

Interface between B meson and top physics observables

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in collaboration with

Matthew Kirk, Christoph Englert
and Oliver Atkinson
(work in progress)

The $\bar{B}_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow D_{(s)}^{(*)+} \{\pi^-, K^-\}$ puzzle

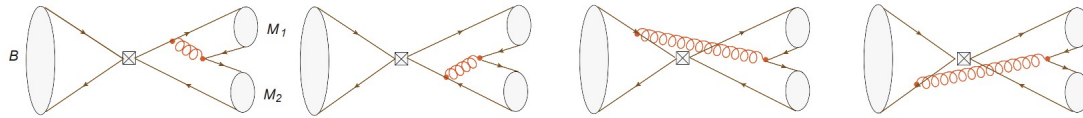
2007.10338 [hep-ph] (Huber et al.)

Processes such as $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)+} K^-$ and $\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} \pi^-$ are expected to be extremely clean due to the absence of annihilation topologies (which in general lead to huge uncertainties, QCDF).

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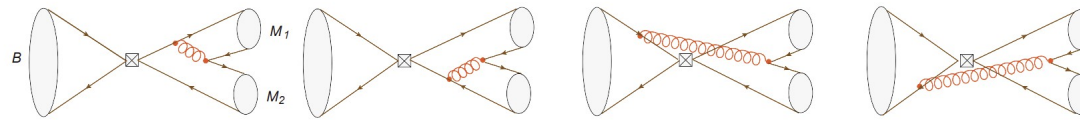
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Compare

QCDF
predictions

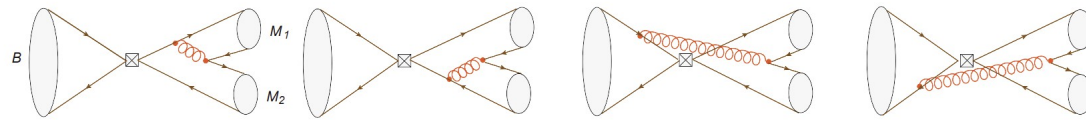
| Mode | Theory |
|--|--|
| $B^- \rightarrow \pi^- \bar{K}^0$ | $19.3^{+1.9+11.3+1.9+13.2}_{-1.9-7.8-2.1-5.6}$ |
| $B^- \rightarrow \pi^0 K^-$ | $11.1^{+1.8+5.8+0.9+6.9}_{-1.7-4.0-1.0-3.0}$ |
| $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ K^-$ | $16.3^{+2.6+9.6+1.4+11.4}_{-2.3-6.5-1.4-4.8}$ |
| $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \bar{K}^0$ | $7.0^{+0.7+4.7+0.7+5.4}_{-0.7-3.2-0.7-2.3}$ |
| $B^- \rightarrow \pi^- \bar{K}^{*0}$ | $3.6^{+0.4+1.5+1.2+7.7}_{-0.3-1.4-1.2-2.3}$ |
| $B^- \rightarrow \pi^0 K^{*-}$ | $3.3^{+1.1+1.0+0.6+4.4}_{-1.0-0.9-0.6-1.4}$ |
| $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ K^{*-}$ | $3.3^{+1.4+1.3+0.8+6.2}_{-1.2-1.2-0.8-1.6}$ |
| $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \bar{K}^{*0}$ | $0.7^{+0.1+0.5+0.3+2.6}_{-0.1-0.4-0.3-0.5}$ |

Arxiv: 0308039 [hep-ph]

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Compare

QCDF predictions

| Mode | Theory |
|--|---|
| $B^- \rightarrow \pi^- \bar{K}^0$ | $19.3_{-1.9}^{+1.9} - 7.8_{-2.1}^{+11.3} - 5.6_{-1.0}^{+1.9} - 3.0_{-3.0}^{+6.9}$ |
| $B^- \rightarrow \pi^0 K^-$ | $11.1_{-1.7}^{+1.8} - 4.0_{-1.0}^{+5.8} - 3.0_{-3.0}^{+0.9}$ |
| $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ K^-$ | $16.3_{-2.3}^{+2.6} - 6.5_{-1.4}^{+9.6} - 4.8_{-4.8}^{+1.4} - 5.4_{-5.4}^{+11.4}$ |
| $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \bar{K}^0$ | $7.0_{-0.7}^{+0.7} - 3.2_{-0.7}^{+4.7} - 2.3_{-2.3}^{+0.7} - 2.3_{-2.3}^{+5.4}$ |
| $B^- \rightarrow \pi^- \bar{K}^{*0}$ | $3.6_{-0.3}^{+0.4} - 1.4_{-1.2}^{+1.5} - 2.3_{-2.3}^{+1.2} - 2.3_{-2.3}^{+7.7}$ |
| $B^- \rightarrow \pi^0 K^{*-}$ | $3.3_{-1.0}^{+1.1} - 0.9_{-0.6}^{+1.0} - 1.4_{-1.4}^{+0.6} - 4.4_{-4.4}^{+4.4}$ |
| $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ K^{*-}$ | $3.3_{-1.2}^{+1.4} - 1.2_{-0.8}^{+1.3} - 1.6_{-1.6}^{+0.8} - 6.2_{-6.2}^{+6.2}$ |
| $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \bar{K}^{*0}$ | $0.7_{-0.1}^{+0.1} - 0.4_{-0.3}^{+0.5} - 0.5_{-0.5}^{+0.3} - 2.6_{-2.6}^{+2.6}$ |

$$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^-) \cdot 10^{-3} = 4.42 \pm 0.21$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*+} \pi^-) \cdot 10^{-3} = 4.30_{-0.8}^{+0.9}$$

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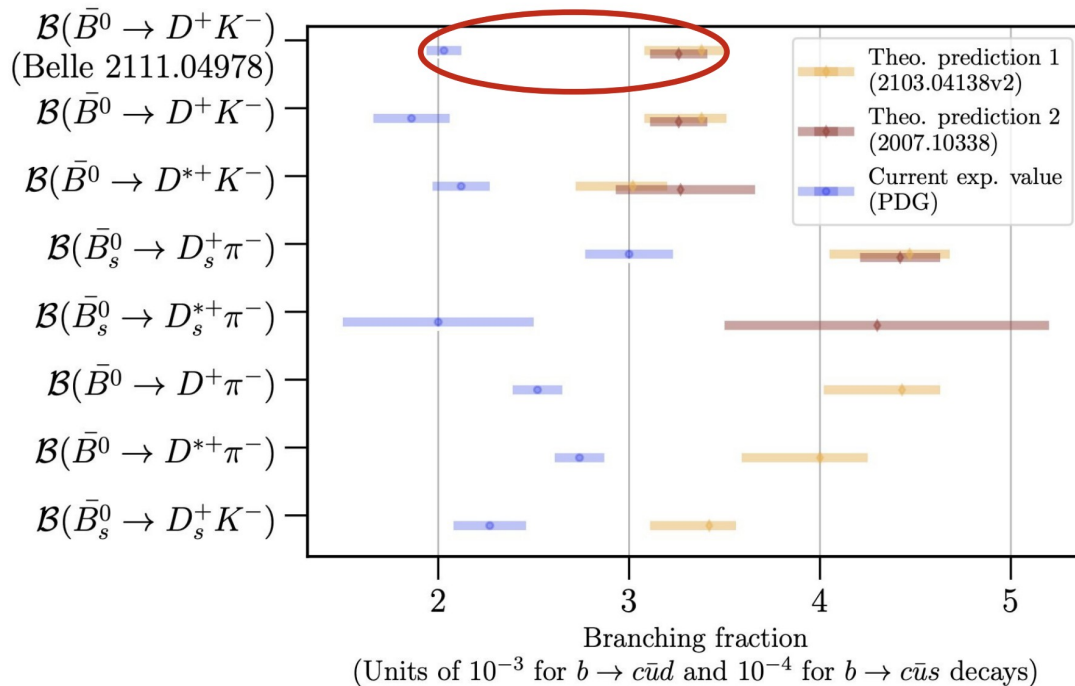
However state of the art results in different observables show huge deviations that can reach up to 7 standard deviations between theory and experiment

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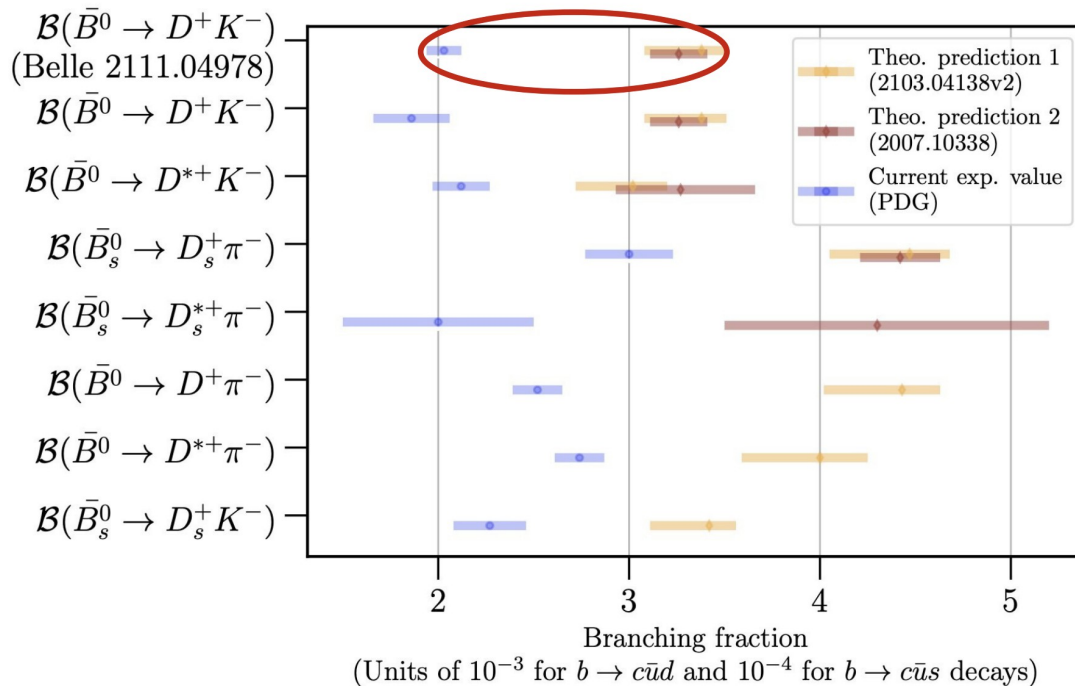


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Possible Explanations

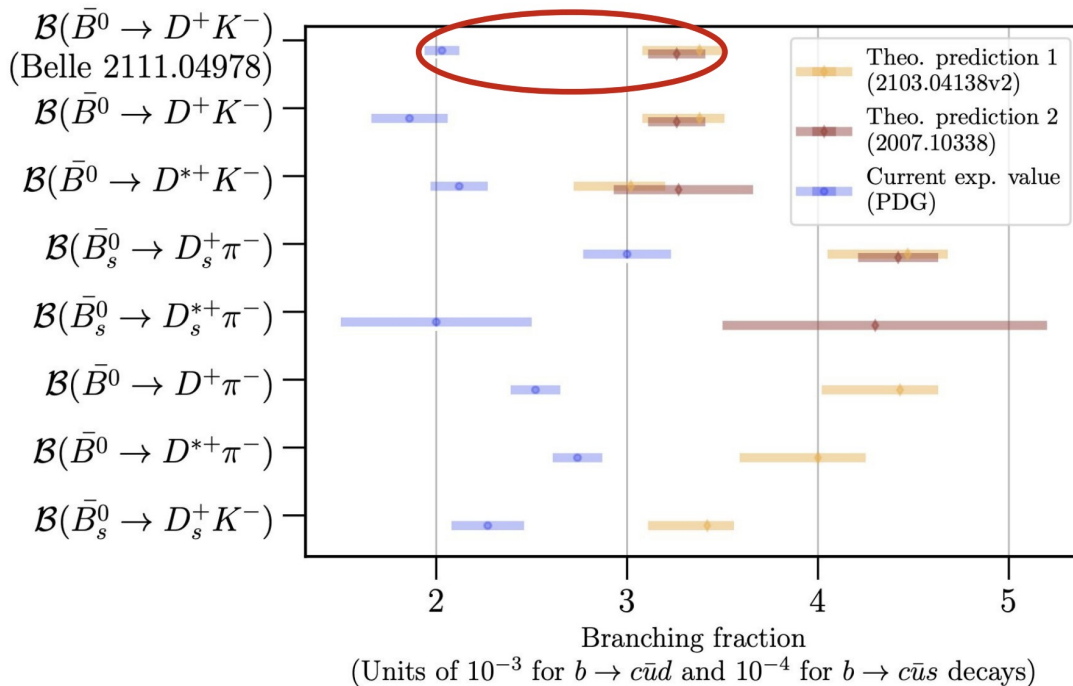
- Underestimation of QCD uncertainties

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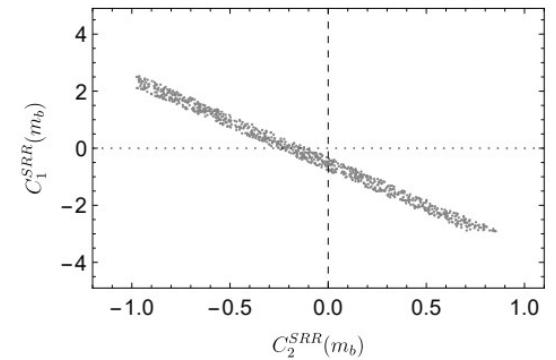
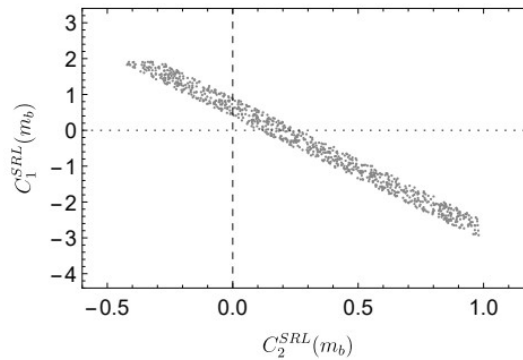
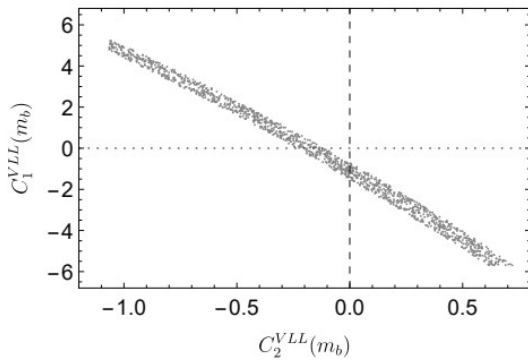
- Underestimation of QCD uncertainties
- New Physics?, If so, what would be the interplay with the high energy sector

Relevant B physics operators in the context of the puzzle

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{Q}'_{VLL} &= (\bar{u}_L \gamma_\mu T^A d_L)(\bar{d}_L \gamma^\mu T^A u_L) & \mathcal{Q}_{VLL} &= (\bar{u}_L \gamma_\mu d_L)(\bar{d}_L \gamma^\mu u_L) \\
 \mathcal{Q}'_{VRR} &= (\bar{u}_R \gamma_\mu T^A d_R)(\bar{d}_R \gamma^\mu T^A u_R) & \mathcal{Q}_{VRR} &= (\bar{u}_R \gamma_\mu d_R)(\bar{d}_R \gamma^\mu u_R) \\
 \mathcal{Q}'_{VLR} &= (\bar{u}_L \gamma_\mu T^A d_L)(\bar{d}_R \gamma_\mu T^A u_R) & \mathcal{Q}_{VLR} &= (\bar{u}_L \gamma_\mu d_L)(\bar{d}_R \gamma^\mu u_R) \\
 \mathcal{Q}'_{SRL} &= (\bar{u}_L T^A d_R)(\bar{d}_R T^A u_L) & \mathcal{Q}_{SRL} &= (\bar{u}_L d_R)(\bar{d}_R u_L) \\
 \mathcal{Q}'_{SLR} &= (\bar{u}_R T^A d_L)(\bar{d}_L T^A u_R) & \mathcal{Q}_{SLR} &= (\bar{u}_R d_L)(\bar{d}_L u_R) \\
 \mathcal{Q}'_{SRR} &= (\bar{u}_L T^A d_R)(\bar{d}_L T^A u_R) & \mathcal{Q}_{SRR} &= (\bar{u}_L d_R)(\bar{d}_L u_R) \\
 \mathcal{Q}'_{TRR} &= (\bar{u}_L \sigma_{\mu\nu} T^A d_R)(\bar{d}_L \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A u_R) & \mathcal{Q}_{TRR} &= (\bar{u}_L \sigma_{\mu\nu} d_R)(\bar{d}_L \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_R) \\
 \\
 \mathcal{Q}'_{VRL} &= (\bar{u}_R \gamma_\mu T^A d_R)(\bar{d}_L \gamma_\mu T^A u_L) & \mathcal{Q}_{VRL} &= (\bar{u}_R \gamma_\mu d_R)(\bar{d}_L \gamma^\mu u_L) \\
 \mathcal{Q}'_{SLL} &= (\bar{u}_R T^A d_L)(\bar{d}_R T^A u_L) & \mathcal{Q}_{SLL} &= (\bar{u}_R d_L)(\bar{d}_R u_L) \\
 \mathcal{Q}'_{TLL} &= (\bar{u}_R \sigma_{\mu\nu} T^A d_L)(\bar{d}_R \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A u_L) & \mathcal{Q}_{TRR} &= (\bar{u}_R \sigma_{\mu\nu} d_L)(\bar{d}_R \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_L)
 \end{aligned}$$

Most suitable structures to explain the tensions in terms of NP

2103.04138 [hep-ph] (Xin-Qiang Li et al)



Relevant LEFT operators

(Obtained through a Fierz transform from the flavour operator basis)

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\mathcal{O}_{ud}^{V1,LL}]_{ijkl} &= (\bar{u}_L^i \gamma_\mu u_L^j) (\bar{d}_L^k \gamma^\mu d_L^l), & [\mathcal{O}_{ud}^{V8,LL}]_{ijkl} &= (\bar{u}_L^i \gamma_\mu T^A u_L^j) (\bar{d}_L^k \gamma^\mu T^A d_L^l), \\
 [\mathcal{O}_{ud}^{V1,RR}]_{ijkl} &= (\bar{u}_R^i \gamma_\mu u_R^j) (\bar{d}_R^k \gamma^\mu d_R^l), & [\mathcal{O}_{ud}^{V8,RR}]_{ijkl} &= (\bar{u}_R^i \gamma_\mu T^A u_R^j) (\bar{d}_R^k \gamma^\mu T^A d_R^l), \\
 [\mathcal{O}_{ud}^{V1,LR}]_{ijkl} &= (\bar{u}_L^i \gamma_\mu u_L^j) (\bar{d}_R^k \gamma^\mu d_R^l), & [\mathcal{O}_{ud}^{V8,LR}]_{ijkl} &= (\bar{u}_L^i \gamma_\mu T^A u_L^j) (\bar{d}_R^k \gamma^\mu T^A d_R^l), \\
 [\mathcal{O}_{du}^{V1,LR}]_{ijkl} &= (\bar{d}_L^i \gamma_\mu d_L^j) (\bar{u}_R^k \gamma^\mu u_R^l), & [\mathcal{O}_{du}^{V8,LR}]_{ijkl} &= (\bar{d}_L^i \gamma_\mu T^A d_L^j) (\bar{u}_R^k \gamma^\mu T^A u_R^l), \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

Relevant SMEFT operators

$$[\mathcal{O}_{qq}^{(1)}]_{ijkl} = (\bar{q}_L^i \gamma_\mu q_L^j) (\bar{q}_L^k \gamma_\mu q_L^l), \quad [\mathcal{O}_{qq}^{(1)}]_{ijkl} = (\bar{q}_L^i \sigma^a \gamma_\mu q_L^j) (\bar{q}_L^k \sigma^a \gamma_\mu q_L^l),$$

$$[\mathcal{O}_{qd}^{(1)}]_{ijkl} = (\bar{q}_L^i \gamma_\mu q_L^j) (\bar{d}_R^k \gamma_\mu d_R^l), \quad [\mathcal{O}_{qd}^{(8)}]_{ijkl} = (\bar{q}_L^i T^A \gamma_\mu q_L^j) (\bar{d}_R^k T^A \gamma_\mu d_R^l),$$

$$[\mathcal{O}_{quqd}^{(1)}]_{ijkl} = (\bar{q}_L^i u_R^j) i\sigma_2 (\bar{q}_R^k d_R^l), \quad [\mathcal{O}_{quqd}^{(8)}]_{ijkl} = (\bar{q}_L^i T^A u_R^j) i\sigma_2 (\bar{q}_R^k T^A d_R^l),$$

Low to High Energy

Matching conditions

$$[L_{ud}^{V1,LL}]_{prst} = V_{pi}V_{rj}^* \left([C_{qq}^{(1)}]_{ijst} + [C_{qq}^{(1)}]_{stij} - [C_{qq}^{(3)}]_{ijst} - [C_{qq}^{(3)}]_{stij} + \frac{2}{N_c} ([C_{qq}^{(3)}]_{itsj} + [C_{qq}^{(3)}]_{sjit}) \right)$$

$$[L_{ud}^{V8,LL}]_{prst} = 4V_{pi}V_{rj}^* \left([C_{qq}^{(3)}]_{itsj} + [C_{qq}^{(3)}]_{sjit} \right)$$

$$[L_{ud}^{V1,RR}]_{prst} = [C_{ud}^{(1)}]_{prst}$$

$$[L_{ud}^{V8,RR}]_{prst} = [C_{ud}^{(8)}]_{prst}$$

$$[L_{ud}^{V1,LR}]_{prst} = 4V_{pi}V_{rj}^* [C_{qd}^{(1)}]_{ijst}$$

$$[L_{ud}^{V8,LR}]_{prst} = 4V_{pi}V_{rj}^* [C_{qd}^{(8)}]_{ijst}$$

$$[L_{du}^{V1,LR}]_{prst} = [C_{qu}^{(1)}]_{prst}$$

$$[L_{du}^{V8,LR}]_{prst} = [C_{qu}^{(8)}]_{prst}$$

$$[L_{uddu}^{V1,LR}]_{prst} = 0$$

$$[L_{uddu}^{V8,LR}]_{prst} = 0$$

$$[L_{ud}^{S1,RR}]_{prst} = V_{pi} [C_{quqd}^{(1)}]_{irst}$$

$$[L_{ud}^{S8,RR}]_{prst} = V_{pi} [C_{quqd}^{(8)}]_{irst}$$

$$[L_{uddu}^{S1,RR}]_{prst} = -V_{pi} [C_{quqd}^{(1)}]_{stir}$$

$$[L_{uddu}^{S8,RR}]_{prst} = -V_{pi} [C_{quqd}^{(8)}]_{stir}$$

LEFT-SMEFT

bsuc

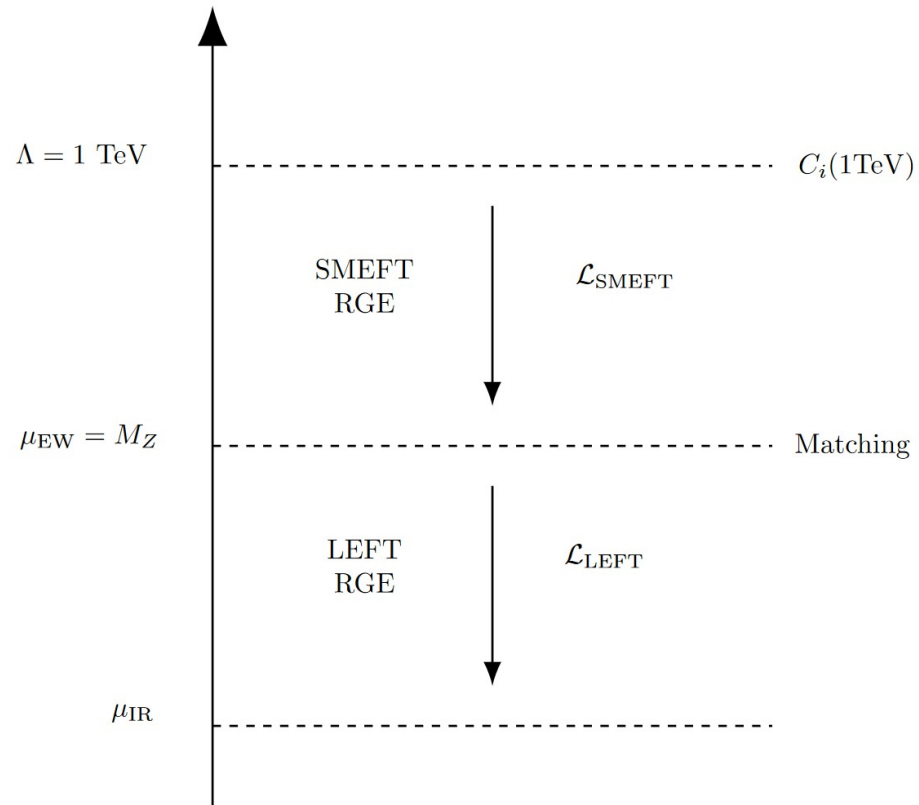
$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{ud}^{V1LL}[2, 1, 2, 3] &= V_{23}V_{11}^* \left[2C_{qq}^{(1)*}[1, 3, 3, 2] + \frac{4}{3}C_{qq}^{(3)*}[1, 2, 3, 3] - 2C_{qq}^{(3)*}[1, 3, 3, 2] \right] \\
 &+ V_{23}V_{12}^* \left[2C_{qq}^{(1)}[2, 3, 3, 2] + \frac{4}{3}C_{qq}^{(3)}[2, 2, 3, 3] - 2C_{qq}^{(3)}[2, 3, 3, 2] \right] \\
 &+ V_{21}V_{13}^* \left[2C_{qq}^{(1)}[1, 3, 2, 3] - \frac{2}{3}C_{qq}^{(3)}[1, 3, 2, 3] \right] \\
 &+ V_{22}V_{13}^* \left[2C_{qq}^{(1)}[2, 3, 2, 3] - \frac{2}{3}C_{qq}^{(3)}[2, 3, 2, 3] \right] \\
 &+ V_{23}V_{13}^* \left[2C_{qq}^{(1)}[2, 3, 3, 3] - \frac{2}{3}C_{qq}^{(3)}[2, 3, 3, 3] \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{ud}^{V8LL}[2, 1, 2, 3] &= V_{23}V_{11}^* \left[8C_{qq}^{(3)*}[1, 2, 3, 3] \right] \\
 &+ V_{23}V_{12}^* \left[8C_{qq}^{(3)}[2, 2, 3, 3] \right] + V_{21}V_{13}^* \left[8C_{qq}^{(3)}[1, 3, 2, 3] \right] \\
 &+ V_{22}V_{13}^* \left[8C_{qq}^{(3)}[2, 3, 2, 3] \right] + V_{23}V_{13}^* \left[8C_{qq}^{(3)}[2, 3, 3, 3] \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

bduc

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{ud}^{V1LL}[2, 1, 1, 3] &= V_{23}V_{11}^* \left[2C_{qq}^{(1)}(1, 3, 3, 1) + \frac{4}{3}C_{qq}^{(3)}(1, 1, 3, 3) - 2C_{qq}^{(3)}(1, 3, 3, 1) \right] \\
 &+ V_{23}V_{12}^* \left[2C_{qq}^{(1)}(1, 3, 3, 2) + \frac{4}{3}C_{qq}^{(3)}(1, 2, 3, 3) - 2C_{qq}^{(3)}(1, 3, 3, 2) \right] \\
 &+ V_{21}V_{13}^* \left[2C_{qq}^{(1)}(1, 3, 1, 3) - \frac{2}{3}C_{qq}^{(3)}(1, 3, 1, 3) \right] \\
 &+ V_{22}V_{13}^* \left[2C_{qq}^{(1)}(1, 3, 2, 3) - \frac{2}{3}C_{qq}^{(3)}(1, 3, 2, 3) \right] \\
 &+ V_{23}V_{13}^* \left[2C_{qq}^{(1)}(1, 3, 3, 3) - \frac{2}{3}C_{qq}^{(3)}(1, 3, 3, 3) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

LEFT-SMEFT



Dsix tools
2010.16341 [hep-ph]

Low energy constraints

We want to assess how competitive are the observables from different particle physics sectors in constraining the New physics scale

We used Smelli (1810.07698v2 [hep-ph]) to include low energy constraints from B physics

This includes for instance
(and several more)

| Observable | Prediction | Measurement |
|--|---|---|
| $\langle \frac{d\overline{\text{BR}}}{dq^2} \rangle (B_s \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-)^{[15,0,19,0]}$ | $(5.57 \pm 0.46) \times 10^{-8} \frac{1}{\text{GeV}^2}$ | $(4.05 \pm 0.50) \times 10^{-8} \frac{1}{\text{GeV}^2}$ |
| $\langle \frac{d\overline{\text{BR}}}{dq^2} \rangle (\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda \mu^+ \mu^-)^{[1,1,6]}$ | $(1.04 \pm 0.56) \times 10^{-8} \frac{1}{\text{GeV}^2}$ | $(9.7 \pm 6.0) \times 10^{-9} \frac{1}{\text{GeV}^2}$ |
| $\langle \frac{d\overline{\text{BR}}}{dq^2} \rangle (\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda \mu^+ \mu^-)^{[15,20]}$ | $(7.11 \pm 0.77) \times 10^{-8} \frac{1}{\text{GeV}^2}$ | $(1.19 \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-7} \frac{1}{\text{GeV}^2}$ |
| $A_{\text{CP}}(B \rightarrow X_{s+d} \gamma)$ | $(-3.7 \pm 2.5) \times 10^{-18}$ | $(3.2 \pm 3.4) \times 10^{-2}$ |
| $\text{BR}(B^+ \rightarrow K^{*+} \gamma)$ | $(4.25 \pm 0.89) \times 10^{-5}$ | $(4.21 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-5}$ |
| $\text{BR}(B^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e)$ | $(9.46 \pm 0.83) \times 10^{-12}$ | $(4.7 \pm 3.6) \times 10^{-7}$ |
| $\text{BR}(B^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu)$ | $(4.04 \pm 0.36) \times 10^{-7}$ | $(4.9 \pm 3.7) \times 10^{-7}$ |
| $\text{BR}(B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau)$ | $(8.99 \pm 0.79) \times 10^{-5}$ | $(1.09 \pm 0.24) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| $\text{BR}(B \rightarrow X_s \gamma)$ | $(3.29 \pm 0.22) \times 10^{-4}$ | $(3.27 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| $\text{BR}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \gamma)$ | $(4.18 \pm 0.85) \times 10^{-5}$ | $(4.34 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-5}$ |
| $\text{BR}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ | $(1.17 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{-10}$ | $(1.5 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-10}$ |
| $\text{BR}(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \tau^+ \nu_\tau)$ | $(8.42 \pm 0.92) \times 10^{-5}$ | $(1.51 \pm 0.73) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| $\overline{\text{BR}}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ | $(3.61 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-9}$ | $(2.88 \pm 0.42) \times 10^{-9}$ |
| $\overline{\text{BR}}(B_s \rightarrow \phi \gamma)$ | $(4.01 \pm 0.52) \times 10^{-5}$ | $(3.52 \pm 0.36) \times 10^{-5}$ |
| $\text{BR}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu})$ | $(9.24 \pm 0.83) \times 10^{-11}$ | $(1.8 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-10}$ |
| $\text{BR}(K_L \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$ | $(1.93 \pm 0.34) \times 10^{-13}$ | $(1.06 \pm 0.51) \times 10^{-11}$ |
| $\text{BR}(K_L \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ | $(7.5 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-9}$ | $(6.84 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-9}$ |
| $\text{BR}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu})$ | $(3.32 \pm 0.37) \times 10^{-11}$ | $(1.4 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-9}$ |
| $\text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$ | $(1.625 \pm 0.016) \times 10^{-16}$ | $(4.4 \pm 3.3) \times 10^{-9}$ |
| $\text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ | $(5.193 \pm 0.053) \times 10^{-12}$ | $(3.9 \pm 2.9) \times 10^{-10}$ |
| ΔM_d | $(0.617 \pm 0.083) \frac{1}{\text{ps}}$ | $(0.5054 \pm 0.0020) \frac{1}{\text{ps}}$ |
| ΔM_s | $(18.7 \pm 1.3) \frac{1}{\text{ps}}$ | $(17.76 \pm 0.02) \frac{1}{\text{ps}}$ |
| $S_{K^{*+} \gamma}$ | $(-2.3 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-2}$ | -0.16 ± 0.22 |
| $S_{\psi K_S}$ | 0.706 ± 0.025 | 0.679 ± 0.020 |
| $S_{\psi \phi}$ | $(3.87 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-2}$ | $(3.3 \pm 3.3) \times 10^{-2}$ |
| $ \epsilon_K $ | $(1.81 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-3}$ | $(2.228 \pm 0.011) \times 10^{-3}$ |
| ϵ' / ϵ | $(-0.3 \pm 5.9) \times 10^{-4}$ | $(1.66 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-3}$ |
| $x_{12}^{\text{Im},D}$ | $(0.0 \pm 5.9) \times 10^{-6}$ | $(0.0 \pm 2.4) \times 10^{-4}$ |

Electroweak constraints

Constraints from flavio
(1810.08132 [hep-ph])

| Observable | Description |
|--|---|
| Γ_Z | Total width of the Z^0 boson |
| σ_{had}^0 | $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z^0$ hadronic pole cross-section |
| $R_{e\text{had}}^0$ | Ratio of Z^0 partial widths to hadrons vs. e pairs |
| $R_{\mu\text{had}}^0$ | Ratio of Z^0 partial widths to hadrons vs. μ pairs |
| $R_{\tau\text{had}}^0$ | Ratio of Z^0 partial widths to hadrons vs. τ pairs |
| $A_{\text{FB}}^{0,e}$ | Forward-backward asymmetry in $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ |
| $A_{\text{FB}}^{0,\mu}$ | Forward-backward asymmetry in $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ |
| $A_{\text{FB}}^{0,\tau}$ | Forward-backward asymmetry in $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ |
| A_e | Asymmetry parameter in $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ |
| A_μ | Asymmetry parameter in $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ |
| A_τ | Asymmetry parameter in $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ |
| R_b^0 | Ratio of Z^0 partial widths to b pairs vs. all hadrons |
| R_c^0 | Ratio of Z^0 partial widths to c pairs vs. all hadrons |
| $A_{\text{FB}}^{0,b}$ | Forward-backward asymmetry in $Z^0 \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ |
| $A_{\text{FB}}^{0,c}$ | Forward-backward asymmetry in $Z^0 \rightarrow c\bar{c}$ |
| A_b | Asymmetry parameter in $Z^0 \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ |
| A_c | Asymmetry parameter in $Z^0 \rightarrow c\bar{c}$ |
| m_W | W^\pm boson pole mass |
| Γ_W | Total width of the W^\pm boson |
| $\text{BR}(W^\pm \rightarrow e^\pm\nu)$ | Branching ratio of $W^\pm \rightarrow e^\pm\nu$, summed over neutrino flavours |
| $\text{BR}(W^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm\nu)$ | Branching ratio of $W^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm\nu$, summed over neutrino flavours |
| $\text{BR}(W^\pm \rightarrow \tau^\pm\nu)$ | Branching ratio of $W^\pm \rightarrow \tau^\pm\nu$, summed over neutrino flavours |
| $\text{R}(W^+ \rightarrow cX)$ | Ratio of partial width of $W^+ \rightarrow cX$, $X = \bar{d}, \bar{s}, \bar{b}$ over the hadronic W width |
| $\text{R}_{\mu e}(W^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm\nu)$ | Ratio of branching ratio of $W^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm\nu$ and $W^\pm \rightarrow e^\pm\nu$, individually summed over neutrino flavours |
| $\text{R}_{\tau e}(W^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm\nu)$ | Ratio of branching ratio of $W^\pm \rightarrow \tau^\pm\nu$ and $W^\pm \rightarrow e^\pm\nu$, individually summed over neutrino flavours |
| A_s | Asymmetry parameter in $Z^0 \rightarrow s\bar{s}$ |
| R_{uc}^0 | Average ratio of Z^0 partial widths to u or c pairs vs. all hadrons |

Top constraints

EUROPEAN ORGANISATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH (CERN)



JHEP 07 (2023) 141
DOI: [10.1007/JHEP07\(2023\)141](https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP07(2023)141)



CERN-EP-2023-016
7th September 2023

arXiv:2303.15340v2 [hep-ex] 6 Sep 2023

Inclusive and differential cross-sections for dilepton $t\bar{t}$ production measured in $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV pp collisions with the ATLAS detector

The ATLAS Collaboration

Differential and double-differential distributions of kinematic variables of leptons from decays of top-quark pairs ($t\bar{t}$) are measured using the full LHC Run 2 data sample collected with the ATLAS detector. The data were collected at a pp collision energy of $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV and correspond to an integrated luminosity of 140 fb^{-1} . The measurements use events containing an oppositely charged $e\mu$ pair and b -tagged jets. The results are compared with predictions from several Monte Carlo generators. While no prediction is found to be consistent with all distributions, a better agreement with measurements of the lepton p_T distributions is obtained by reweighting the $t\bar{t}$ sample so as to reproduce the top-quark p_T distribution from an NNLO calculation. The inclusive top-quark pair production cross-section is measured as well, both in a fiducial region and in the full phase-space. The total inclusive cross-section is found to be

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 829 \pm 1 \text{ (stat)} \pm 13 \text{ (syst)} \pm 8 \text{ (lumi)} \pm 2 \text{ (beam)} \text{ pb,}$$

where the uncertainties are due to statistics, systematic effects, the integrated luminosity and the beam energy. This is in excellent agreement with the theoretical expectation.

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Look at the inclusive cross section for $t\bar{t} \rightarrow W^+W^-b\bar{b}$
with the W bosons decaying leptonically

Top constraints

Highlights on top quark physics with the ATLAS experiment at the LHC.



Susana Cabrera Urbán
on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration

Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC) - CSIC/UV
Project ID: PID2021-124912NB-I00



"Highlights on top quark physics with the ATLAS experiment at the LHC" (SUSY 2023)"

Susana Cabrera-Urbán
IFIC (CSIC/UV)

Inclusive and differential $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$: $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV $\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = 140 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ arXiv:2303.15340

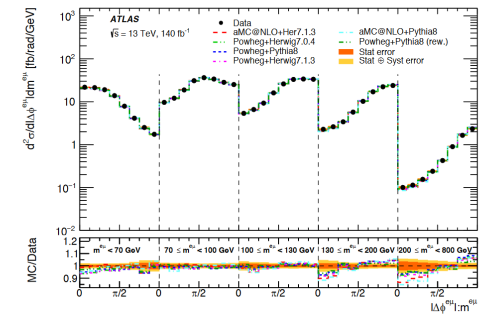


- Differential cross-section measured as a function of several lepton kinematic variables:
 - $p_T^e, |\eta^e|, m^{e\mu}, p_T^{e\mu}, |y^{e\mu}|, E^e + E^\mu, p_T^e + p_T^\mu$ and $|\Delta\phi^{e\mu}|$
 - Luminosity uncertainty dominant in all bins.
 - Systematic uncertainties: modeling of signal and background processes and lepton reconstruction.
 - Statistical uncertainties important at increasing $p_T, E, M \rightarrow$ overtaken by interference $t\bar{t}/Wt$

- CONCLUSIONS:
 - No model can describe all measured distributions.
 - Most precise measurement to date: inclusive $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$

$$A_{e\mu} = N_{e\mu}^{t\bar{t}, \text{fiducial}} / N_{t\bar{t}} = (1.2708 \pm 0.0004)\%$$

$$\Delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}}/\sigma_{t\bar{t}} [\%] = 1.8$$



$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{\text{inclusive}} = 829 \pm 1(\text{stat}) \pm 13(\text{syst}) \pm 8(\text{lumi}) \pm 2(\text{beam}) \text{ pb}$$

Excellent agreement

$$\text{NNLO+NNLL: } \sigma_{t\bar{t}, \text{pred}} = 832_{-29}^{+20}(\text{scale})_{-23}^{+23}(m_{\text{top}})_{-35}^{+35}(\text{PDF} + \alpha_s) \text{ pb}$$

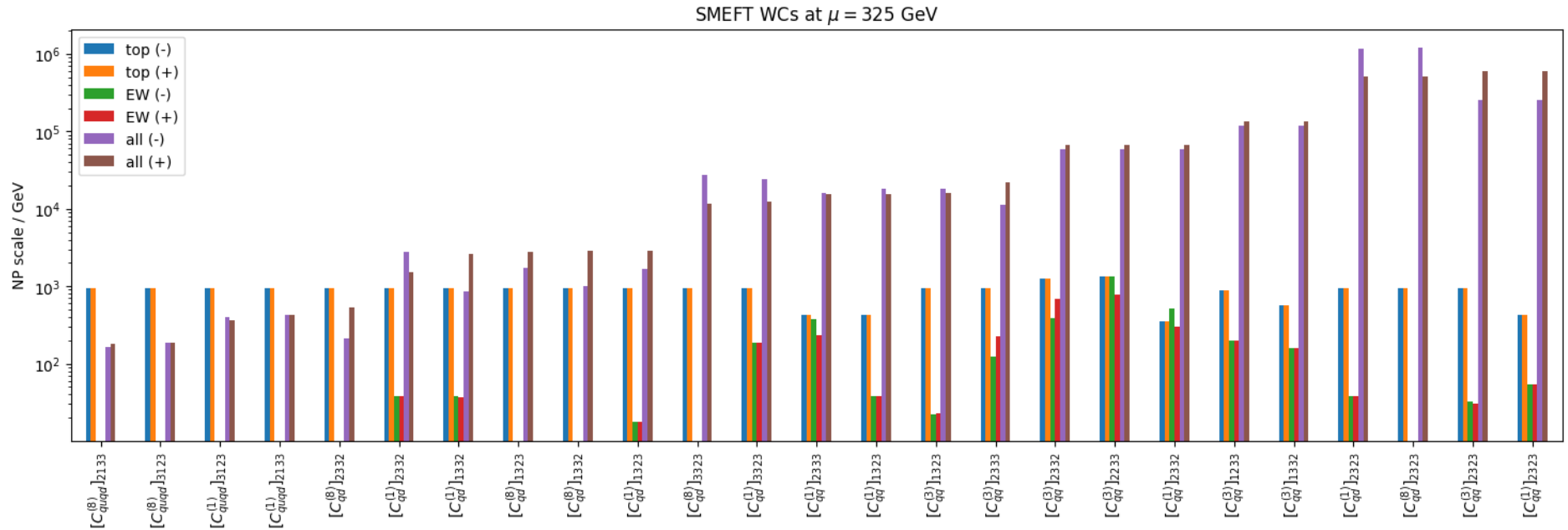
"Highlights on top quark physics with the ATLAS experiment at the LHC" (SUSY 2023)"

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$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 829 \pm 1 (\text{stat}) \pm 13 (\text{syst}) \pm 8 (\text{lumi}) \pm 2 (\text{beam}) \text{ pb,}$$

$$\Delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}}/\sigma_{t\bar{t}} [\%] = 1.8$$

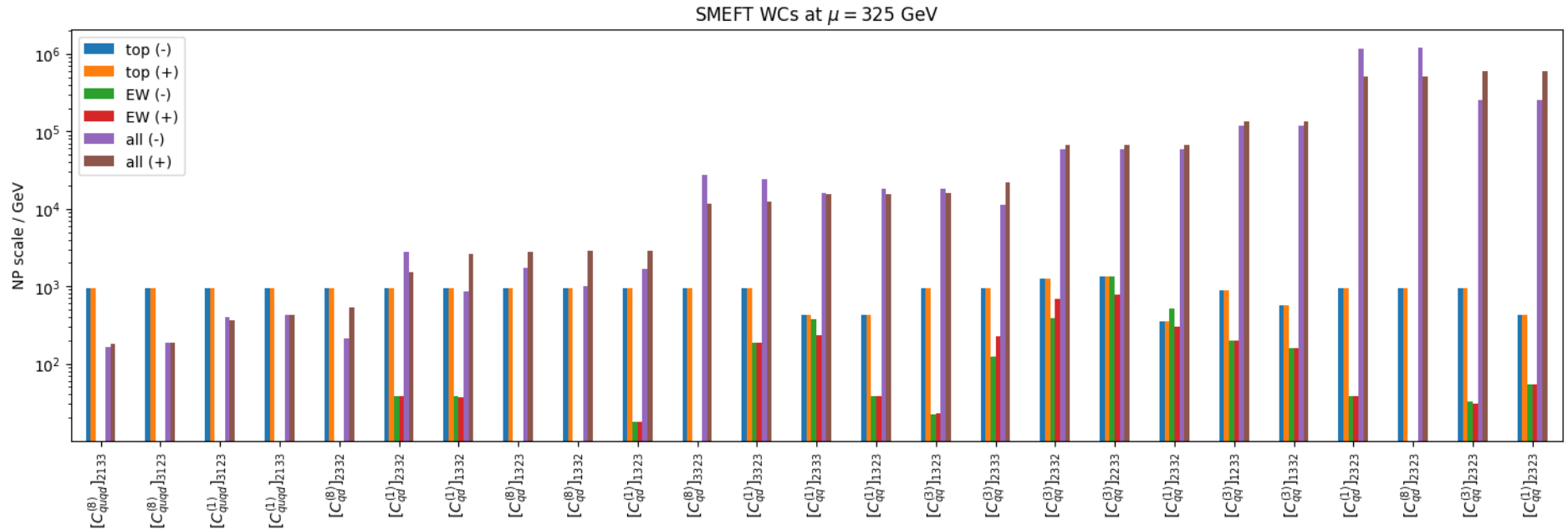
Combined constraints



“all” refers to the application of all the flavour physics constrains from Smelli

$$C^{\text{SMEFT}} \sim \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2}$$

Combined constraints

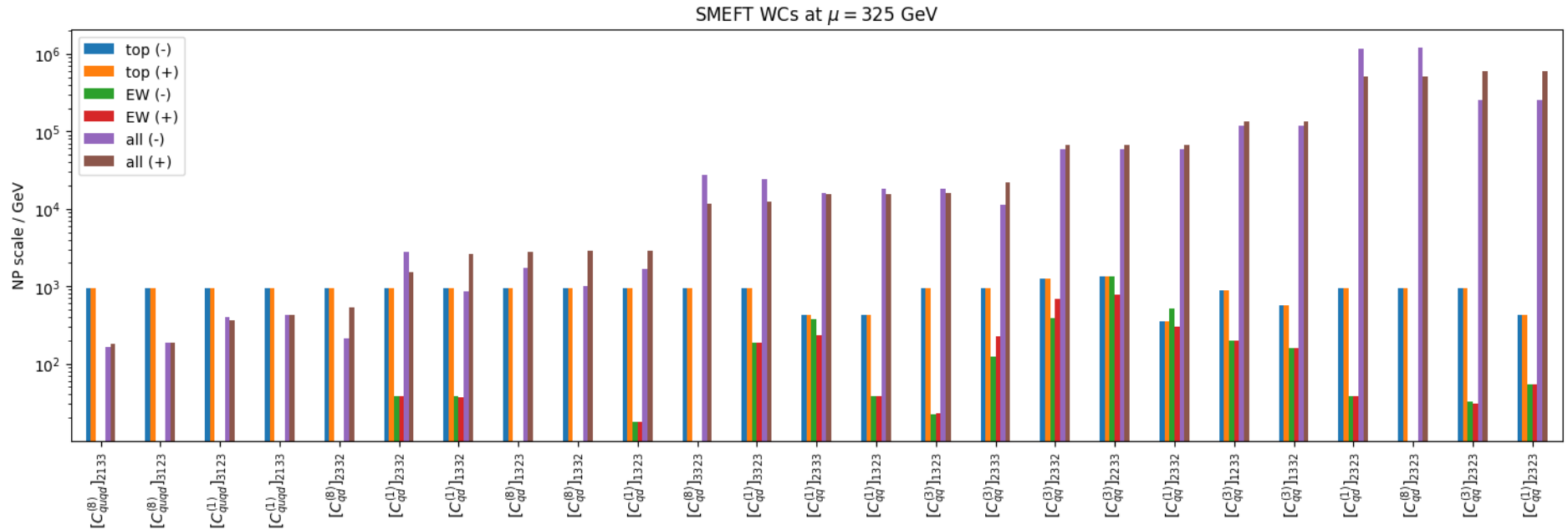


“all” refers to the application of all the flavour physics constraints from Smelli

$$C^{\text{SMEFT}} \sim \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2}$$

Flavour structure.

Combined constraints



“all” refers to the application of all the flavour physics constraints from Smelli

$$C^{\text{SMEFT}} \sim \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2}$$

Flavour structure.

More top observables.

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