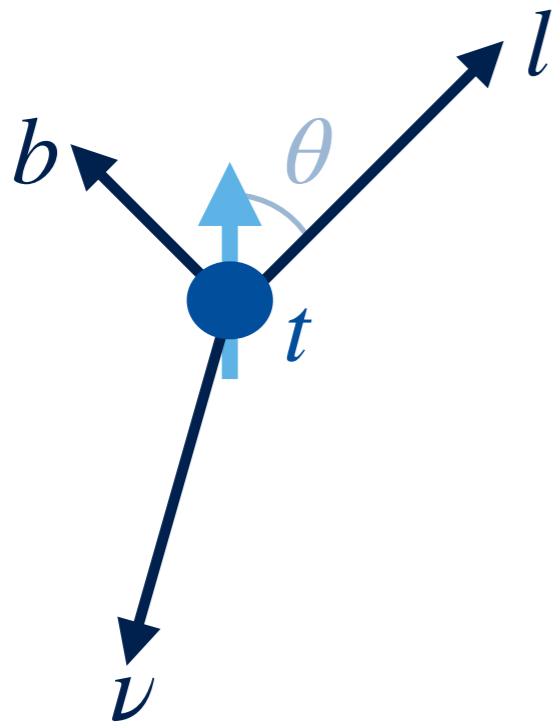
$$\frac{1}{2} \sum |M|^2 = \frac{V_{tb}^2 g^4 u (m_t^2 - u)}{2(s - m_W^2)^2} + \frac{4C_{ql}^{(3)}}{\Lambda^2} \frac{g^2 u (m_t^2 - u)}{s - m_W^2}$$



Single top

The top quark is

- one of the least known particles
- more sensitive to many dim-6 operators due to its mass



$$\frac{\Gamma_{\uparrow}}{\Gamma} = \frac{1 + A_i \cos \theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_{\downarrow}}{\Gamma} = \frac{1 - A_i \cos \theta}{2}$$

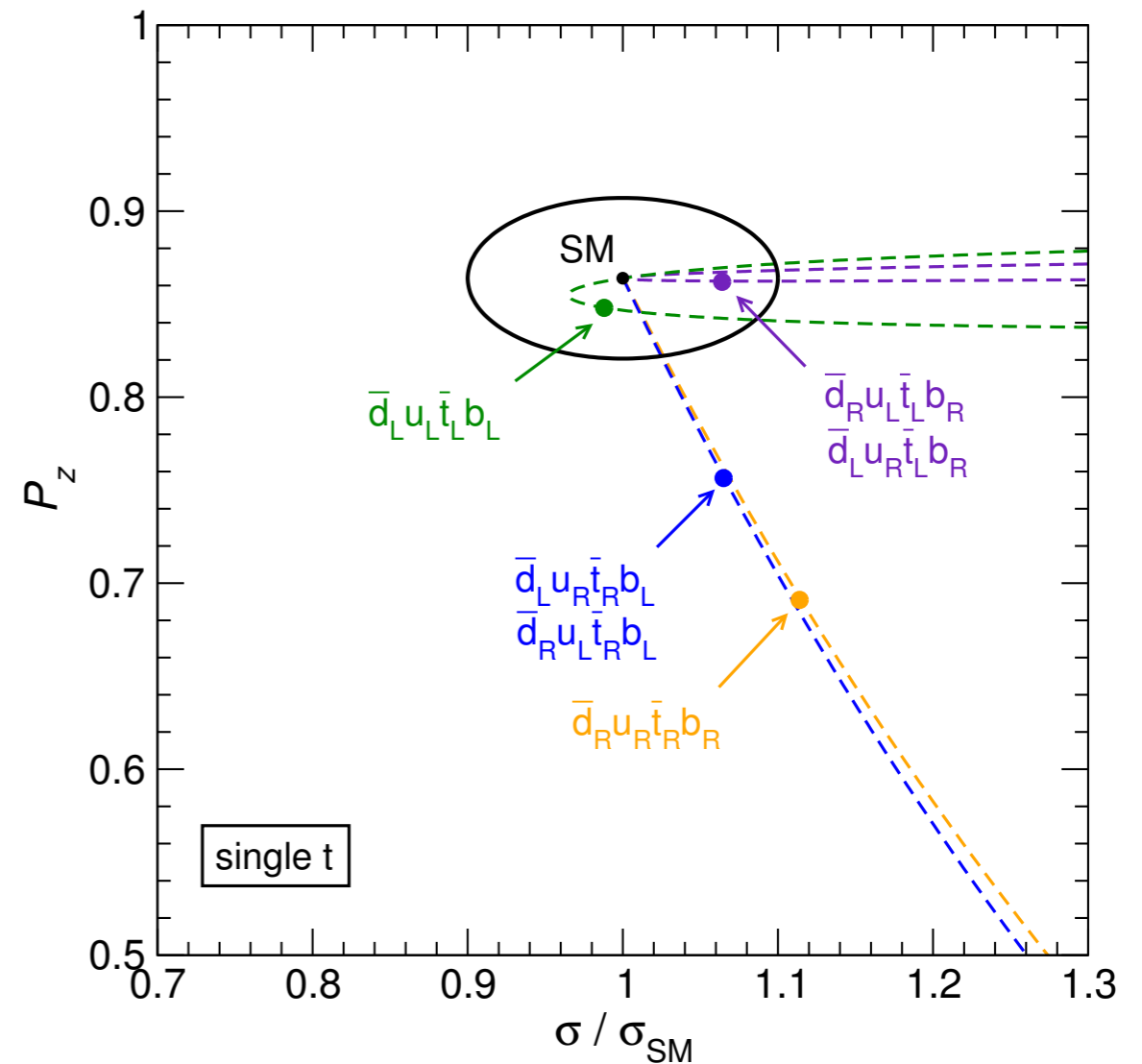
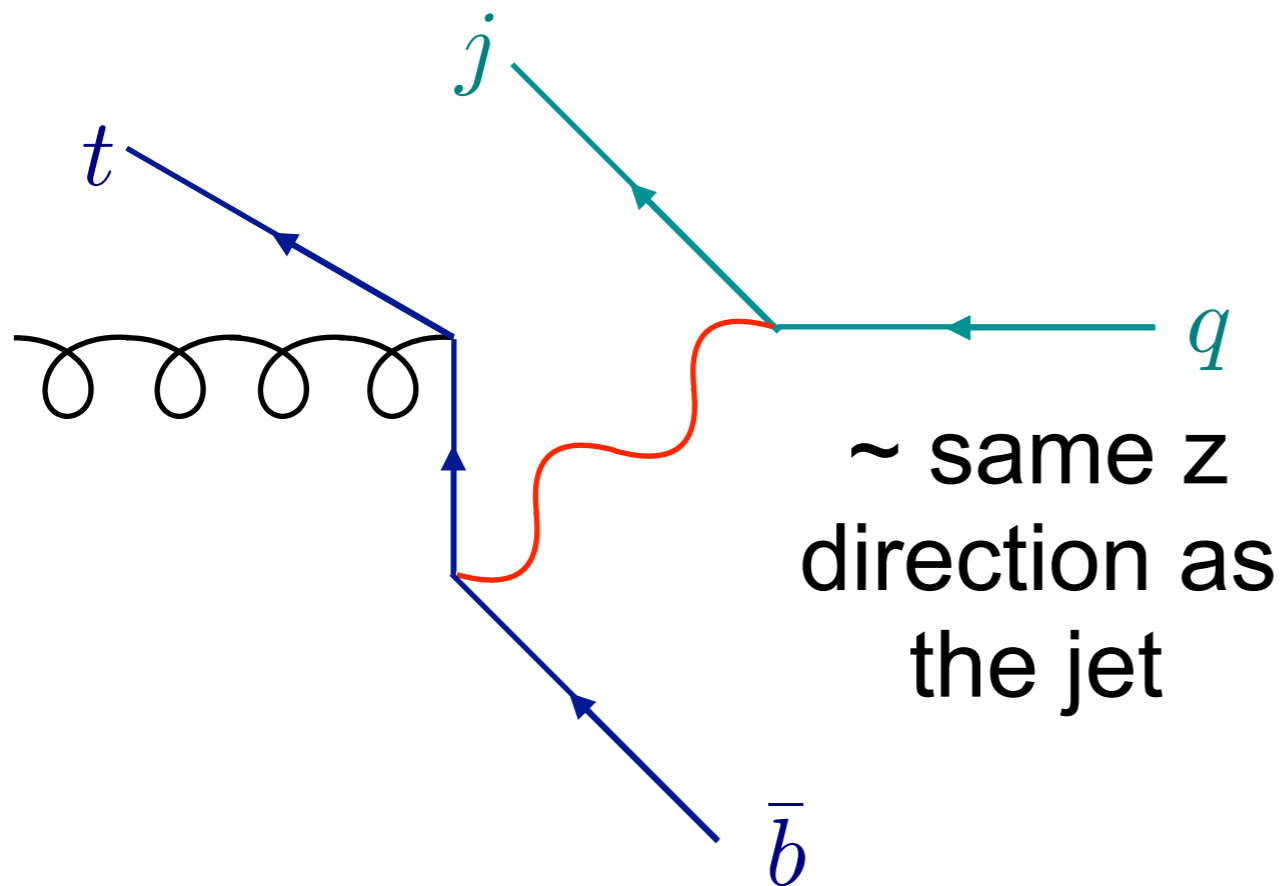
$$A_l = A_d = 1, A_u = A_{\nu} = -0.31$$

Single top

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \left[C_{qq} (\bar{t}_L \gamma^\mu b_L) (\bar{d}_L \gamma_\mu u_L) + C_{du} (\bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu b_R) (\bar{d}_R \gamma_\mu u_R) + C_{qu} (\bar{t}_R b_L) (\bar{d}_L u_R) \right. \\ \left. + C_{qd} (\bar{t}_L b_R) (\bar{d}_R u_L) - C_{qud_R} (\bar{t}_R b_L) (\bar{d}_R u_L) - C_{qud_L} (\bar{t}_L b_R) (\bar{d}_L u_R) \right] + \text{h.c.}$$

In the top rest frame

$$\hat{z} = \frac{\vec{p}_j}{|\vec{p}_j|}, \quad \hat{y} = \frac{\vec{p}_j \times \vec{p}_q}{|\vec{p}_j \times \vec{p}_q|}, \quad \hat{x} = \hat{y} \times \hat{z}$$



Interference

$$|M(x)|^2 = \underbrace{|M_{SM}(x)|^2}_{\Lambda^0} + \underbrace{2\Re(M_{SM}(x)M_{d6}^*(x))}_{\Lambda^{-2}} + \underbrace{|M_{d6}(x)|^2 + \dots}_{\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-4})}$$

$\approx / = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \approx / = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \approx / = 0$

Ex : FCNC such as tt

JHEP 1510 (2015) 146

SM $4.045 \pm 0.007 \cdot 10^{-15}$ $\begin{matrix} +0.2\% & +0.9\% \\ -0.8\% & -1.0\% \end{matrix}$ pb at 13 TeV

$\mathcal{O}_{RR} = [\bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu u_R] [\bar{t}_R \gamma_\mu u_R]$ up to 0.5 pb

Phys.Lett. B703 (2011) 306-309

Top FCNC

Coefficient	LO		NLO	
	σ [fb]	Scale uncertainty	σ [fb]	Scale uncertainty
$C_{u\varphi}^{(13)} = 3.5$	2603	+13.0% -11.0%	3858	+7.4% -6.7%
$C_{uG}^{(13)} = 0.04$	40.1	+16.5% -13.2%	50.7	+4.0% -5.2%
$C_{u\varphi}^{(23)} = 3.5$	171	+9.7% -8.7%	310	+7.3% -6.3%
$C_{uG}^{(23)} = 0.09$	9.53	+11.0% -9.7%	16.6	+5.5% -5.1%

$$qg \rightarrow tB$$

$$B = \gamma, Z, h$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2} O_i + H.c.$$

Small when constraints from $ug \rightarrow t$ are taken into account

$$O_{\varphi q}^{(3,i+3)} = i \left(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I \varphi \right) (\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu \tau^I Q)$$

$$O_{\varphi q}^{(1,i+3)} = i \left(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi \right) (\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu Q)$$

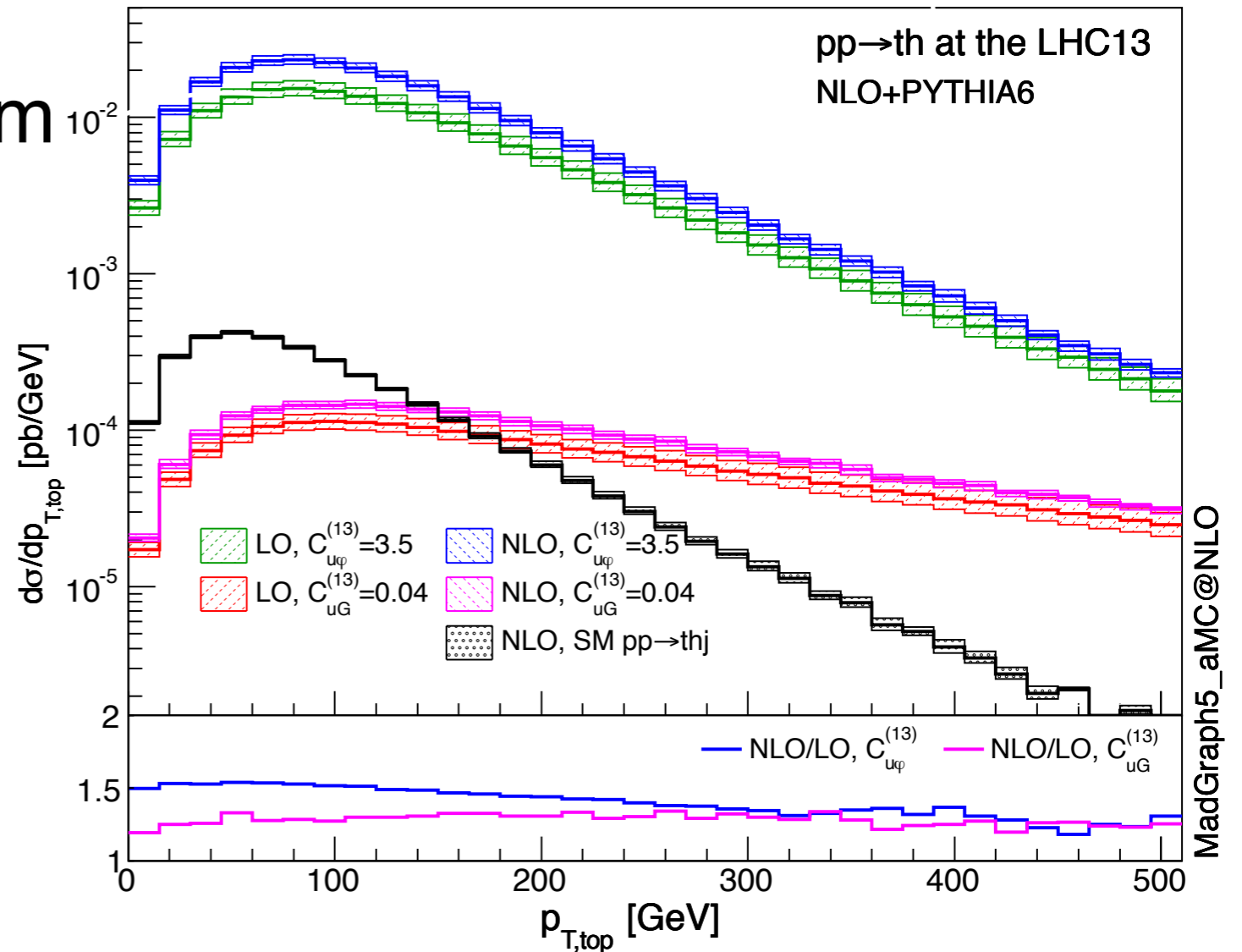
$$O_{\varphi u}^{(i+3)} = i \left(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi \right) (\bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu t)$$

$$O_{uB}^{(i3)} = g_Y (\bar{q}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} t) \tilde{\varphi} B_{\mu\nu},$$

$$O_{uG}^{(i3)} = g_s (\bar{q}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A t) \tilde{\varphi} G_{\mu\nu}^A,$$

$$O_{uW}^{(i3)} = g_W (\bar{q}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \tau^I t) \tilde{\varphi} W_{\mu\nu}^I$$

$$O_{u\varphi}^{(i3)} = (\varphi^\dagger \varphi) (\bar{q}_i t) \tilde{\varphi}$$



Top fit

Data

Process	Dataset	\sqrt{s}	Info	Observables	N_{dat}	Ref
$t\bar{t}$	ATLAS_tt_8TeV_1jets	8 TeV	lepton+jets	$d\sigma/d y_t $, $d\sigma/dp_t^T$, $d\sigma/dm_{t\bar{t}}$, $d\sigma/d y_{t\bar{t}} $	5, 8, 7, 5	[92]
$t\bar{t}$	CMS_tt_8TeV_1jets	8 TeV	lepton+jets	$d\sigma/dy_t$, $d\sigma/dp_t^T$, $d\sigma/dm_{t\bar{t}}$, $d\sigma/dy_{t\bar{t}}$	10, 8, 7, 10	[93]
$t\bar{t}$	CMS_tt2D_8TeV_dilep	8 TeV	dileptons	$d^2\sigma/dy_t dp_t^T$, $d^2\sigma/dy_t dm_{t\bar{t}}$, $d^2\sigma/dp_{t\bar{t}}^T dm_{t\bar{t}}$, $d^2\sigma/dy_{t\bar{t}} dm_{t\bar{t}}$	16, 16, 16, 16	[94]
$t\bar{t}$	CMS_tt_13TeV_1jets	13 TeV	lepton+jets	$d\sigma/d y_t $, $d\sigma/dp_t^T$, $d\sigma/dm_{t\bar{t}}$, $d\sigma/d y_{t\bar{t}} $	7, 9, 8, 6	[97]
$t\bar{t}$	CMS_tt_13TeV_1jets2	13 TeV	lepton+jets	$d\sigma/d y_t $, $d\sigma/dp_t^T$, $d\sigma/dm_{t\bar{t}}$, $d\sigma/d y_{t\bar{t}} $	11, 12, 10, 10	[99]
$t\bar{t}$	CMS_tt_13TeV_dilep	13 TeV	dileptons	$d\sigma/dy_t$, $d\sigma/dp_t^T$, $d\sigma/dm_{t\bar{t}}$, $d\sigma/dy_{t\bar{t}}$	8, 6, 6, 8	[100]
$t\bar{t}$	ATLAS_WhelF_8TeV	8 TeV	W helicity fract	F_0, F_L, F_R	3	[95]
$t\bar{t}$	CMS_WhelF_8TeV	8 TeV	W helicity fract	F_0, F_L, F_R	3	[96]

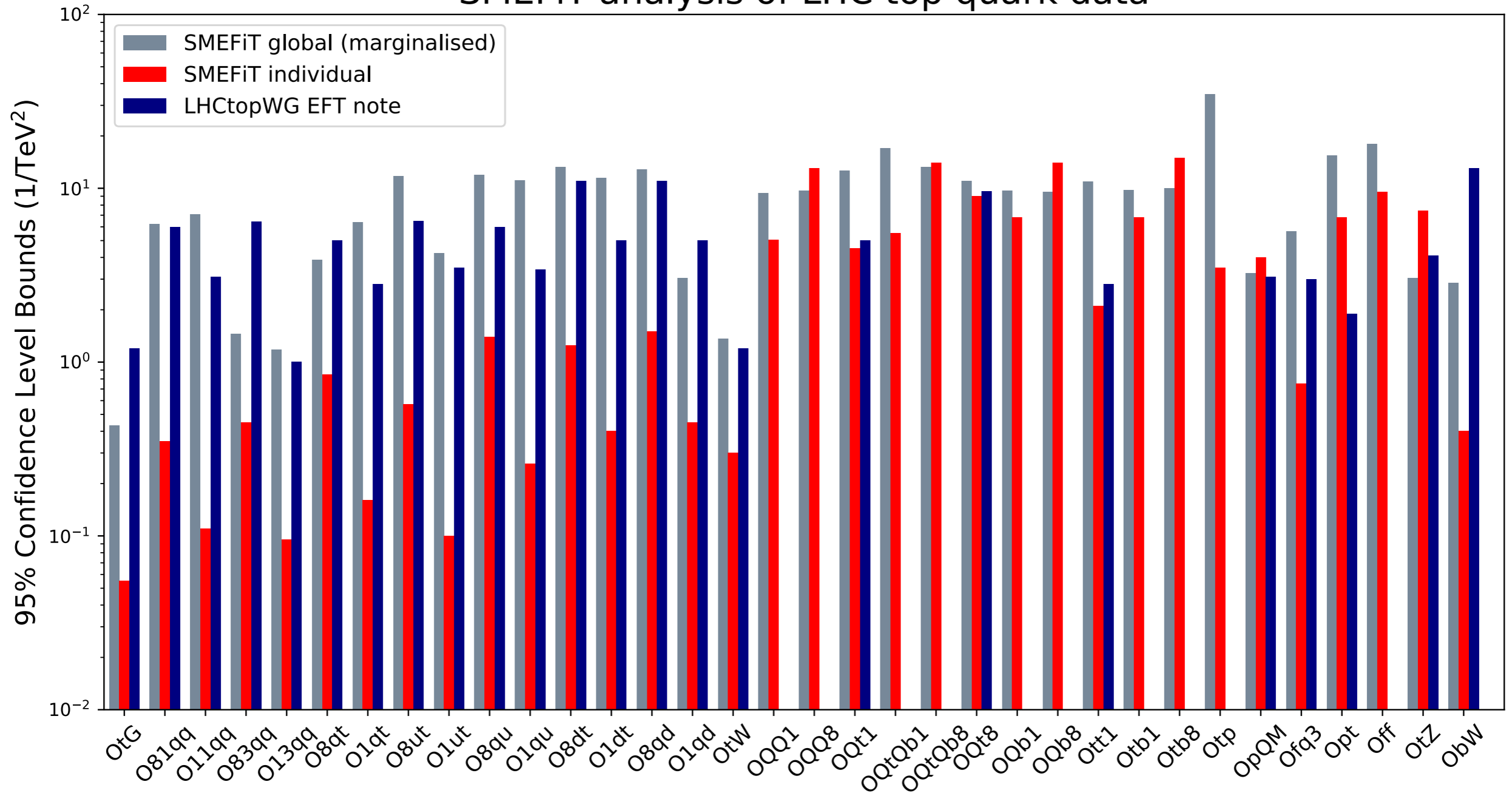
Only one distribution per measurement (correlation)

Data

Process	Dataset	\sqrt{s}	Info	Observables	N_{dat}	Ref
$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$	CMS_ttbb_13TeV	13 TeV	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})$	1	[101]
$t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$	CMS_tttt_13TeV	13 TeV	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})$	1	[102]
$t\bar{t}Z$	CMS_ttZ_8_13TeV	8+13 TeV	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}Z)$	2	[103, 104]
$t\bar{t}Z$	ATLAS_ttZ_8_13TeV	8+13 TeV	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}Z)$	2	[105, 106]
$t\bar{t}W$	CMS_ttW_8_13TeV	8+13 TeV	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}W)$	2	[103, 104]
$t\bar{t}W$	ATLAS_ttW_8_13TeV	8+13 TeV	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}W)$	2	[105, 106]
$t\bar{t}H$	CMS_tth_13TeV	13 TeV	signal strength	$\mu_{t\bar{t}H}$	1	[107]
$t\bar{t}H$	ATLAS_tth_13TeV	13 TeV	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}H)$	1	[108]

Global top Fit

SMEFiT analysis of LHC top quark data



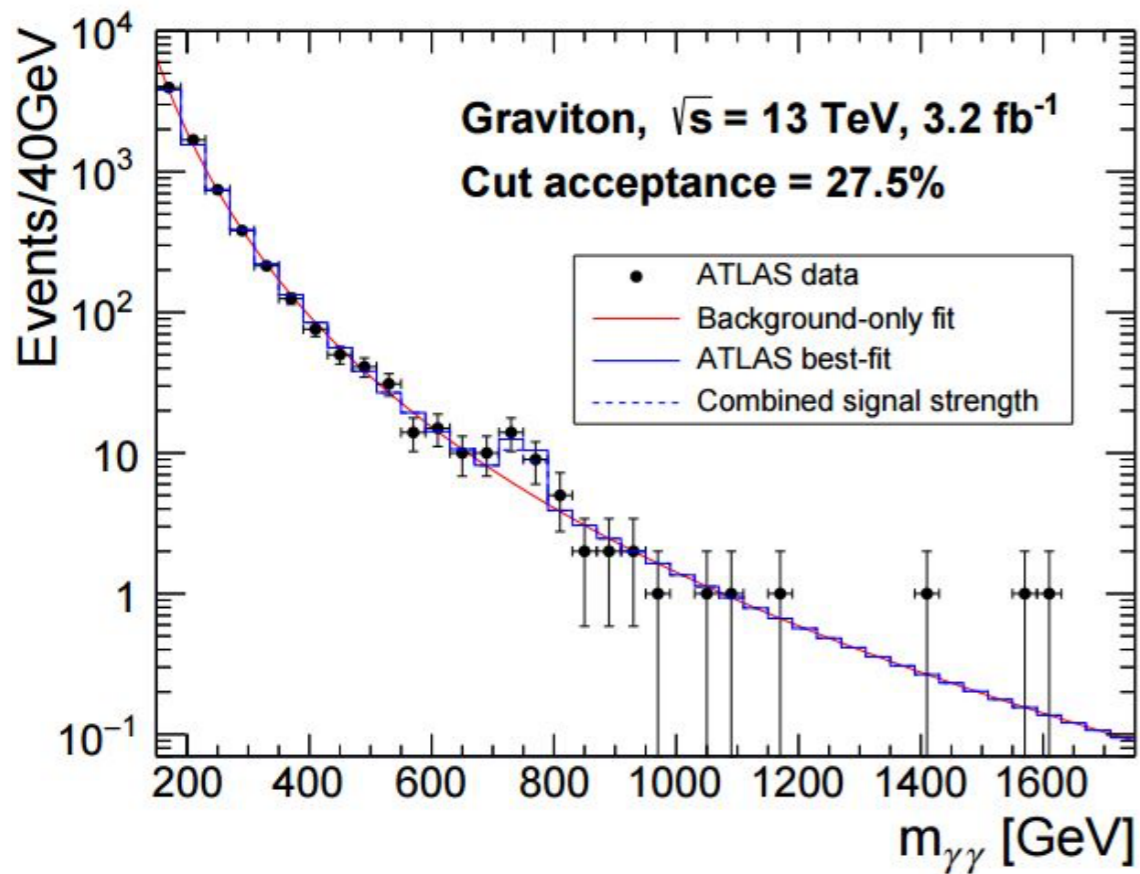
Marg. less constrained than ind.

EFT and PDF

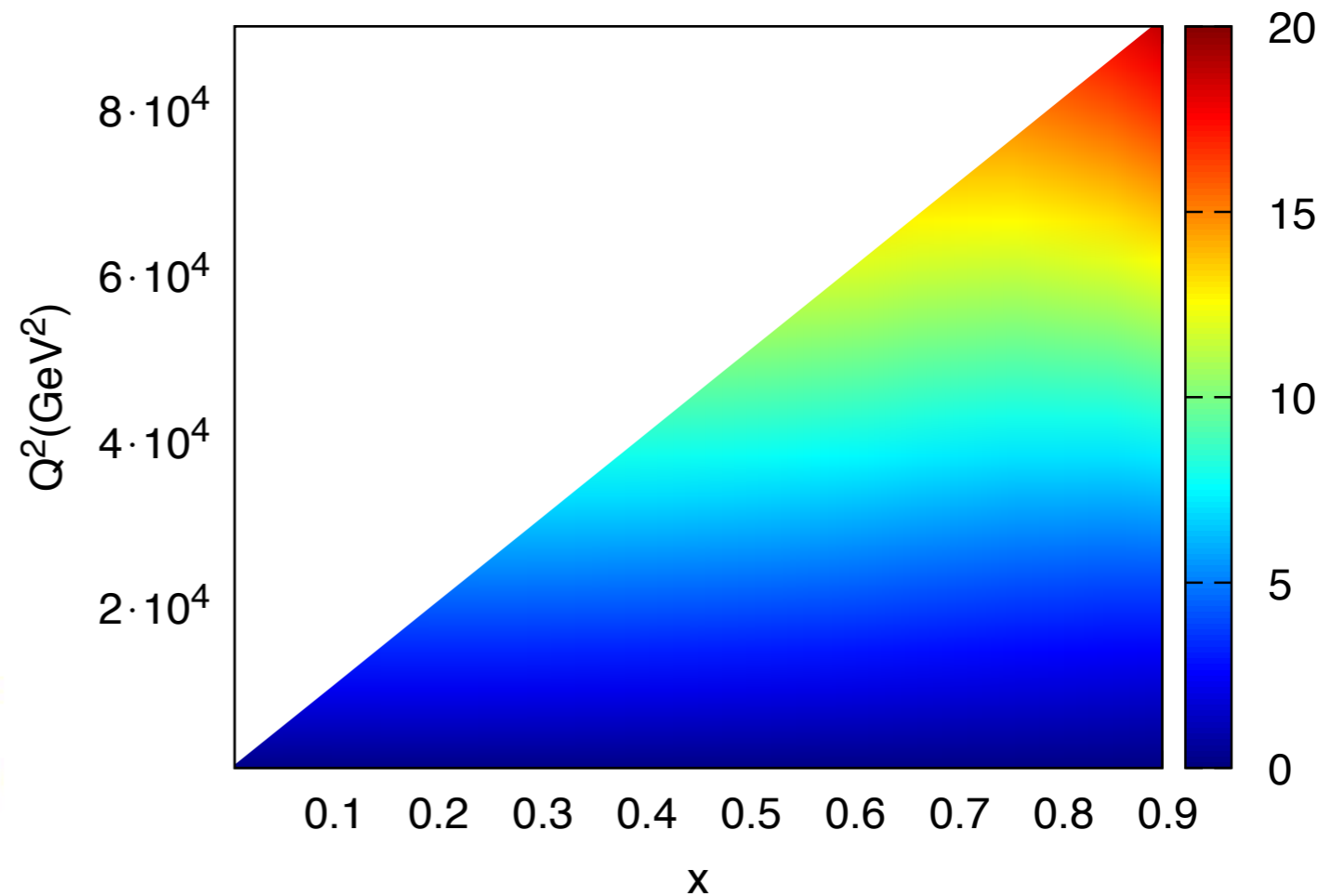
EFT and PDF

1905.05215 with S. Carrazza, S. Iranipour, J. Rojo and M. Ubiali

$$\mathcal{O}_{lq} = (\bar{l}_R \gamma^\mu l_R) (\bar{q}_R \gamma_\mu q_R), \quad q = u, d, s, c,$$



BP1: $a_u=a_c=+0.28$, $a_d=a_s=-0.10$

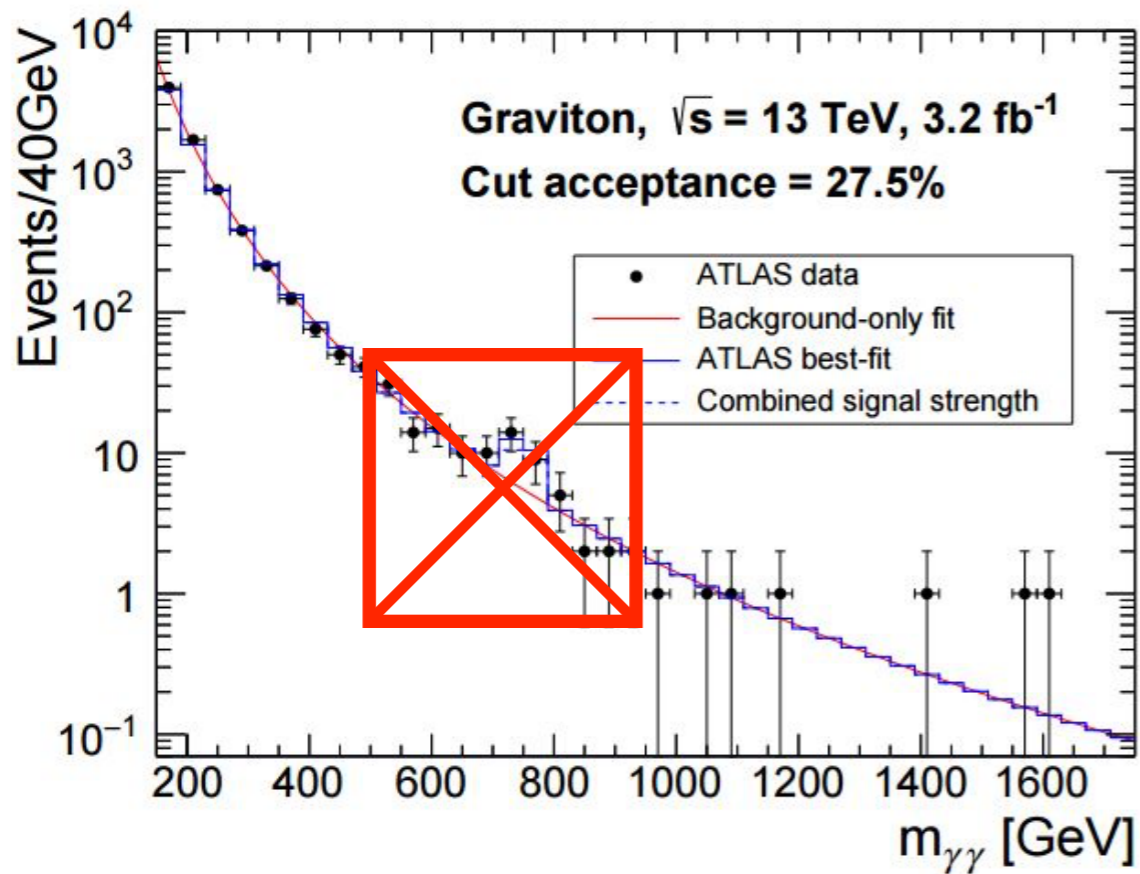


$$\Delta F_2^{\text{smeft}} \supset \frac{x}{12e^4} \left(4a_u e^2 \frac{Q^2}{\Lambda^2} (1 + 4K_Z s_W^4) + 3a_u^2 \frac{Q^4}{\Lambda^4} \right) \times (u(x, Q^2) + \bar{u}(x, Q^2))$$

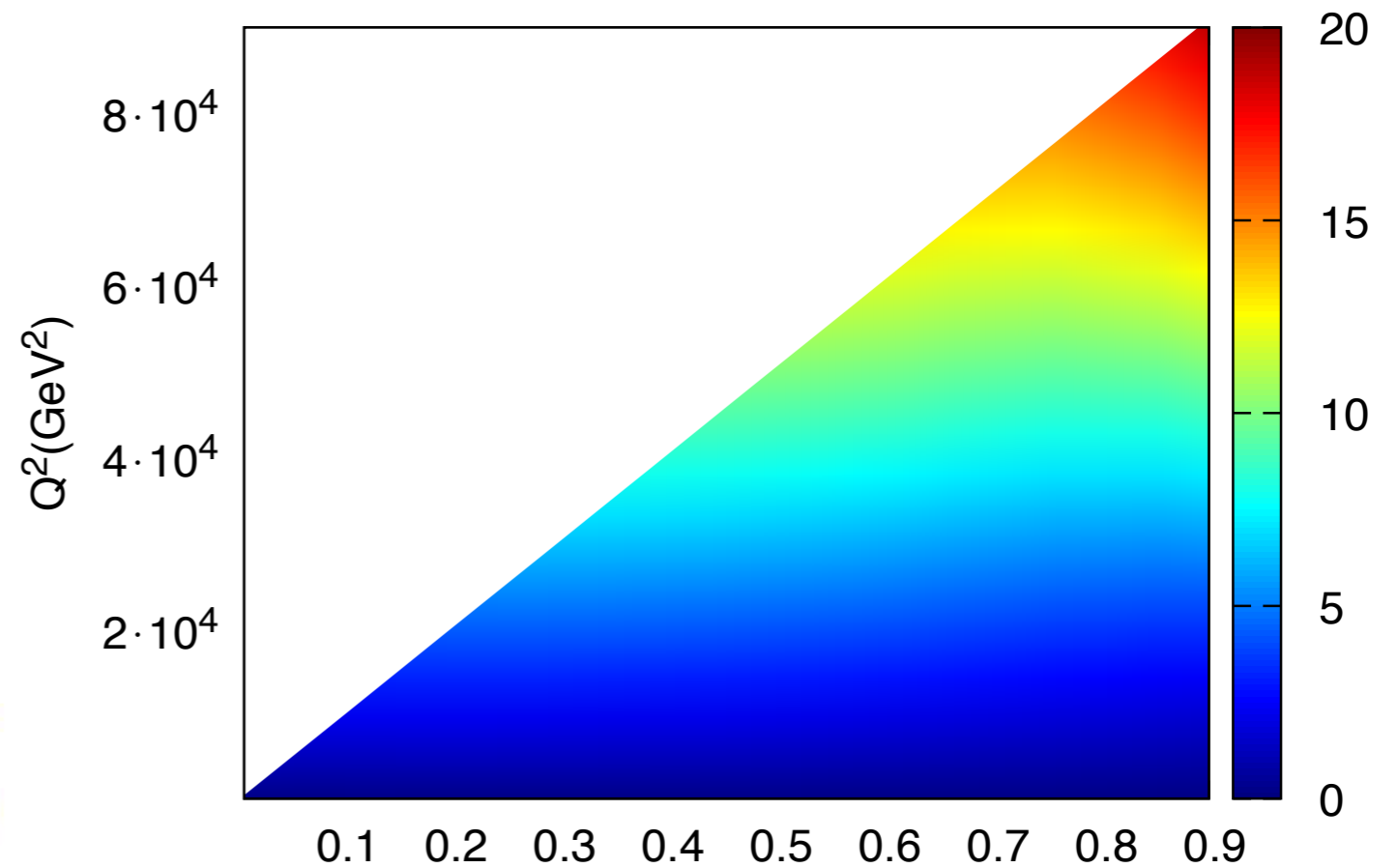
EFT and PDF

1905.05215 with S. Carrazza, S. Iranipour, J. Rojo and M. Ubiali

$$\mathcal{O}_{lq} = (\bar{l}_R \gamma^\mu l_R) (\bar{q}_R \gamma_\mu q_R), \quad q = u, d, s, c,$$



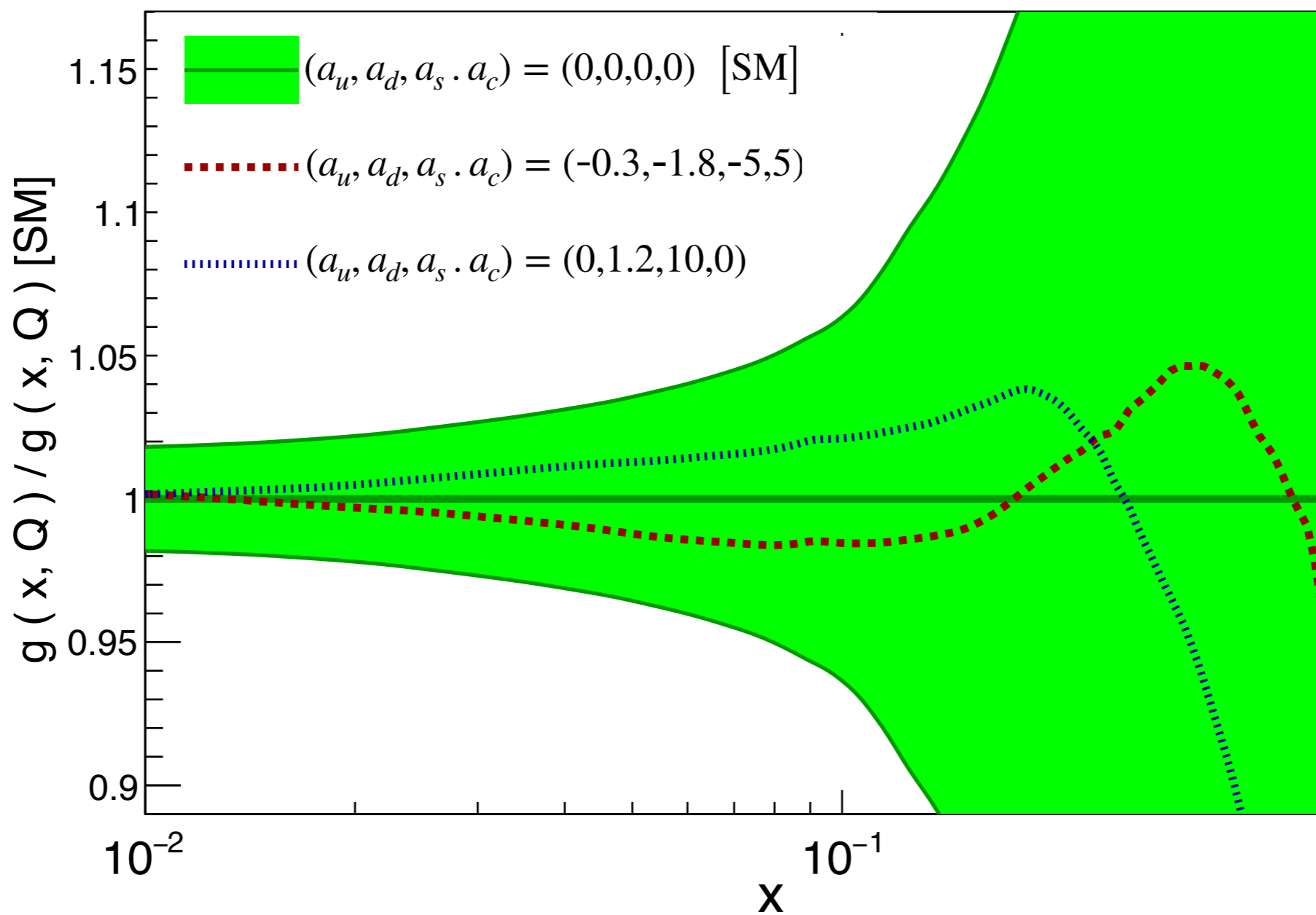
BP1: $a_u=a_c=+0.28$, $a_d=a_s=-0.10$



$$\Delta F_2^{\text{smeft}} \supset \frac{x}{12e^4} \left(4a_u e^2 \frac{Q^2}{\Lambda^2} (1 + 4K_Z s_W^4) + 3a_u^2 \frac{Q^4}{\Lambda^4} \right) \times (u(x, Q^2) + \bar{u}(x, Q^2))$$

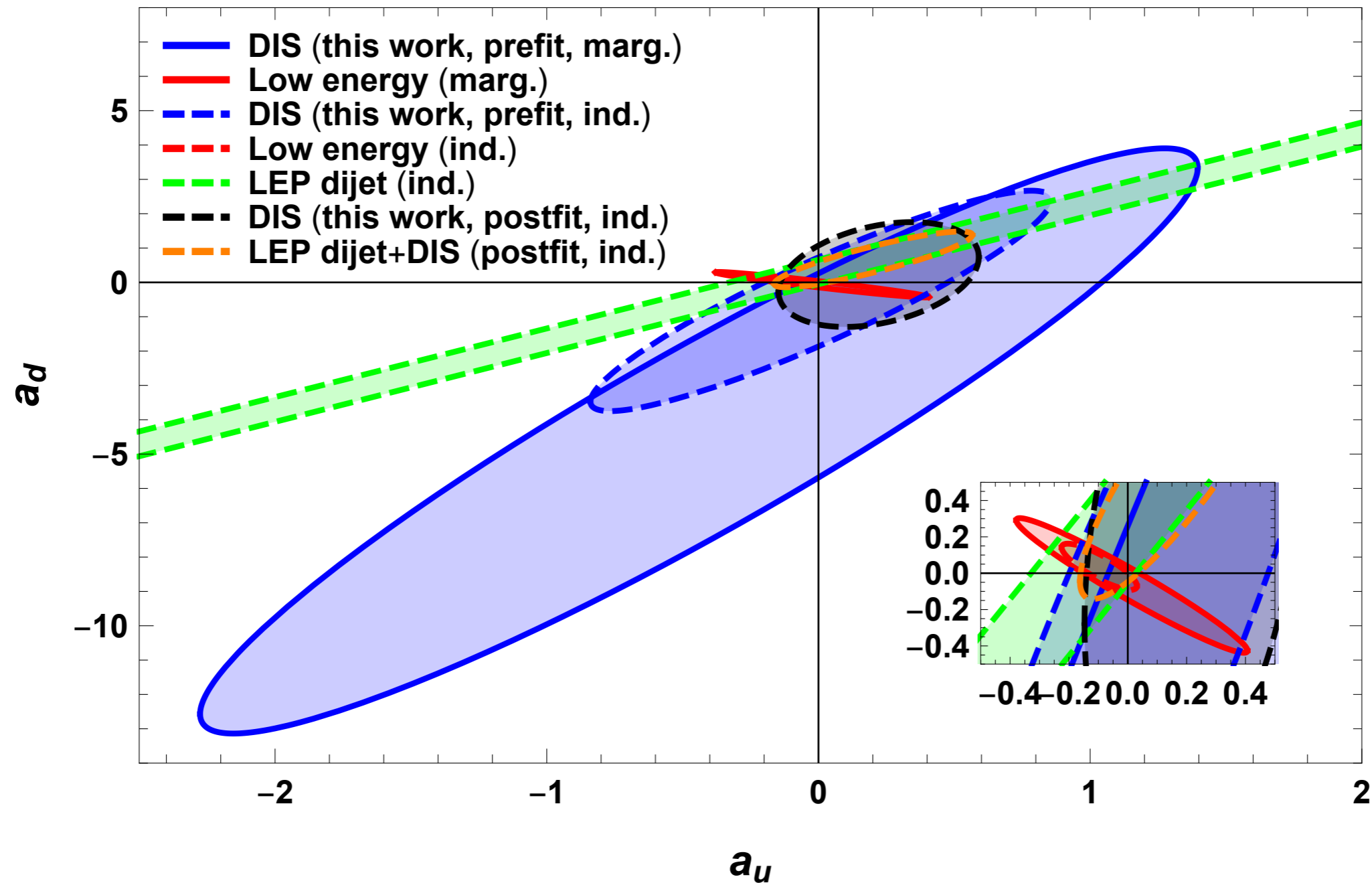
EFT and PDF

NNPDF3.1 DIS-only, $Q = 10$ GeV



EFT and PDF

90%CL allowed region



Summary

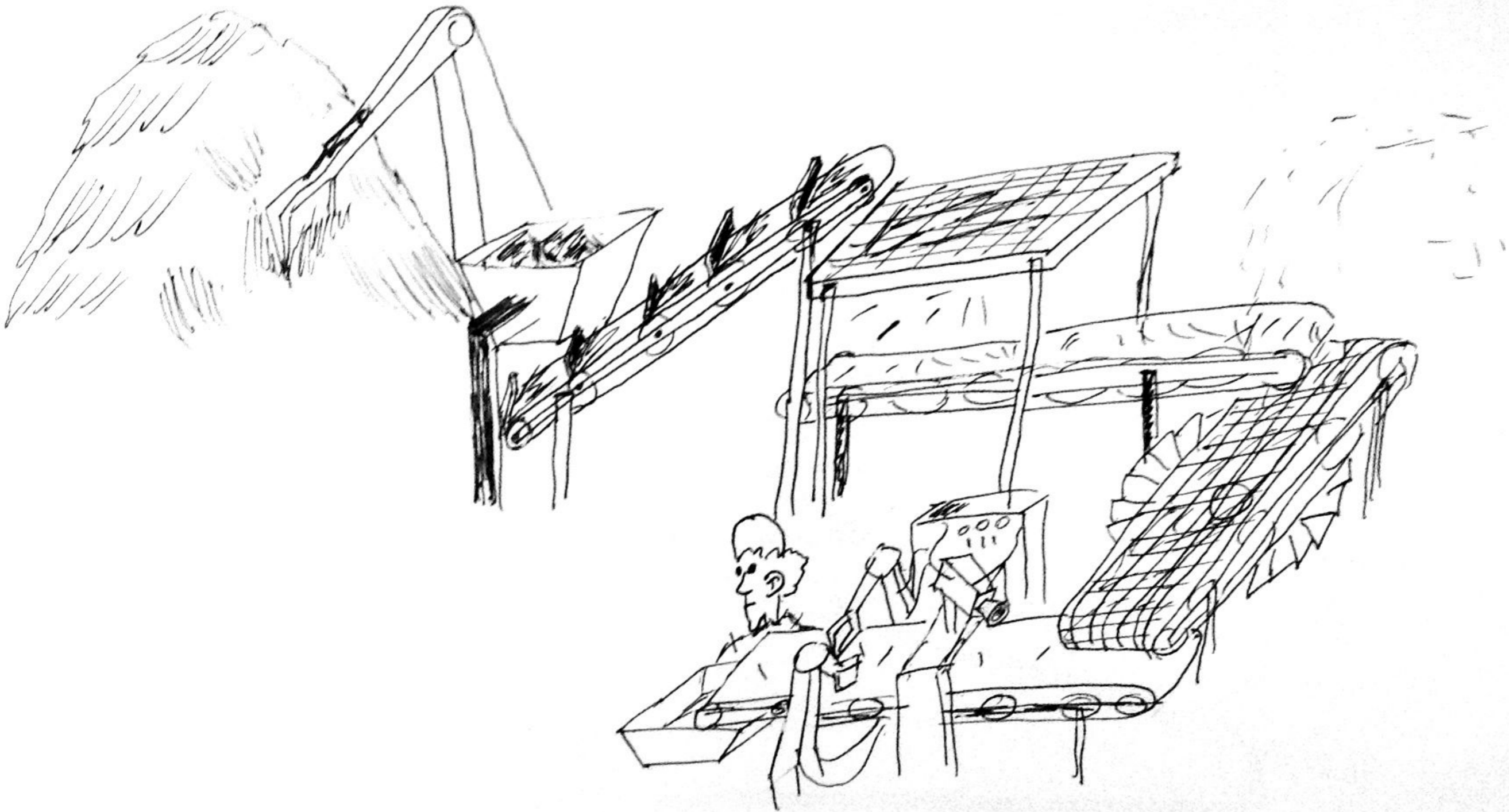
Looking for new physics



Summary

- EFT provide guidance (which observable)
- Check the validity of the single EFT assumption
- EFT is multi-channel/observable : correlation
- Global fit with a large number of parameters
- Distinguish PDF and EFT

Summary



Thank you