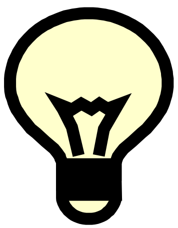
Top quark physics at the LC

Roman Pöschl

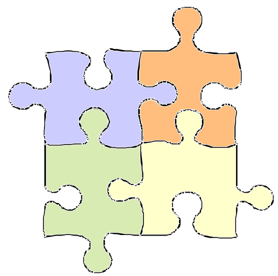
On behalf of ...

TYL/FKPPL Meeting - Bordeaux May 2014

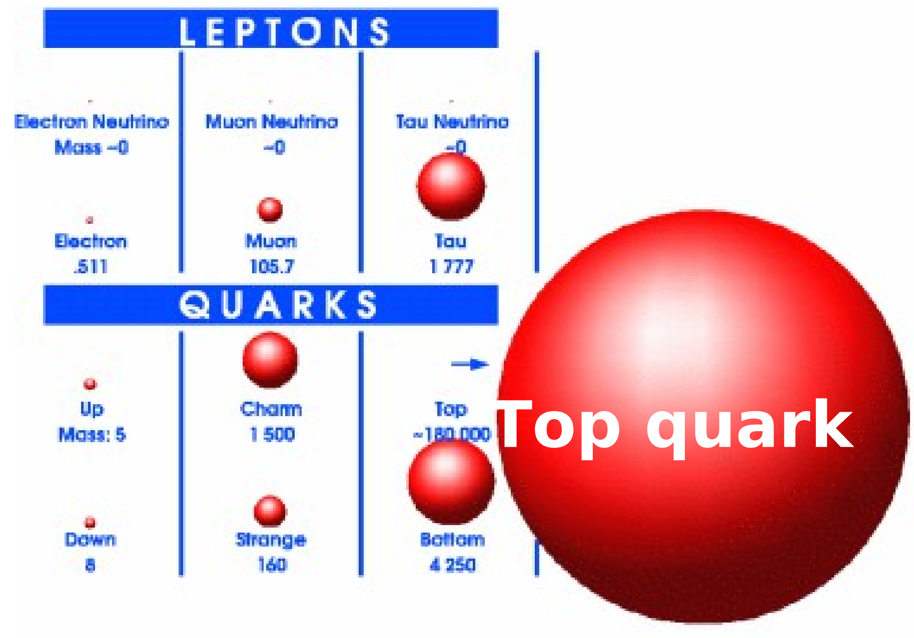
An enigmatic couple ...



Elementary Scalar?

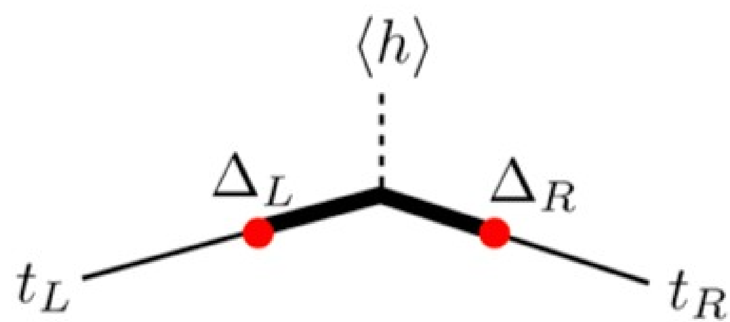


Composite object?



- Higgs and top quark are intimately coupled!
  Top Yukawa coupling O(1) !
  => Top mass important SM Parameter

- New physics by compositeness?
  Higgs <u>and</u> top composite objects?



Courtesy of S. Rychkov

- LC perfectly suited to decipher both particles

Top in TYL

- 8-10 November TYL Top workshop at KEK

  ~20 participants
  Get known to each other
  Define topics of collaboration

  Will present today results of studies discussed at the workshop

- 5-6 March 2014 International top workshop at LPNHE Paris

  Strong stimulation by French-Japanese TYL virtual lab

- Organisation and programme committee

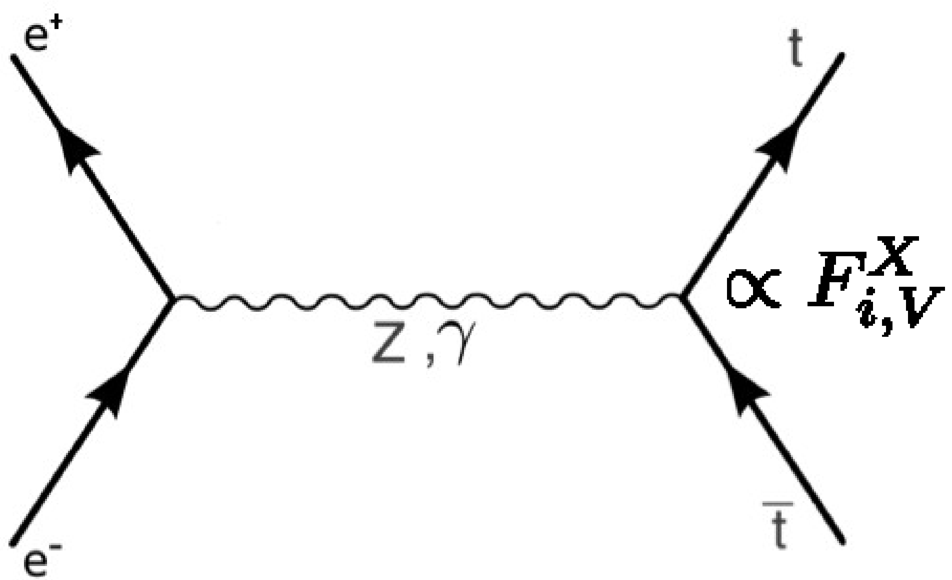
  Emi Kou, Didier Lacour, Keisuke Fuji, François LeDiberder,
  François Richard, Dirk Zerwas, Wolfgang Hollik, Marcel Vos
  R.P.

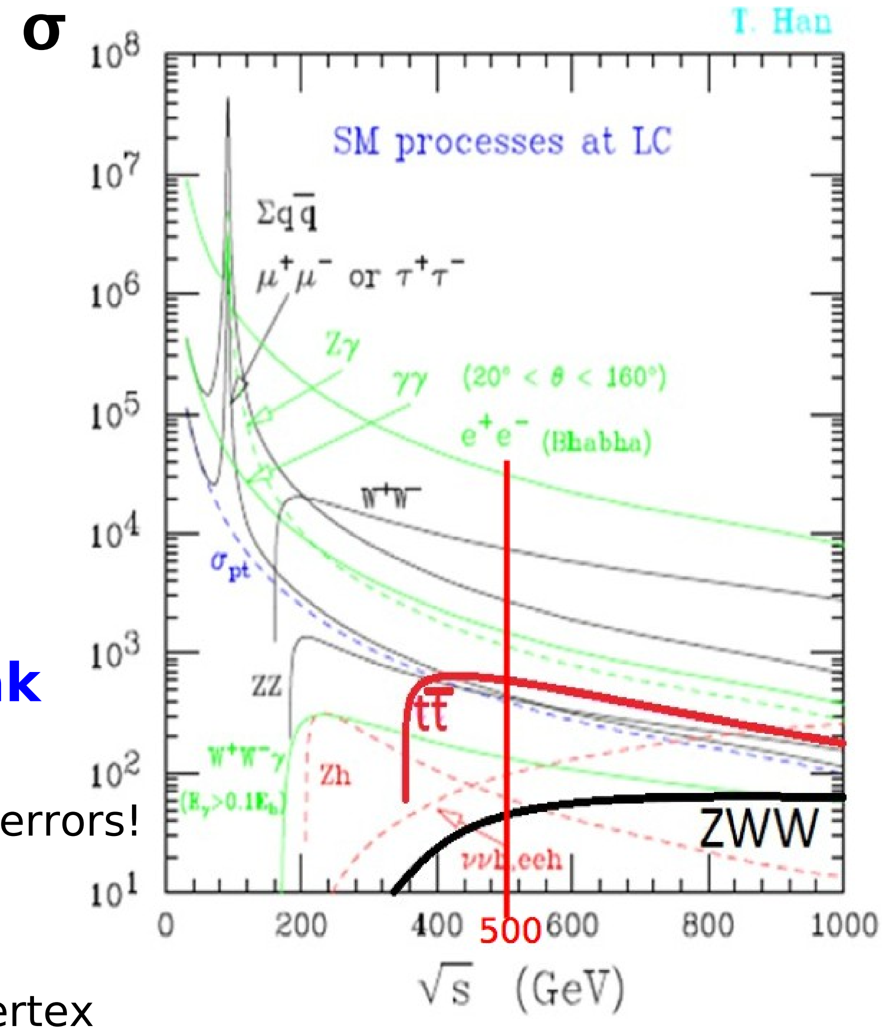
- 32 registered participants

- **Indico page**

  https://agenda.linearcollider.org/conferenceDisplay.py?ovw=True&confId=6296

Top quark physics at electron-positron colliders





- Top quark production through **electroweak** processes,

  no competing QCD production => Small theoretical errors!

- High precision measurements

  Top quark mass at ~ 350 GeV through threshold scan

  Polarised beams allow to test chiral structure at ttX vertex

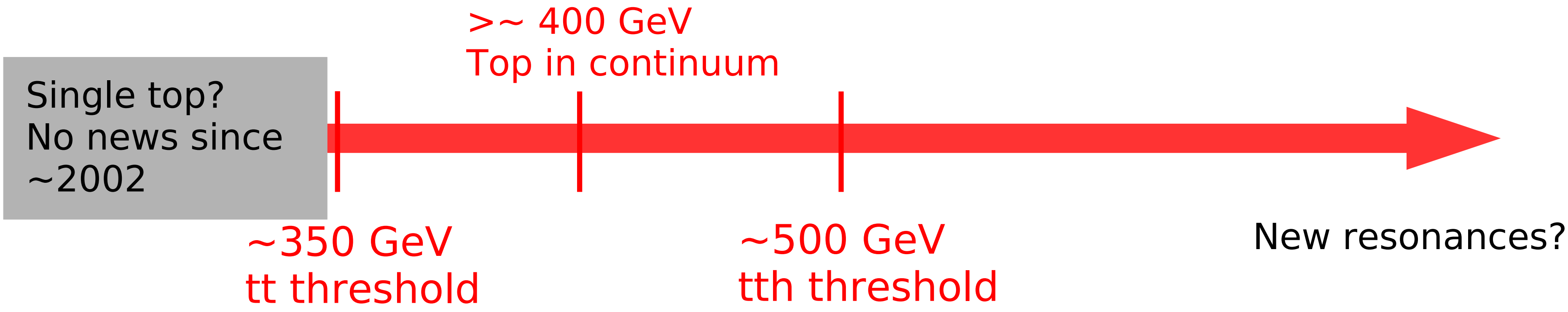
  => Precision on form factors F

- Studies presented here deal with no or only mildly boosted tops, beta~0.7

  - A major difference between LC and LHC is that an LC will run triggerless

  -> Unbiased event samples, all event selection happens off-line!

Relevant scales for Top physics and LC Physics programme

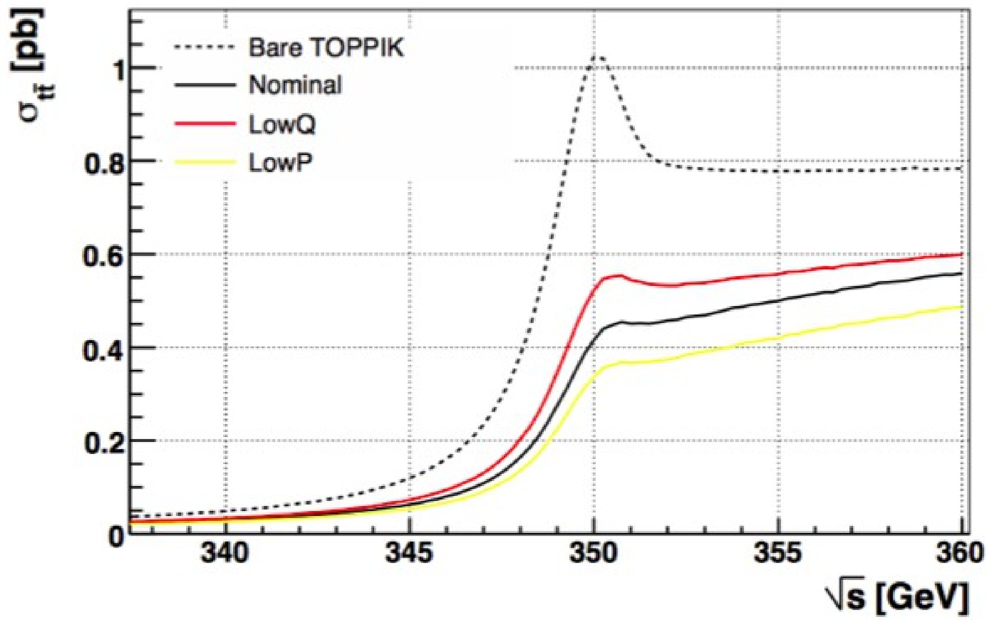


- After TDR and Japanese initiative, programme for ILC under discussion

  ILC in staged approach but which is first stage?

- Arguments to start at 350 GeV include Top physics programme

Total tt cross section at LC



Principle: m_t **from** $\sigma_{tt}(m_t)$

Advantages:

- count number of $t\bar{t}$ events
- color singlet state
- background is non-resonant
- physics well understood (renormalons, summations)

➢ Top decay protects from non-pert effects

Much of the discriminating power of the approach related to the strong mass-dependence (ttbar resonance).

Peak position very stable in theory predictions (threshold mass scheme).

Typical results:

$\rightarrow \delta m_t^{\mathrm{exp}} \simeq 50$ MeV

$\rightarrow \delta m_t^{\mathrm{th}} \simeq 100$ MeV

What mass?

$\sqrt{s}_{\mathrm{rise}} \sim 2m_t^{\mathrm{thr}}$ + pert.series

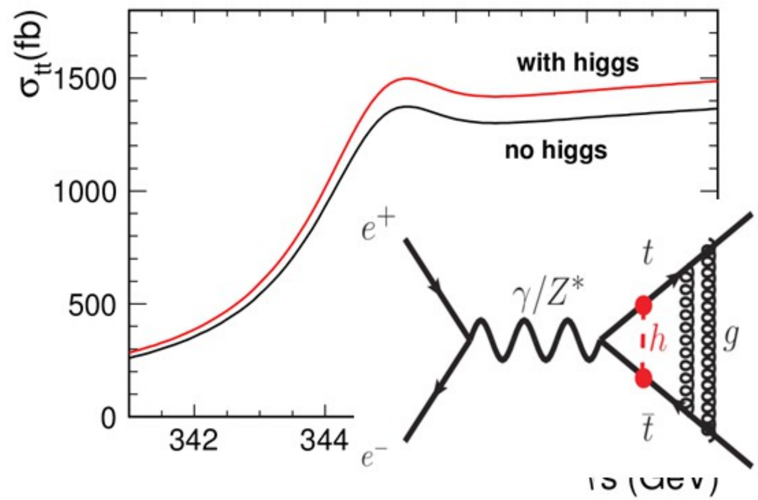
(short distance mass: 1S $\leftrightarrow \overline{\mathrm{MS}}$)

A. Hoang

Top mass and top Yukawa coupling at threshold

The template is prepared by floating top mass and width. Since the measurement of δyt is extracted from normalization of σtt, the normalization is also used for σtt fit.

- 2+1 param : <u>**2D fit** of mt and Γt</u>, yt is measured individually.
- 3 param : **3D fit** of mt, Γt and yt.



$$\int \mathcal{L}dt = 100\ \text{fb}^{-1}$$

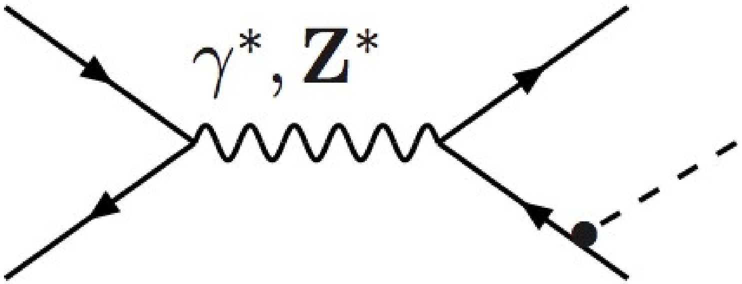
	(2 + 1) param fit	3 param fit
mt	19 MeV	29 MeV
Γt	38 MeV	39 MeV
yt	4.6%	5.9%

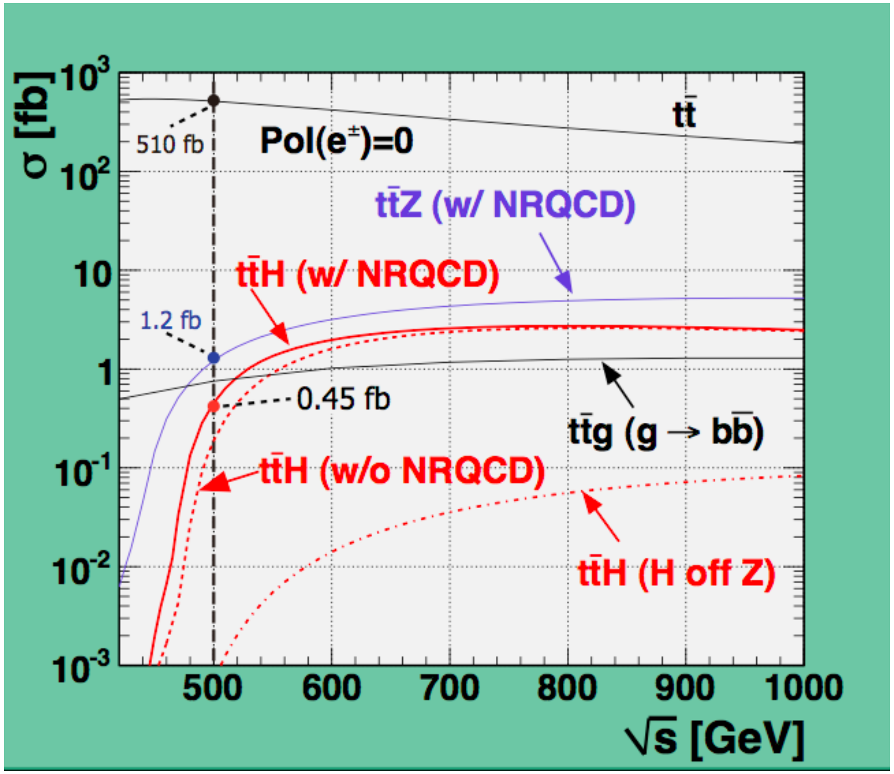
Stat. Uncertainties 'add' Theoretical uncertainties ~70 MeV

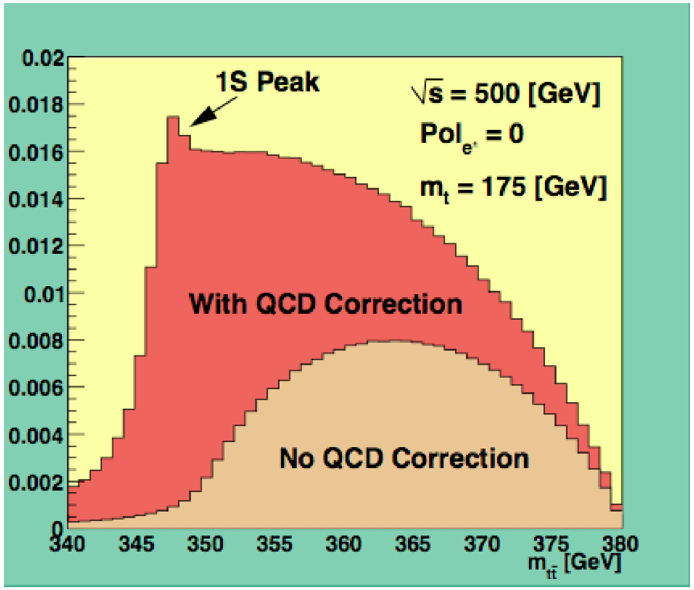
Total expected precision on m_t ~ 100 MeV

(very conservative estimation!!!)

Top Yukawa coupling above threshold







~ Factor 2 enhancement
From QCD bound states

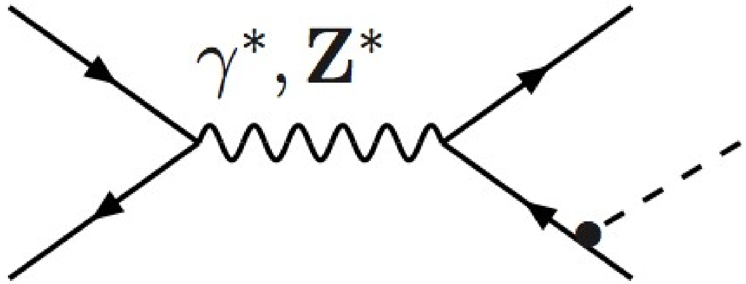
R. Horiguchi et al.
T. Tanabe, T. Price

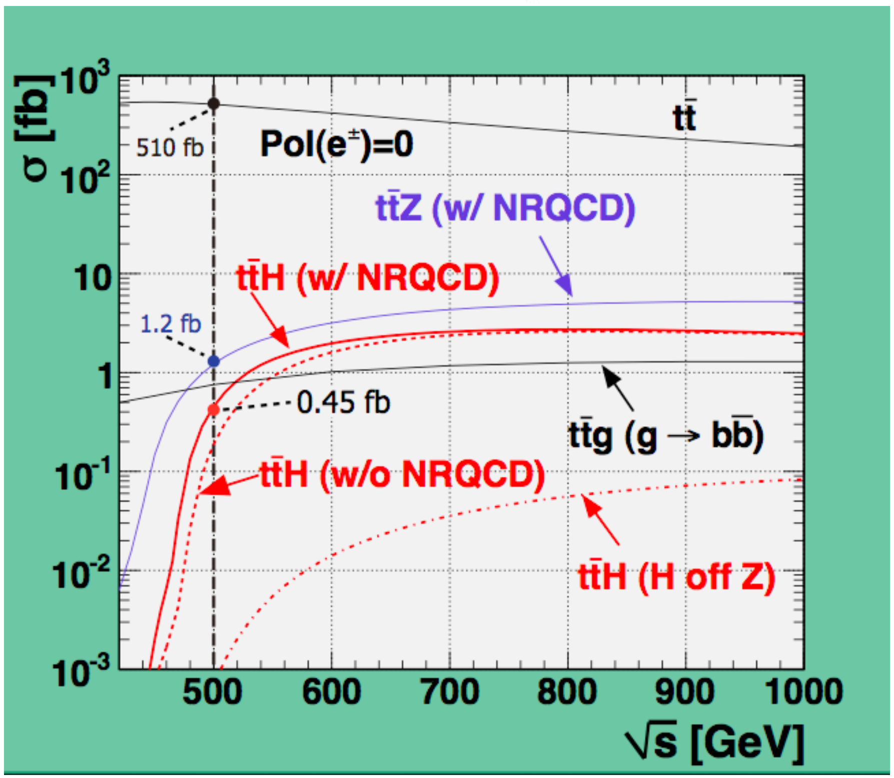
$\Delta g_{ttH} / g_{ttH}$	500 GeV	500 GeV + 1 TeV
Canonical	14%	3.2%
LumiUP	7.8%	2.0%

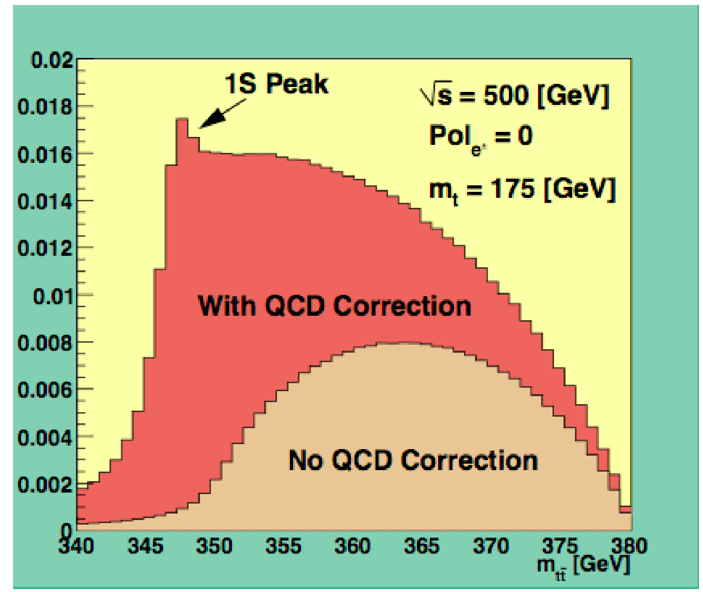
← ILC TDR

← Technically possible

Top Yukawa coupling above threshold







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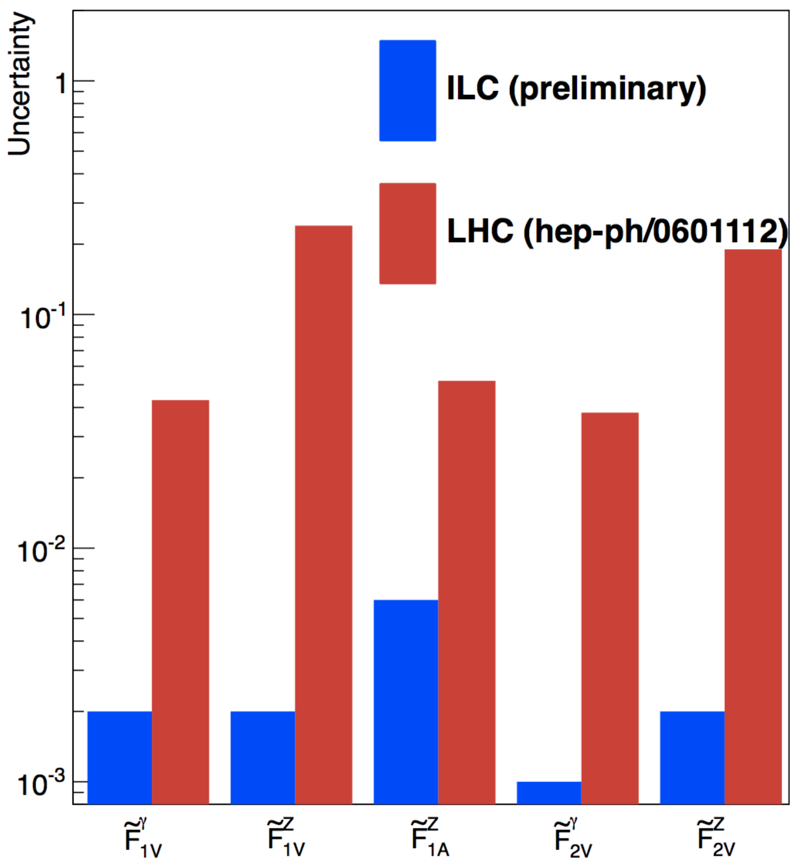
Results of full simulation study for DBD at $\sqrt{s}$ = 500 GeV

ArXiv: 1307.8102

Precision: cross section ~ 0.5%, Precision A_{FB} ~ 2%, Precision λ_t ~ 3-4%

Accuracy on CP conserving couplings



- ILC might be up to two orders of magnitude more precise than LHC ($\sqrt{s}$ = 14 TeV, 300 fb^{-1})
  Disentangling of couplings for ILC one variable at a time For LHC

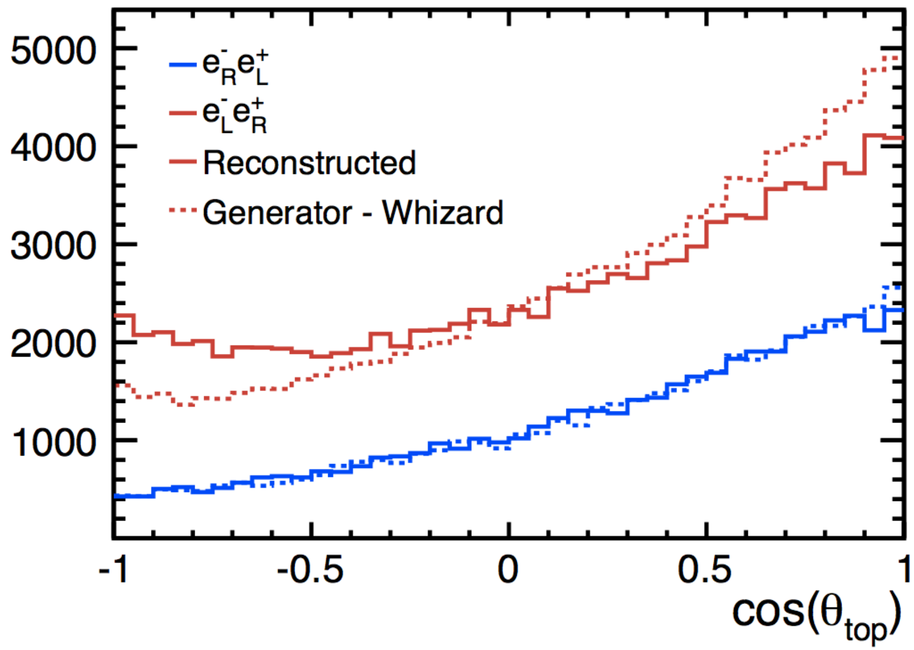
- However LHC projections from 8 years old study

- Strong encouragement to update these numbers!
  First step is Phys. Rev. Lett. 110 (2013) 172002 and arXiv:1404.1005

- Potential for CP violating couplings at ILC under study

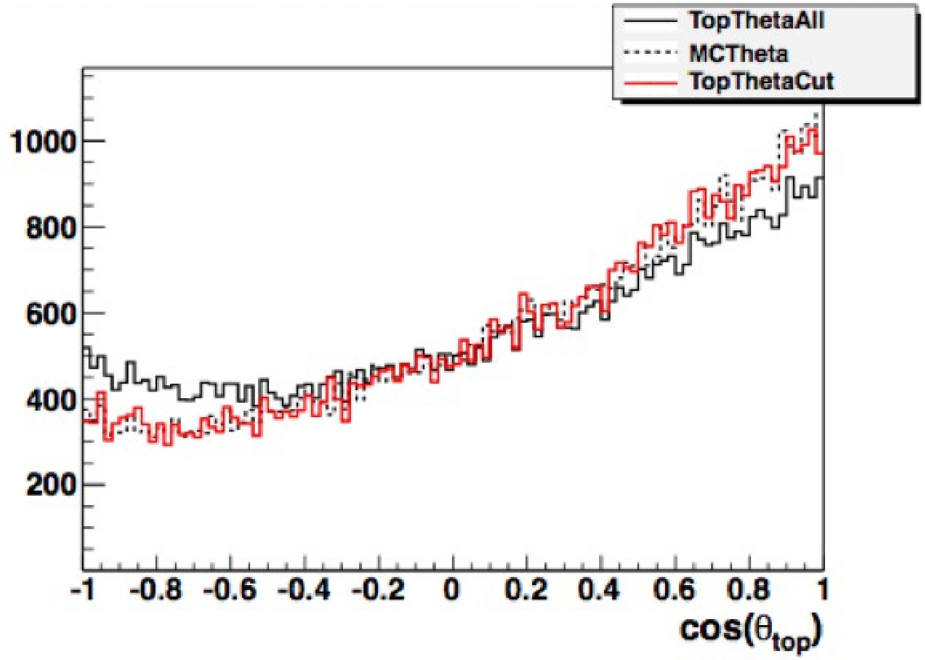
ILC will be indeed high precision machine for electroweak top couplings

Reconstruction of top quark production angle



Ambiguities in case of left handed electron beams
Due to V-A structure at ttX vertex

Precise reconstruction of θ_{top} in case of right handed electron beams



Remedy to address ambiguities:
Select cleanly reconstructed events by χ^2 analysis — Default so far
or
Reconstruction of b quark charge — **TYL Project**

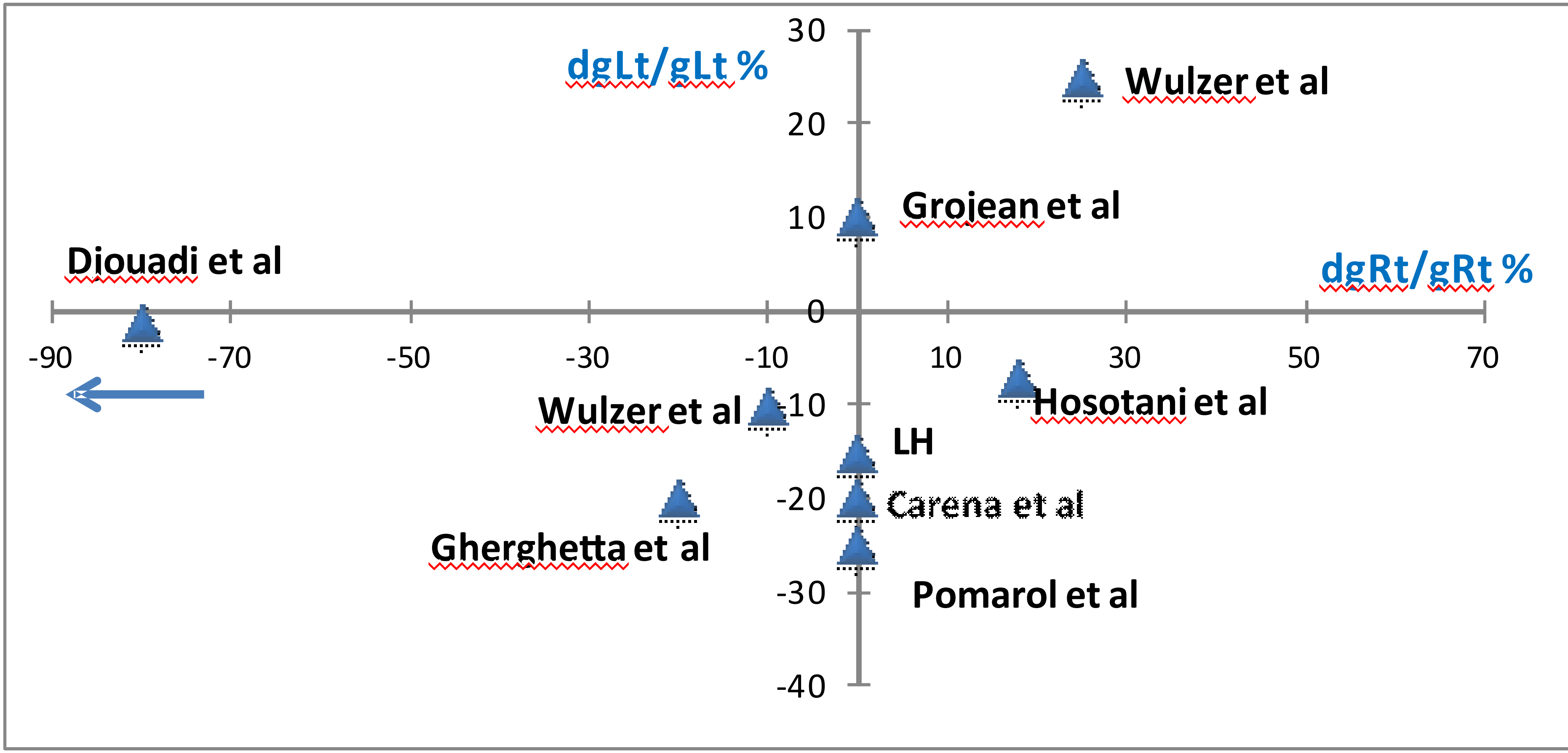
Precise reconstruction for both beam polarisations

- Efficiency Penalty for e_L
- ε_{tot}: $e_R \sim 50\%$, $e_L \sim 30\%$

Precision on A_{FB} ~ 2%

Discussion of precisions (IFIC/LAL [F. Richard])

Models realising Top/Higgs compositeness and/or extra dimensions

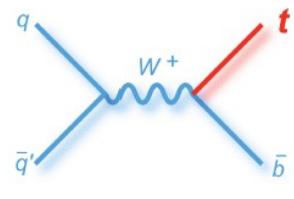


Variety of models predicting modifications to
tL and tR due to couplings to new strong sector

Sensitivities and constraints

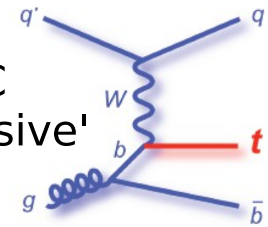
- Including current LHC results -

Reminder ILC:
$\delta g_L/g_L \sim 0.6\%$,
$\delta g_R/g_R \sim 1.4\%$

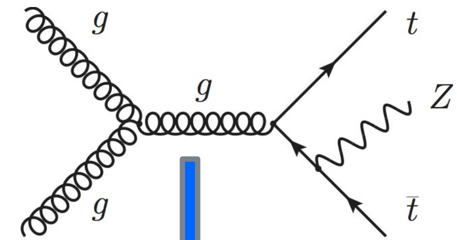


s-channel

LHC
'exclusive'



t-channel



Model	dtR/tR %	dtL/tL %	dtLbL/tLbL %	dεb/εb	dε1/ε1	dσZtt/σZtt %
Carena	0	-20	-14	0.8	1.1	-30
Djouadi	-330	0	0	-1.4	1.1	70
Gherghetta	-20	-20	-14	0.7	2.1	-36
Grojean	0	10	7	-0.4	-1.0	17
Hosotani	18	-7	-5	-0.4	-0.8	-5
Little Higgs	0	-15	-10	0.6	1.0	-23
Pomarol	0	-25	-17	1.0	1.2	-37
Wulzer 1	25	25	17	-1.1	5.8	56
Wulzer 2	-10	-10	-7	0.4	1.3	-20

LEP constraints: $|\delta F_{1A}^{Z}| < 0.2,\ Q_{t_L} \rightarrow Q_{t_L}^{SM}$

Some models predict visible effects for LHC
ILC will be able to distinguish between all models at several sigma level

e+e-→t tbar @EW NLO

Le Diberder, Kheim, Kiyo, Kou,

- **Large electroweak (EW) corrections reported by Grace group** *Eur.J Phys.C (2013) Kheim et al*

Done 2013-2014

✓ EW NLO as 5 % in cross-section, 15 % in A_{FB}

✓ Identifying the origin of large EW correction using GRACE (Grace tutorial)

✓ Resumming the QED part (minor change in A_{FB})

✓ Testing the case of polarized beam (Kheim&Kurihara→ new result!)

- **Towards the electroweak precision test at ILC**

On-going

➡ Estimating the theoretical errors in the theoretical prediction at EW NLO (varying input parameters)

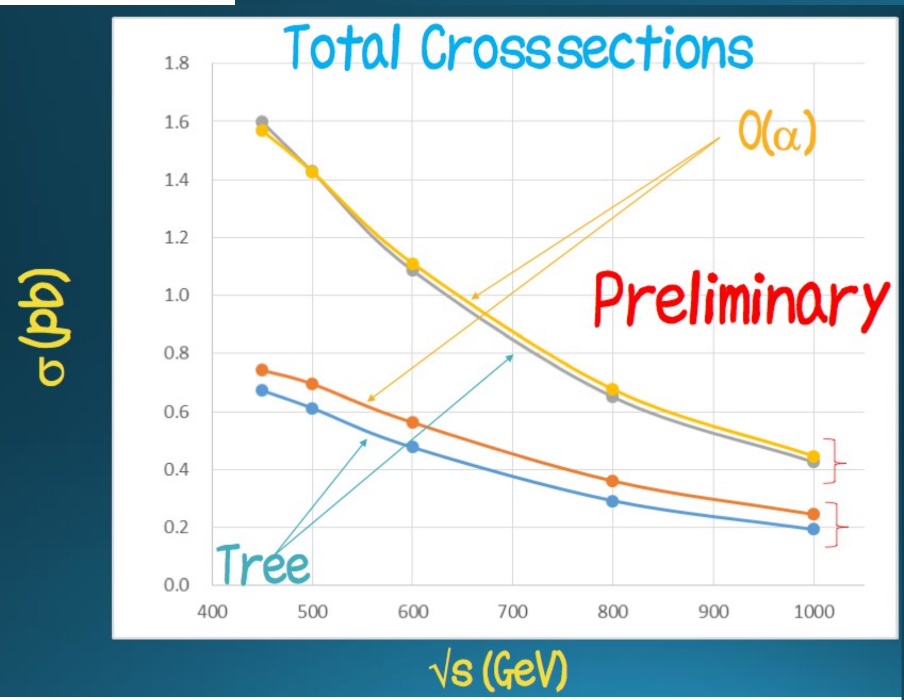
➡ Deriving helicity amplitudes at NLO (non-trivial due to the non-factorizable contribution, e.g. box?)

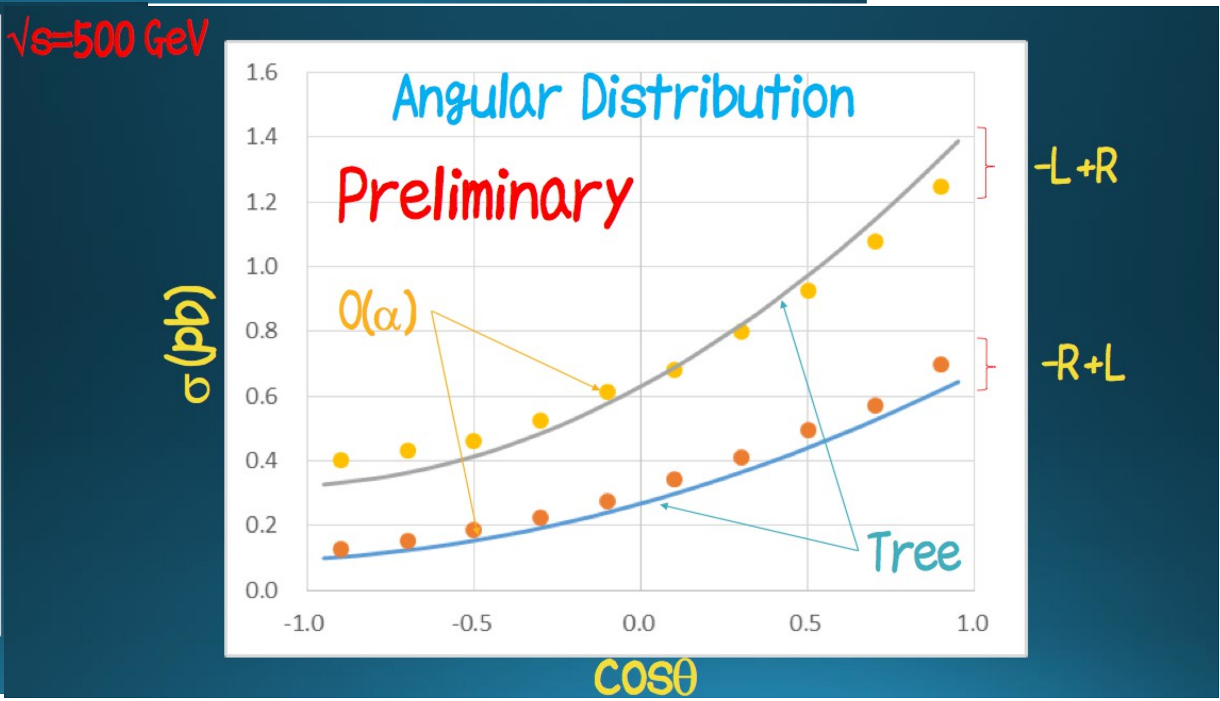
➡ Top spin dependence, including the decay distribution

GRACE

- GRACE: Automatic Full $O(\alpha)$ ELWK correction w/ SM & MSSM
- Beam polarization is implemented in GRACE-system, but Still Preliminary.
- Polarization of "$e^-_L\ e^+_R$" gives smaller $O(\alpha)$-corrections than "$e^-_R\ e^+_L$", however change A_{FB}
- SUSY signals can be seen through loop-effect.

e.g. talk by Nhi Quach





- Sizable one loop electroweak corrections
- Do we need two loops?

Summary and outlook

- A LC is **the** machine for precision top physics

First machine to produce top pairs in electroweak production!!!
Essential pillar of LC physics program

- Rich program of top quark physics with 'exciting' prospects

-Precision on top mass ~50 MeV =>
'Final word' on vacuum stability of the universe
- Test of models with extra dimensions and/or compositeness
- Top elw. Measurements are complementary to Higgs coupling measurements

- Exploitation of potential requires huge experimental and theoretical efforts, **all of them are addressed in TYL project**

- Theoretical uncertainty on top mass >> Experimental uncertainty
- Uncertainty of theoretical prediction of AFB
  NLO with polarised beams
  NNLO would be 10 years of work !!!
- Measurement of b quark charge still in infancy, may need revision of algorithms and detector
– In general experimentalists will have to make sure that systematic errors can be kept small

Consolidation of project

- TYL/FJPPL funding is essential to continue the project

Request: 8.5 kEUR to IN2P3
to support travel for four persons
to KEK

1560 kY to KEK
To support travel for three persons
To France

- If funded can envisage to send 'next' LAL PhD student to KEK for a few weeks (work on b quark charge)

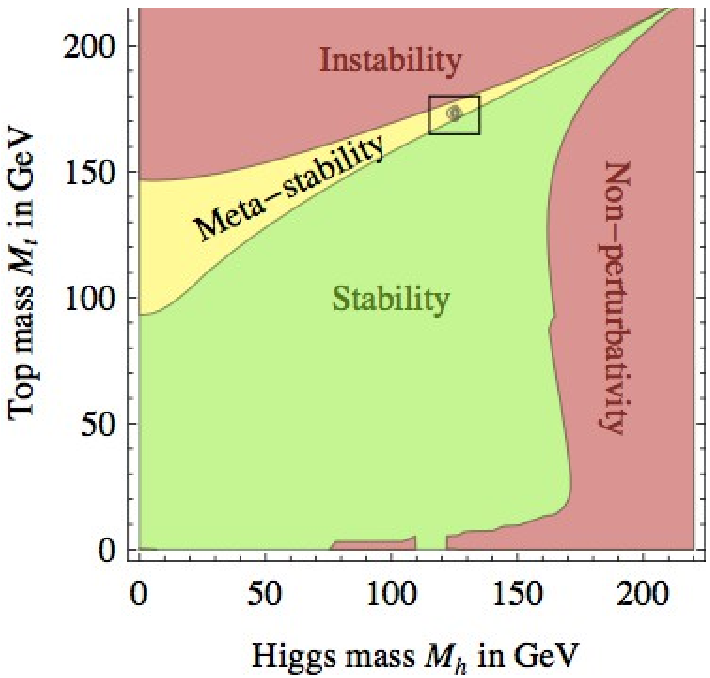
- Will search ways/and ask for ideas for ways to fund a truly co-shared PhD thesis (at small bureaucratic effort)

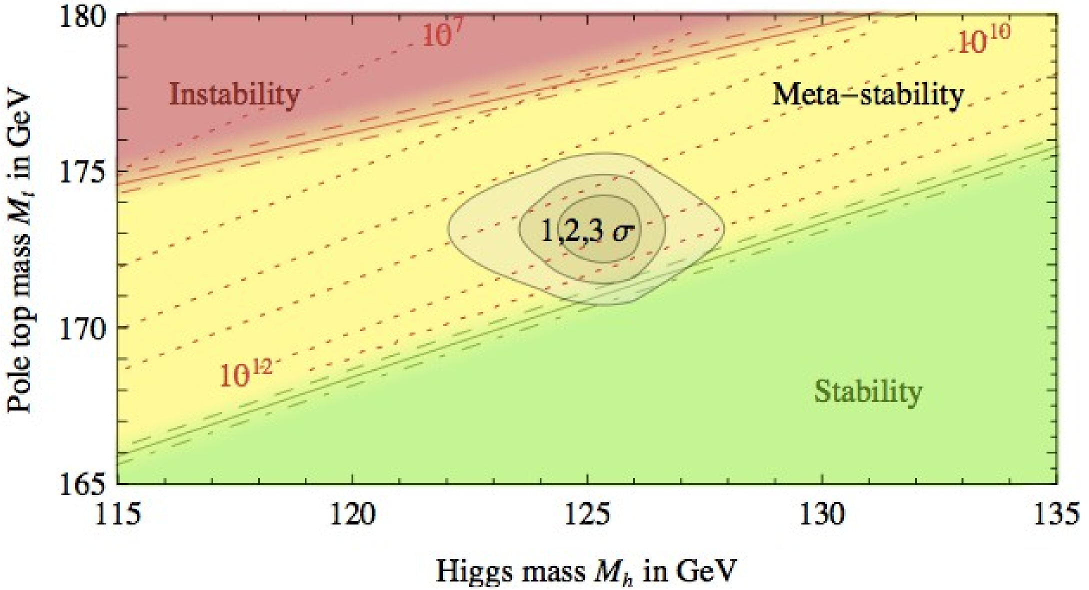
Backup

Vacuum stability and top quark mass

Degrassi et al.
arXiv:1205.6497

$$M_h\ [\text{GeV}] > 129.4 + 1.4\left(\frac{M_t\ [\text{GeV}] - 173.1}{0.7}\right) - 0.5\left(\frac{\alpha_s(M_Z) - 0.1184}{0.0007}\right) \pm 1.0_{\text{th}}\ .$$

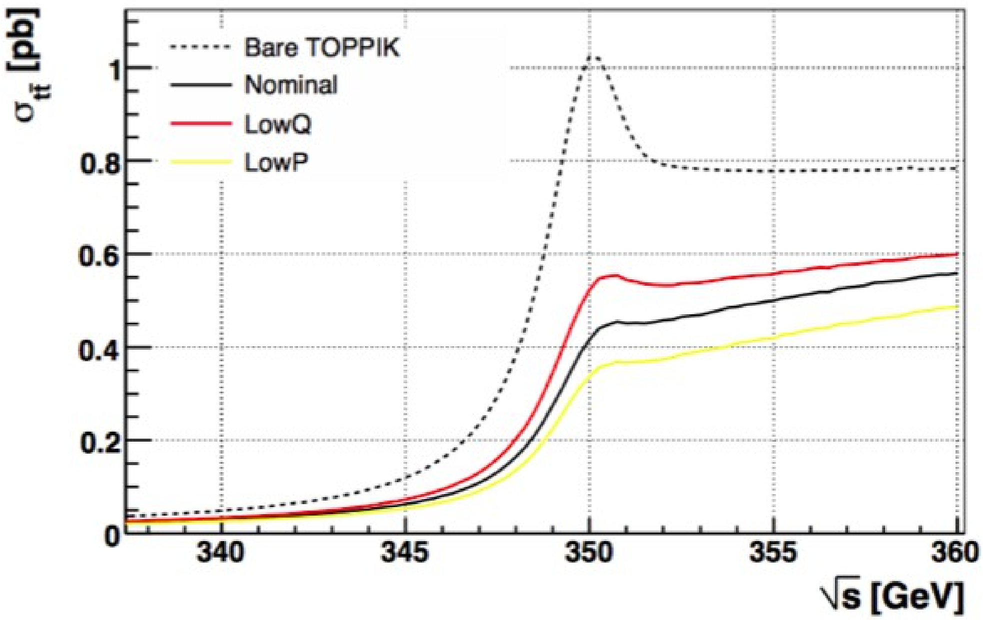




Type of error	Estimate of the error	Impact on M_h
M_t	experimental uncertainty in M_t	±1.4 GeV
α_s	experimental uncertainty in α_s	±0.5 GeV
Experiment	**Total combined in quadrature**	±1.5 GeV
λ	scale variation in λ	±0.7 GeV
y_t	$\mathcal{O}(\Lambda_{QCD})$ correction to M_t	±0.6 GeV
y_t	QCD threshold at 4 loops	±0.3 GeV
RGE	EW at 3 loops + QCD at 4 loops	±0.2 GeV
Theory	**Total combined in quadrature**	±1.0 GeV

Uncertainty on **(pole)** top quark mass dominates uncertainty on stability conditions

Total tt cross section at LC



Principle: m_t from $\sigma_{tt}(m_t)$

Advantages:

- count number of $t\bar{t}$ events
- color singlet state
- background is non-resonant
- physics well understood
  (renormalons, summations)
- Top decay protects from non-pert effects

Much of the discriminating power of the approach related to the strong mass-dependence (ttbar resonance).

Peak position very stable in theory predictions (threshold mass scheme).

Typical results:

$\rightarrow \delta m_t^{\text{exp}} \simeq 50$ MeV

$\rightarrow \delta m_t^{\text{th}} \simeq 100$ MeV

What mass?

$\sqrt{s}_{\text{rise}} \sim 2m_t^{\text{thr}} +$ pert.series

(short distance mass: 1S $\leftrightarrow$ $\overline{\text{MS}}$)

A. Hoang

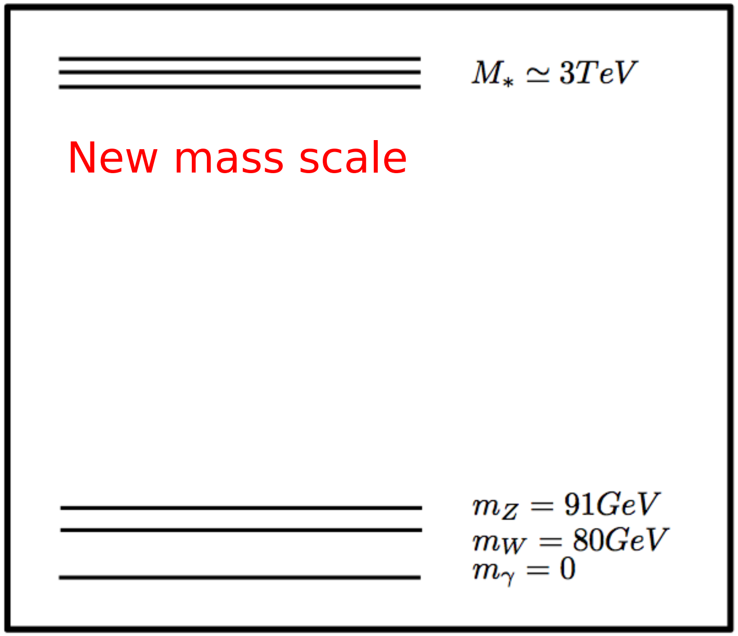
Towards New Physics

à la G.M. Pruna, LC 13, Trento

Compositeness:

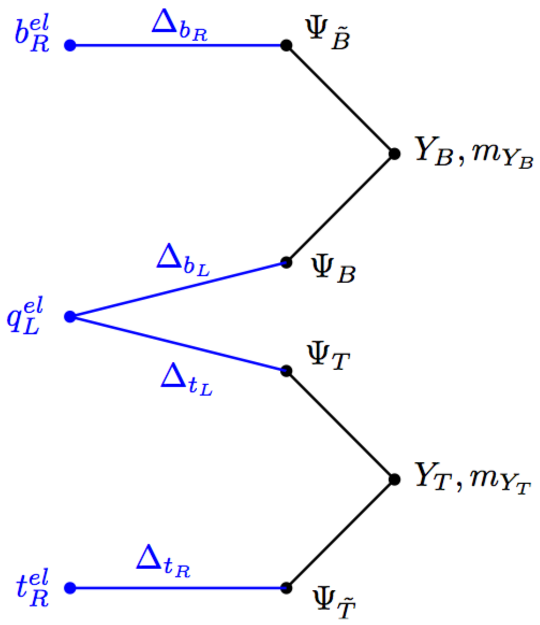
- ... provides elegant solution for naturalness
- ... few tensions with SM predictions
- ... composite Higgs hypothesis has only been marginally studied in comparison with other "fundamental" scenarios
- ... **all** scalar objects observed in nature turned out to be bound states of fermions

Bosonic sector mass spectrum



Fermionic resonances

From heavy left handed SM doublet and heavy right handed SM singlet



Physics modify Yukawa couplings and Ztt, Zbb

Heavy fermion effect!

The solid pillars of the LC phyics program

Top quark

Discovered 1995 at Tevatron

LHC and ILC are/would be
Top factories

W Boson

Discovered 1979 at SPS
Mass precisely at Tevatron
LHC and ILC are/would be
W factories

Higgs Boson

Discovered 2012 at LHC

ILC are/would be
Higgs factories
See talk by Klaus

Disentangling

At ILC **no** separate access to ttZ or ttγ vertex, but ...

ILC 'provides' two beam polarisations

$P(e^-) = \pm 80\%$ $P(e^+) = \mp 30\%$

There exist a number of observables sensitive to chiral structure, e.g.

$$\sigma_I \qquad A^t_{FB,I} = \frac{N(\cos\theta > 0) - N(\cos\theta < 0)}{N(\cos\theta > 0) + N(\cos\theta < 0)} \qquad (F_R)_I = \frac{(\sigma_{t_R})_I}{\sigma_I}$$

x-section — Forward backward asymmetry — Fraction of right handed top quarks

⇩

Extraction of six (five) unknowns

$$F^{\gamma}_{1V},\, F^{Z}_{1V},\, F^{\gamma}_{1A} = 0,\, F^{Z}_{1A}$$

$$F^{\gamma}_{2V},\, F^{Z}_{2V}$$

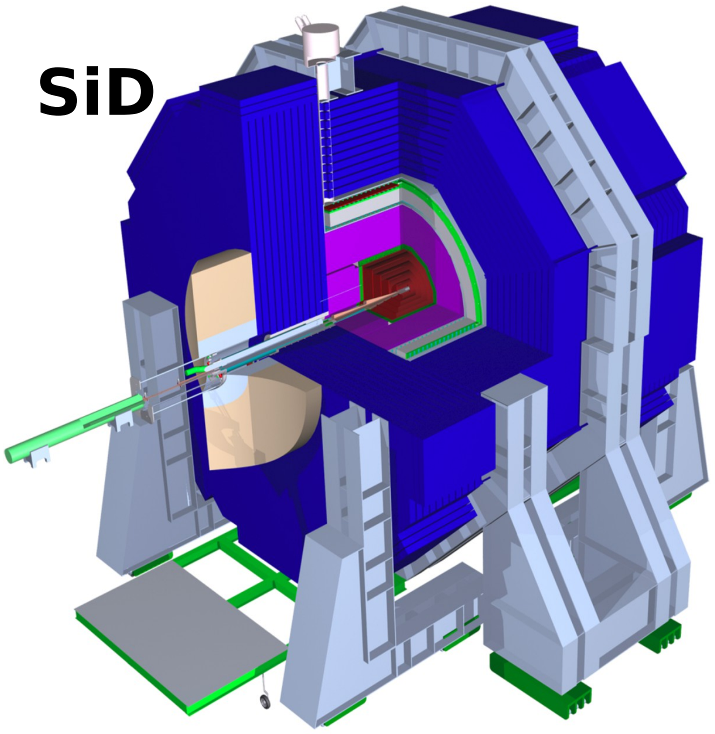
Equations for cross section, A_{FB} and F_R

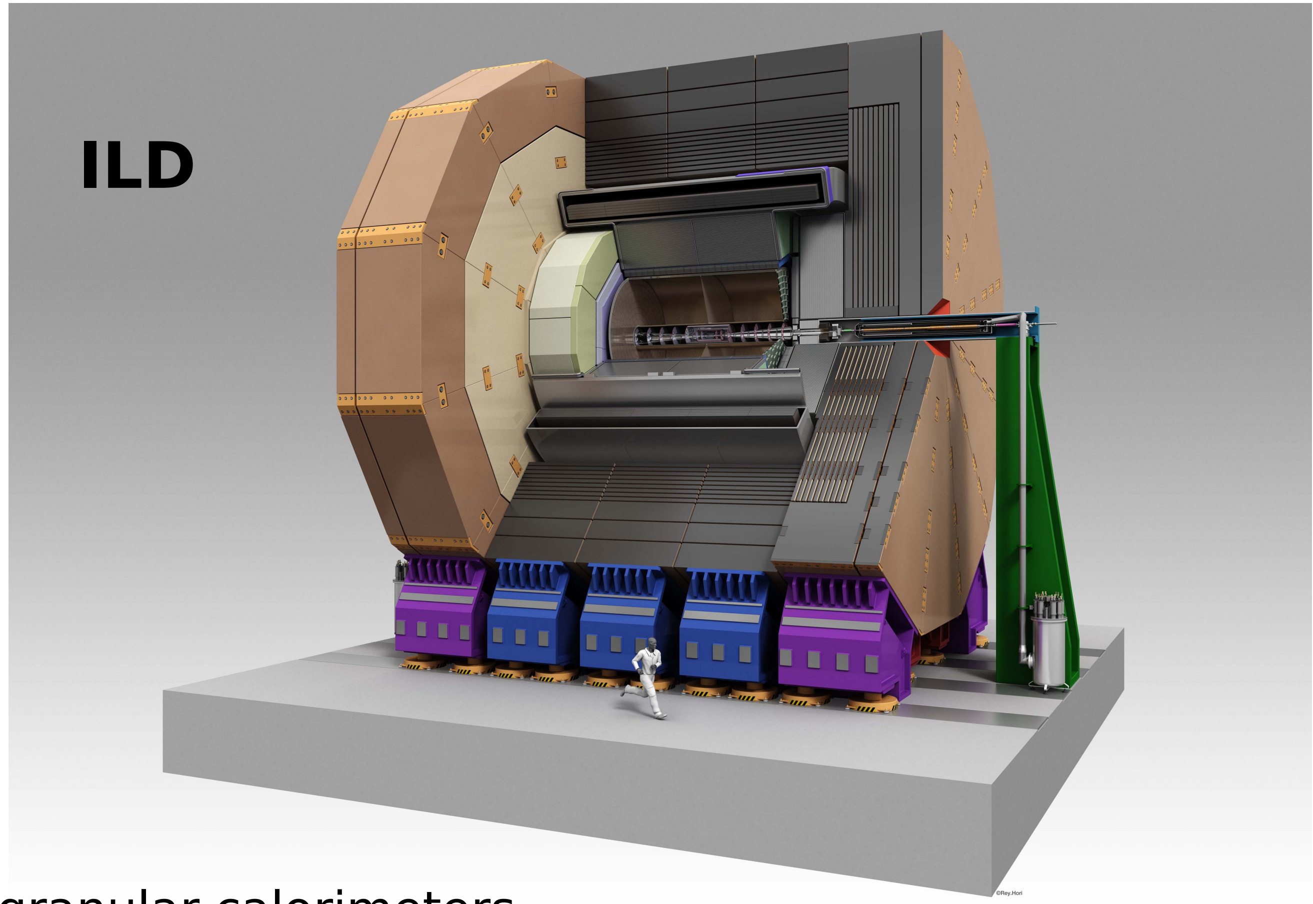
$$\sigma_I = 2\mathcal{A}N_c\beta\left[(1+0.5\gamma^{-2})(\mathcal{F}^I_{1V})^2 + (\mathcal{F}^{I'}_{1A})^2 + 3\mathcal{F}^I_{1V}\mathcal{F}^I_{2V}\right],$$

$$(A^t_{FB})_I = \frac{-3\mathcal{F}^{I'}_{1A}(\mathcal{F}^I_{1V}+\mathcal{F}^I_{2V})}{2\left[(1+0.5\gamma^{-2})(\mathcal{F}^I_{1V})^2 + (\mathcal{F}^{I'}_{1A})^2 + 3\mathcal{F}^I_{1V}\mathcal{F}^I_{2V}\right]},$$

$$(F_R)_I = \frac{(\mathcal{F}^I_{1V})^2(1+0.5\gamma^{-2}) + (\mathcal{F}^{I'}_{1A})^2 + 2\mathcal{F}^I_{1V}\mathcal{F}^{I'}_{1A} + \mathcal{F}^I_{2V}(3\mathcal{F}^I_{1V} + 2\mathcal{F}^{I'}_{1A}) - \beta\mathcal{F}^I_{1V}\mathfrak{Re}(\mathcal{F}^I_{2A})}{2\left[(1+0.5\gamma^{-2})(\mathcal{F}^I_{1V})^2 + (\mathcal{F}^{I'}_{1A})^2 + 3\mathcal{F}^I_{1V}\mathcal{F}^I_{2V}\right]}.$$

Detector concepts





Highly granular calorimeters

Central tracking with silicon

Central tracking with TPC

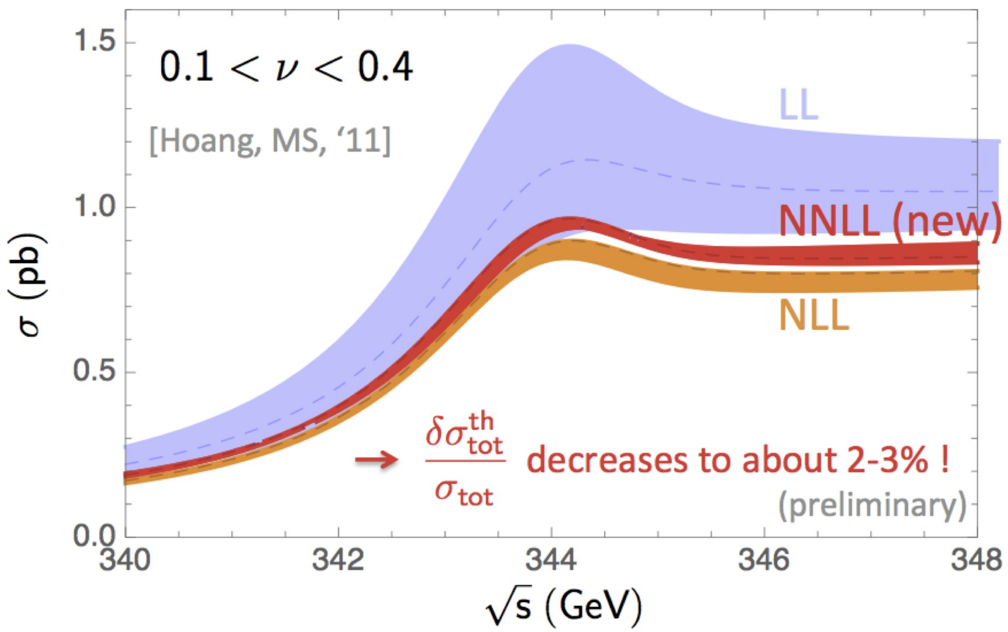
Inner tracking with silicon

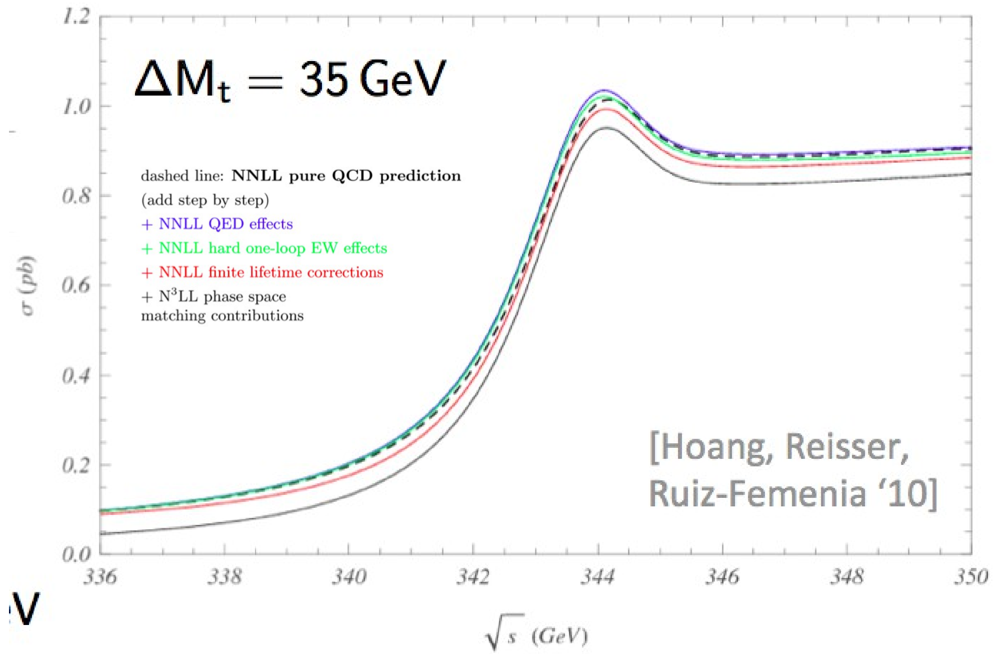
- LOI's Validated by IDAG in 2009
- Publication of **D**etector **B**aseline **D**esign in 2013, together with TDR
- Concepts based on input from physics studies and detector R&D organised in R&D collaborations

Top quark mass – Theoretical accuracies

QCD

QCD + electroweak

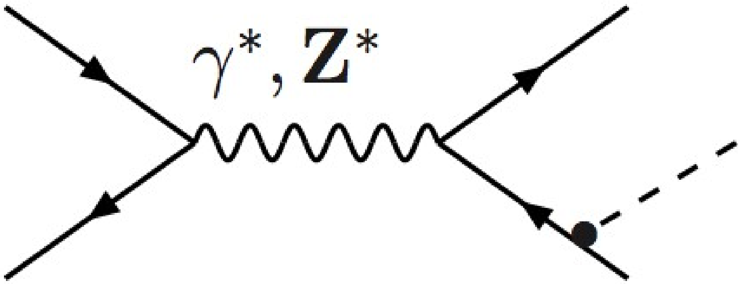


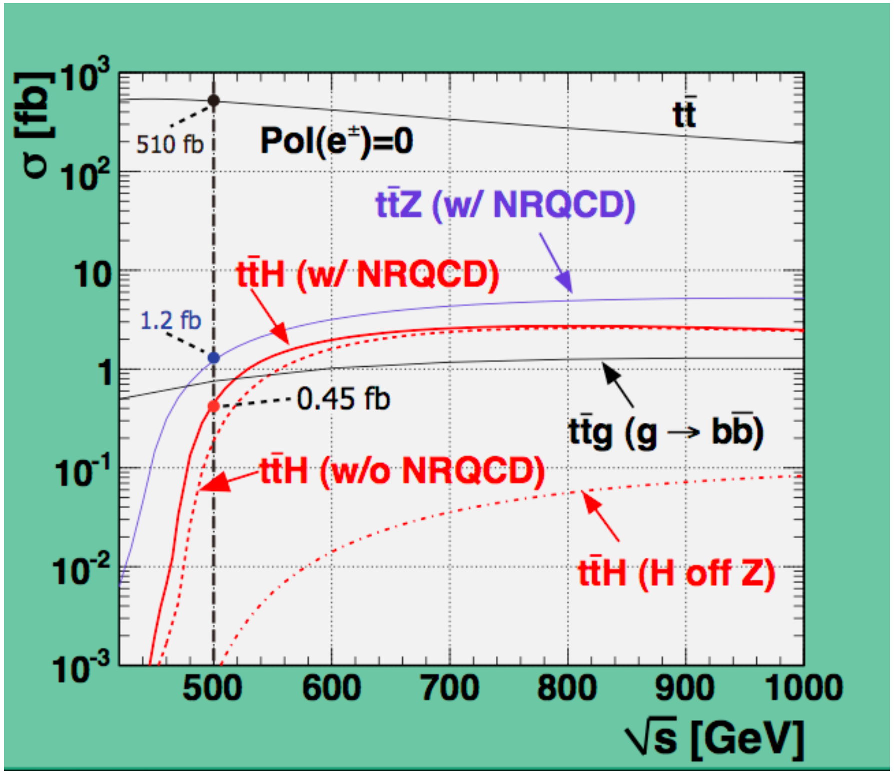


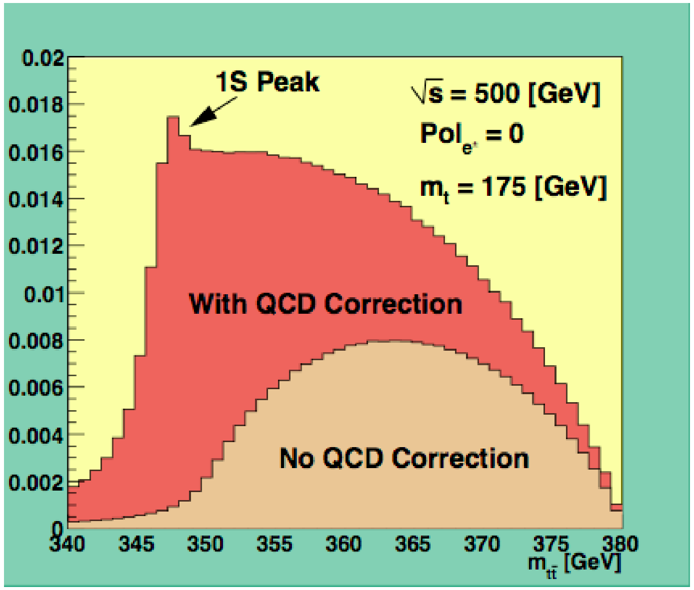
Correct resummation of
Non relativistic logs ~v

Theoretical uncertainties at the 2-3% level
=> Threshold scan theoretically well understood

Top Yukawa coupling above threshold







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← ILC TDR

← Technically possible

Discussion of potential systematic uncertainties

Experimental

- Luminosity: Critical for cross section measurements
  Expected precision 0.1% @ 500 GeV

- Beam polarisation: Critical for asymmetry measurements
  Expected to be known to 0.1% for e- beam
  and 0.35% for e+ beam

- Migrations/Ambiguities: Critical for AFB:
  Need further studies but expect to control them better than the theoretical error

- Jet energy scale: Critical for top mass determination
  Systematic study CLIC states systematic error ~ statistical error

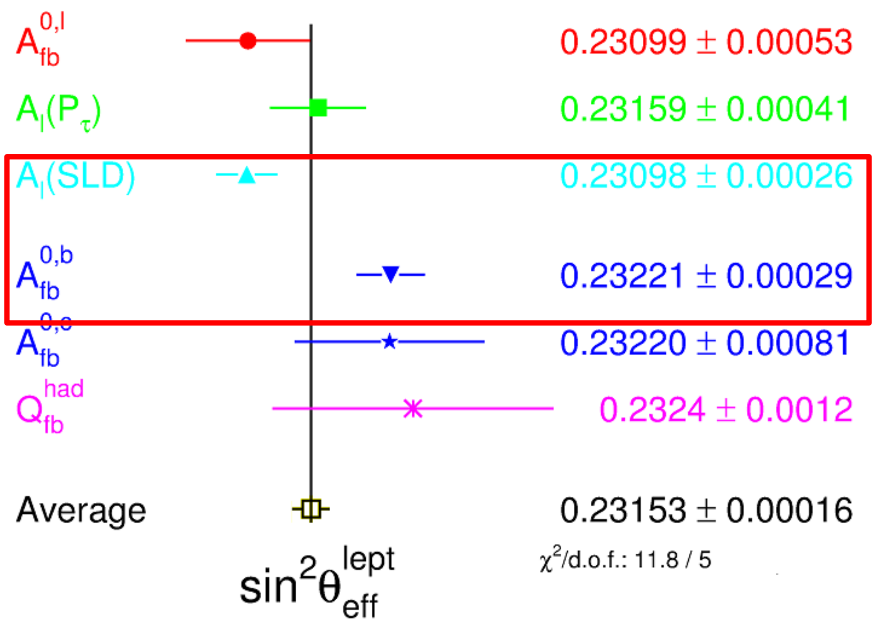
- Other effects: B-tagging, passive material etc.
  LEP claims 0.2% error on R_b -> guiding line for LC

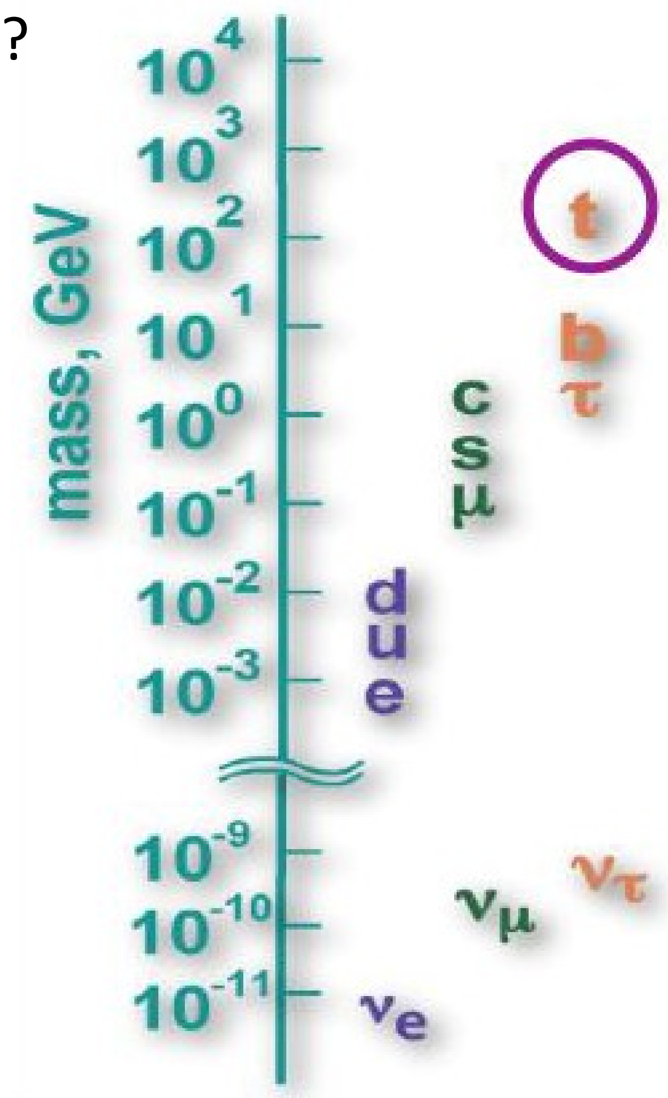
Theory:

- see above and in the following

The top quark and flavor hierarchy

- Flavor hierarchy ? Role of 3rd generation ?





- A_{FB} anomaly at LEP for b quark

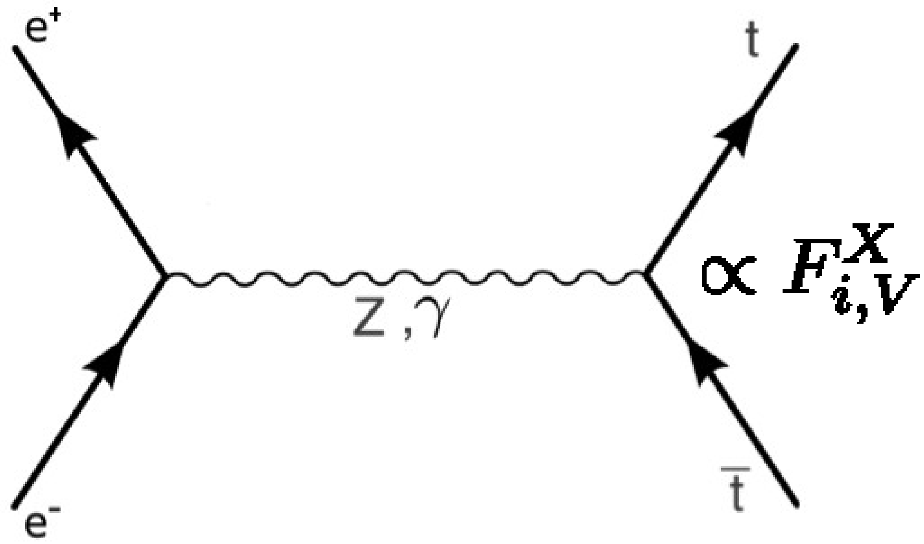
  Tensions at Tevatron

- Heavy fermion effect

Strong motivation to study chiral structure of top vertex in high energy e+e- collisions

Why is it sooo heavy?

Testing the chiral structure of the Standard Model



$$\Gamma_{\mu}^{ttX}(k^2,q,\bar{q}) = -ie\left\{\gamma_\mu\left(F_{1V}^X(k^2)+\gamma_5 F_{1A}^X(k^2)\right)+\frac{\sigma_{\mu\nu}}{2m_t}(q+\bar{q})^\mu\left(iF_{2V}^X(k^2)+\gamma_5 F_{2A}^X(k^2)\right)\right\}, \quad (2)$$

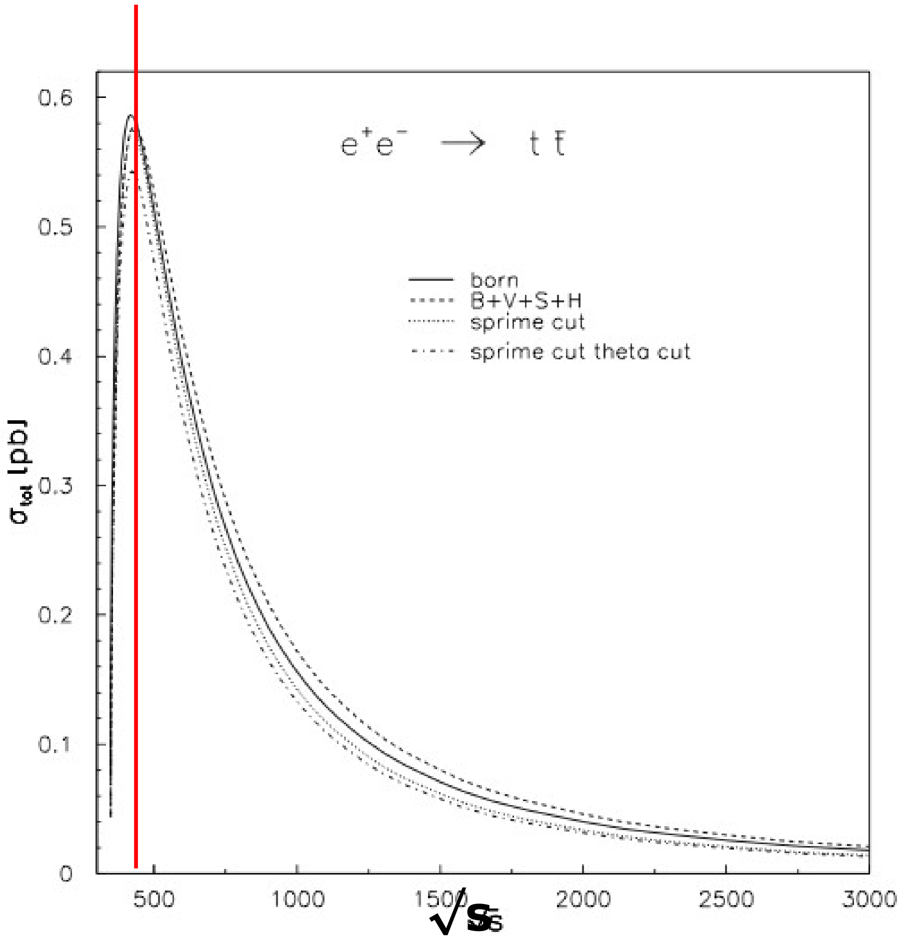
$$\mathcal{F}_{ij}^{L} = -F_{ij}^{\gamma}+\left(\frac{-\frac{1}{2}+s_w^2}{s_w c_w}\right)\left(\frac{s}{s-m_Z^2}\right)F_{ij}^{Z}$$

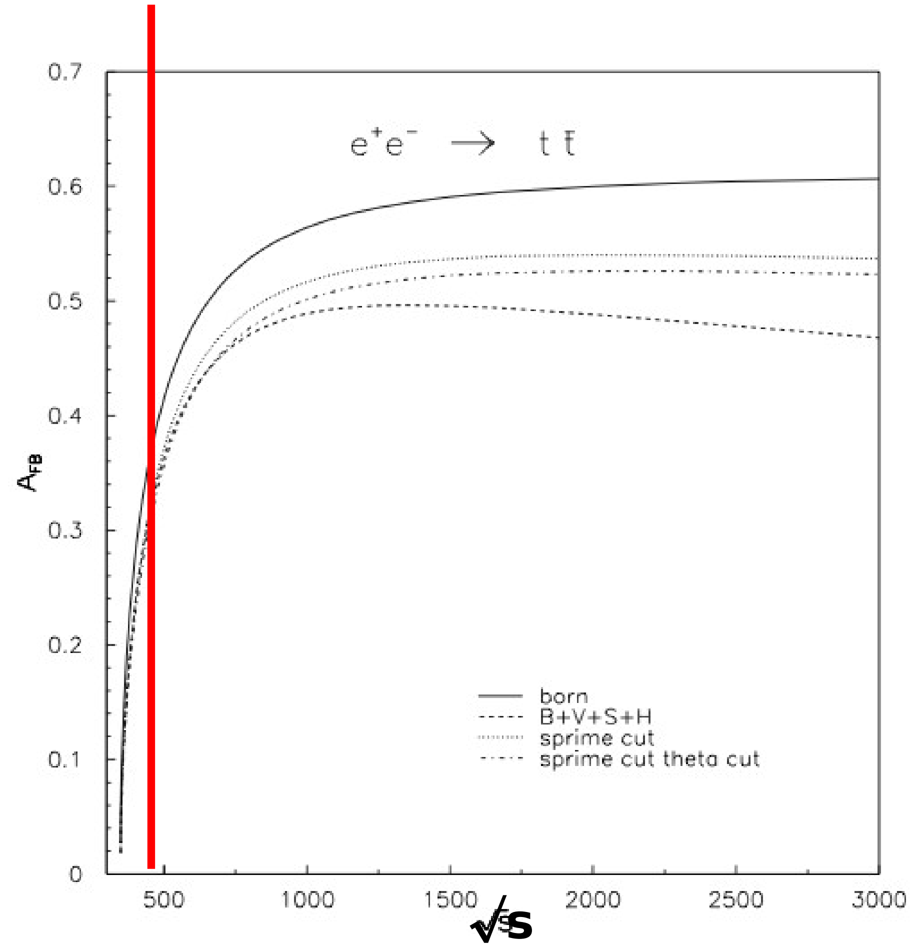
$$\mathcal{F}_{ij}^{R} = -F_{ij}^{\gamma}+\left(\frac{s_w^2}{s_w c_w}\right)\left(\frac{s}{s-m_Z^2}\right)F_{ij}^{Z},$$

Pure γ or pure $Z^0 : \sigma \backsim (F_i)^2 \Rightarrow$ No sensitivity to sign of Form Factors

Z^0/γ interference $: \sigma \backsim (F_i) \Rightarrow$ Sensitivity to sign of Form Factors

Measuring at 500 GeV

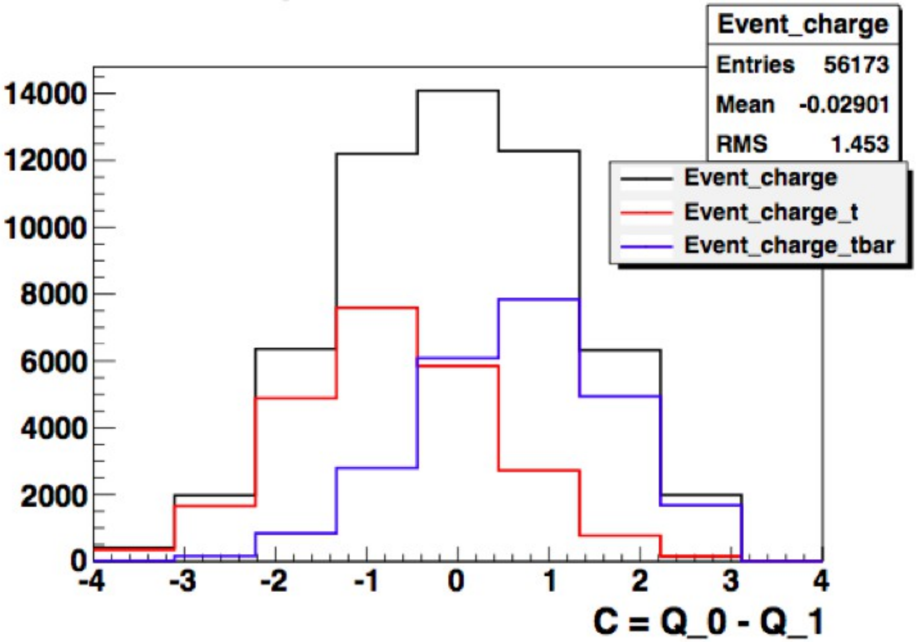




- Cross section close to maximum, A_{FB} well developed

- Other remarks: Need some velocity to get sensitive to chiral obervables (see backup slides)

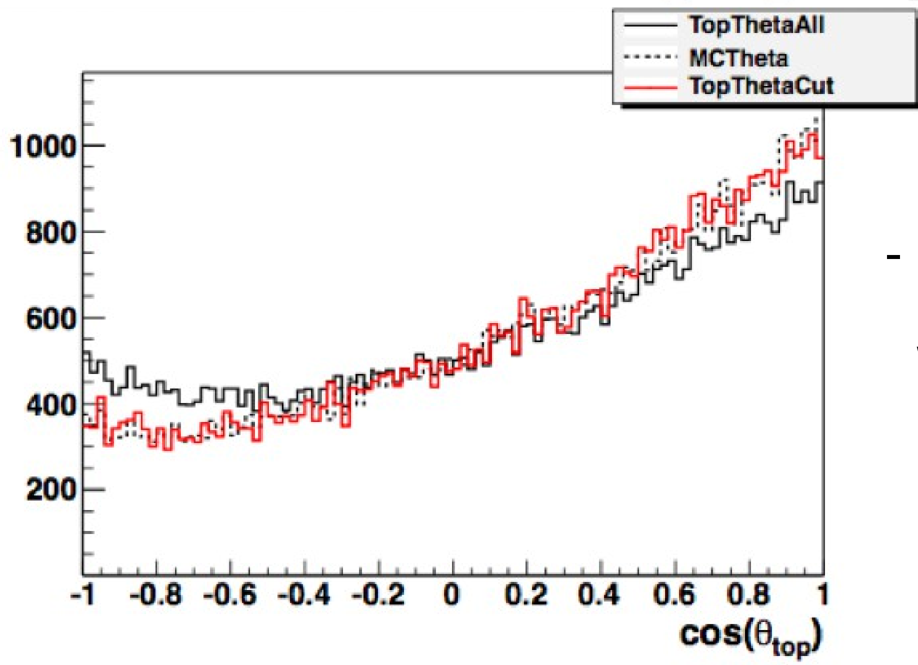
Top polar angle using b charge
(SL Analysis)



Event charge C = b1 -b2

In SL can compare charge C with lepton charge to select clean sample

Use only events with correct C or C=0 (plus another cut on the Lorentz Factor)



- Clean reconstruction of top quark direction
  ε ~ 30%
  Will improve with improving charge reconstruction

Measurement of top quark polarisation

Measure angle of decay lepton in top quark rest frame

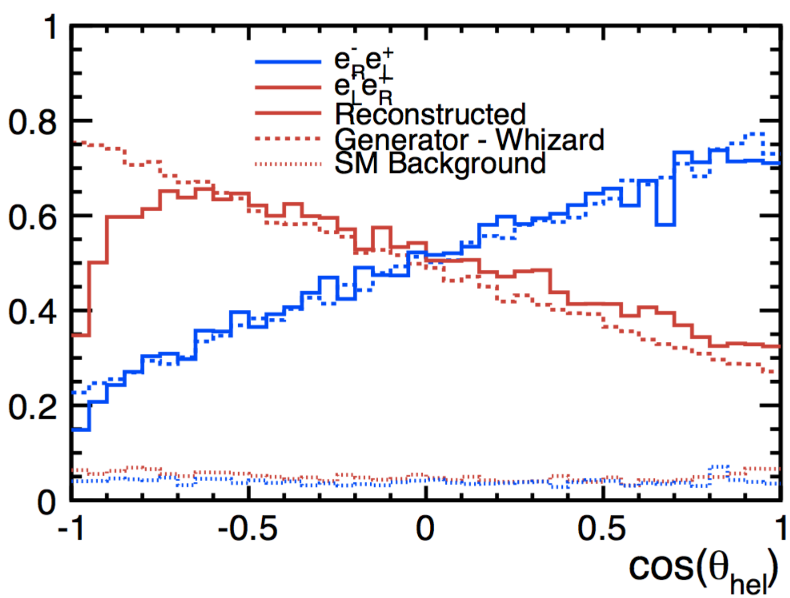
Lorentz transformation benefits from well known initial state

(N.B. : Proposal for hadron colliders applied to lepton colliders)

Differential decay rate

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma}\frac{d\Gamma}{dcos\theta_\ell} = \frac{1+\lambda_t cos\theta_\ell}{2} \quad \text{with } \lambda_t = 1 \text{ for } t_R \text{ and } \lambda_t = 1 \text{ for } t_L$$

Slope measures fraction of $t_{R,L}$ in sample

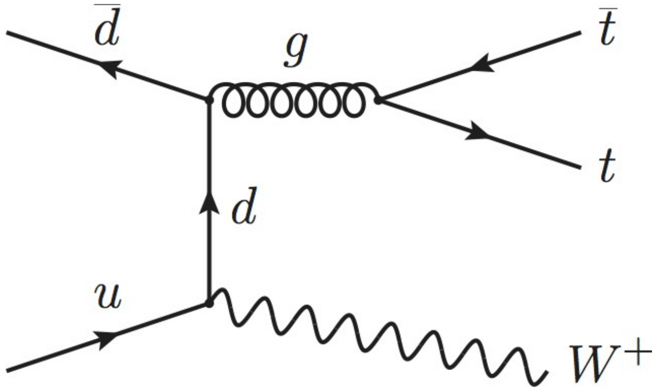


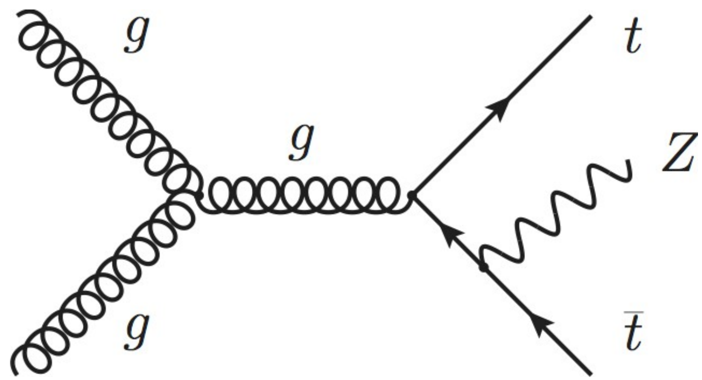
- Measurement of decay lepton almost 'trivial' at LC
  High reconstruction efficiency for leptons
- Reconstructed slope coincides with generated slope

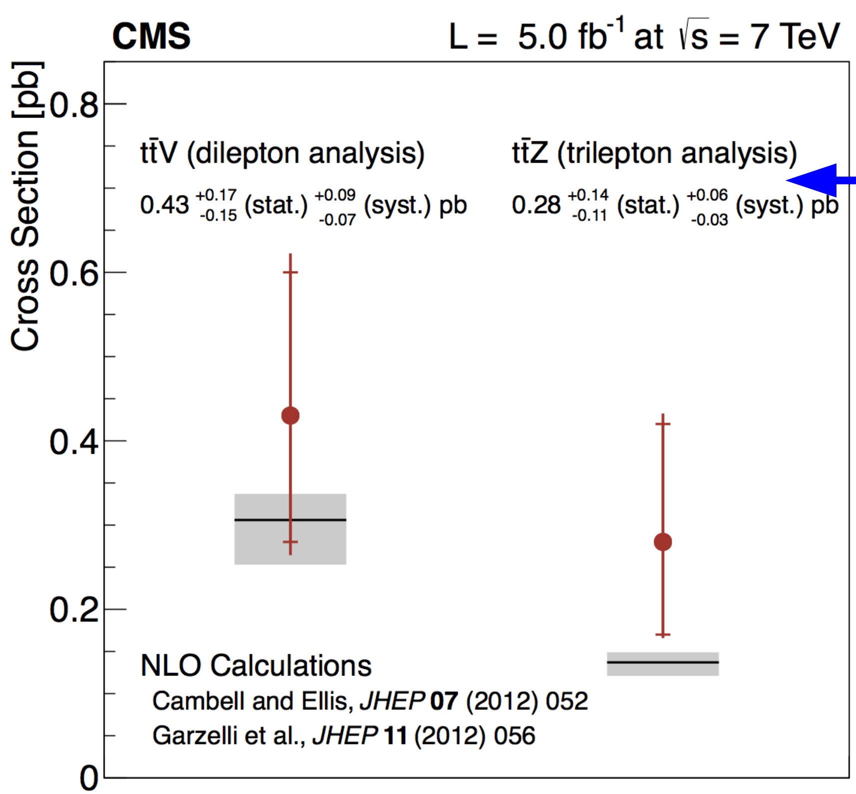
Slope λ_t can be measured to an accuracy of about 3-4%

The race is open !

Recent result on ttV by CMS







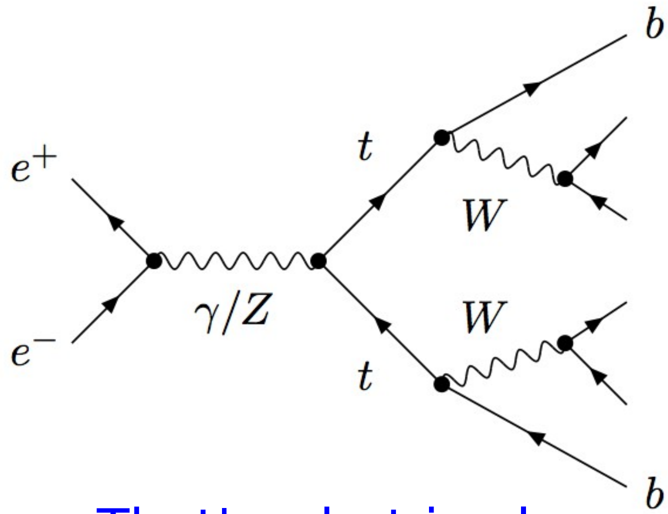
$$\sigma(t\bar{t}Z) = 0.28^{+0.14}_{-0.11}\,(\text{stat.})\,^{+0.06}_{-0.03}\,(\text{syst.})\,\text{pb}$$

- Clearly, promising result
- How will it evolve with higher Luminosity?
- Revision of 'old' estimations of precisions are needed!

May expect: $\frac{\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}Z}}{\sigma_{t\bar{t}Z}} \backsim 10\%$

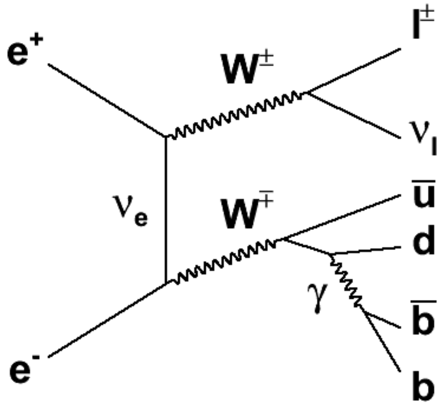
Closer look at ttbar production

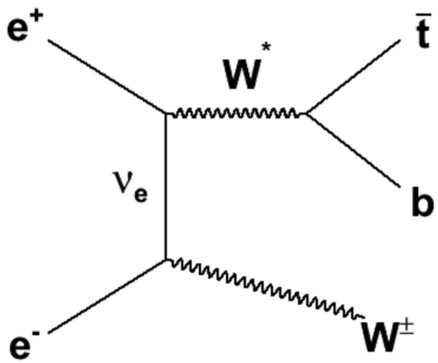
That's what we are interested in



Top pair production is effectively ee->6f process

That's what is also contributing to final state!

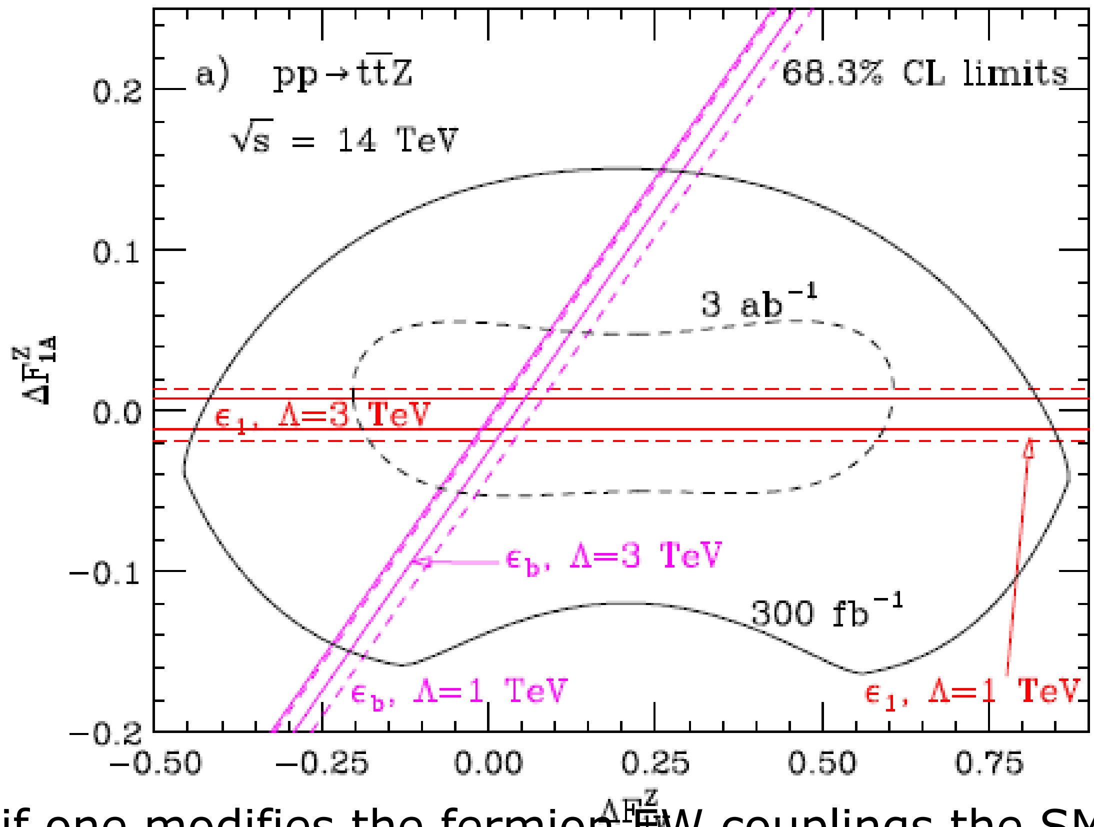




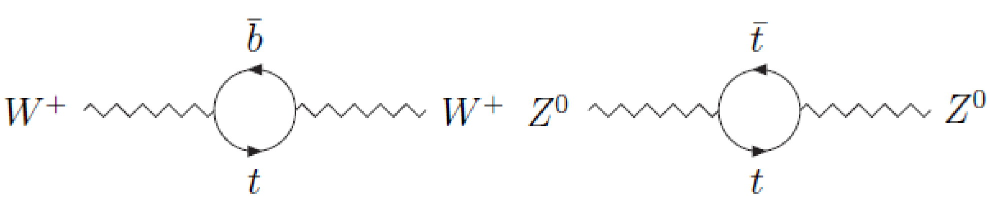
+ s-channel, t-channel only relevant for eL

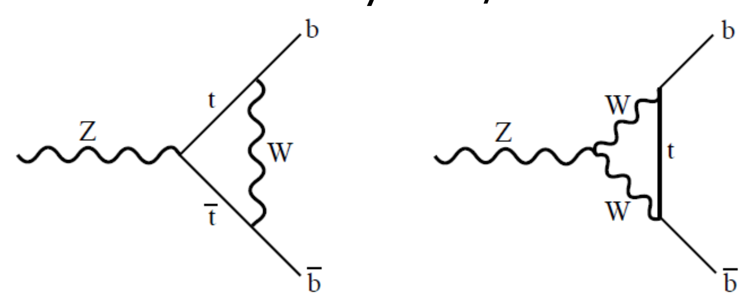
- Can one really speak about a ttbar cross section?
- If only 6f is relevant: What are relations to ttX couplings?
- What selection cuts are (theoretically) save?

Recap: LEP/SLD Constraints



- Recall that if one modifies the fermion EW couplings the SM loops becomes UV divergent and this requires introducing a **cutoff π~TeV** to compute these contributions
- Given this cutoff the top EW **couplings anomalies** are limited by LEP/SLD measurements





F. Richard

Constraints due to Gauge Invariance

- Gauge invariance relates ZtLtL to WtLbL and ZbLbL

$$\kappa_{bL}^{NC} + \kappa_{tL}^{NC} \sim \kappa_{tL}^{NC} = 2\kappa_{tLbL}^{CC}$$

- From LEP1 we know that ZbLbL has no anomaly meaning that

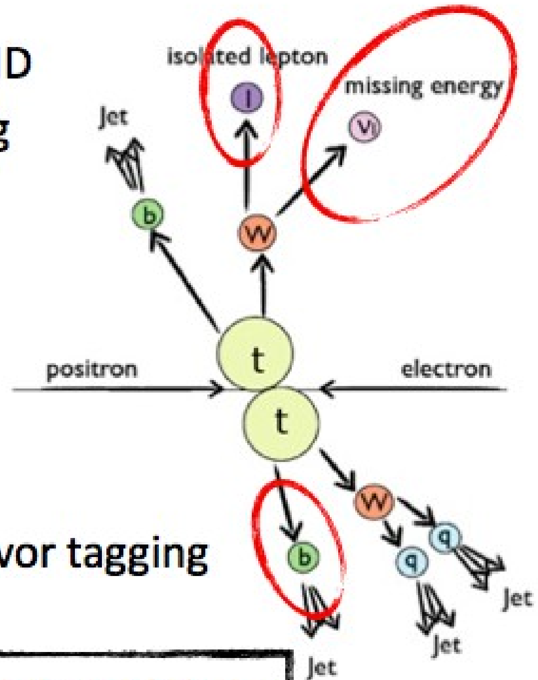
$$\frac{\delta WtLbL}{WtLbL} = 0.72\frac{\delta ZtLtL}{ZtLtL}$$

- ∫ε1 and ∫εb only depend on neutral couplings ZbLbL and ZbRbR
- Loop contributions therefore fully constrain ZtLtL and ZtRtR and the only freedom left comes from BSM compensating contributions to ε1 and εb

Elements of top quark reconstruction

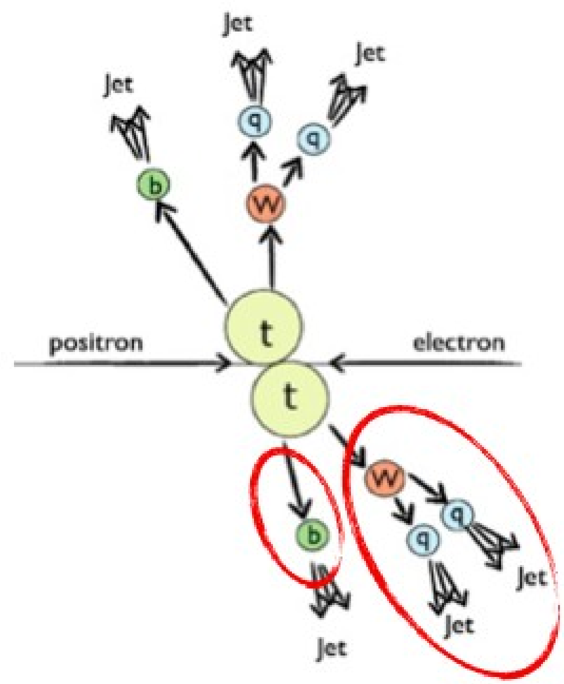
- By far dominating decays: All-hadronic (46%), semi-leptonic / lepton+jets (45%, 30% w/o τ)
  - try to avoid decays into τ, increased uncertainties from additional neutrino

lepton ID
tracking



flavor tagging

4 jets, isolated lepton



6 jets

jet energy reconstruction, global event reconstruction

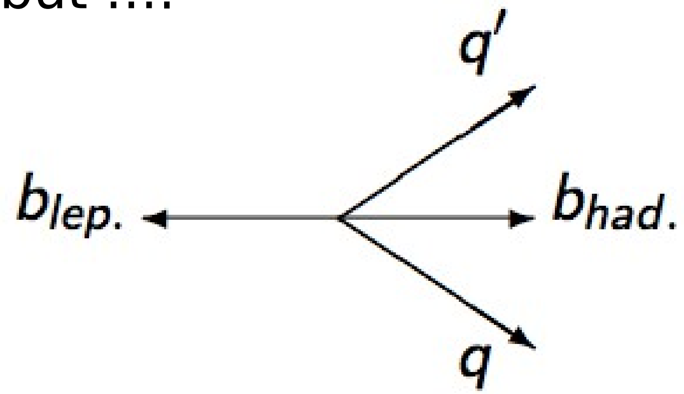
Uses all aspects of LC detectors!

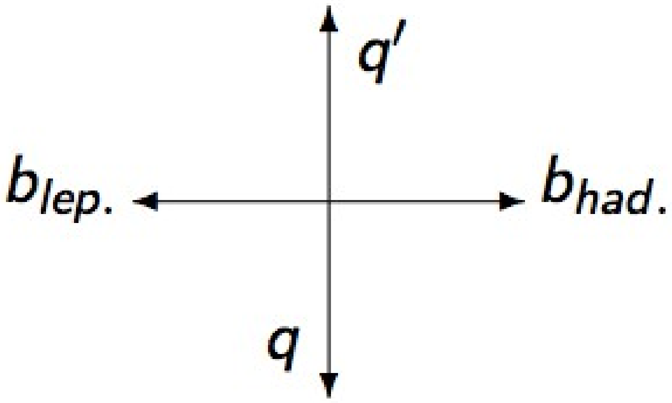
Nice illustration stolen from Frank Simon

Experimental challenge b-charge reconstruction - Motivation

- To measure AFB in fully hadronic decays there is no choice

- In semi-leptonic decays there is the charged lepton but ….





Right handed electron beam:

- <u>Hard W</u> in flight direction of Top and soft b's
- Flight direction of t from flight direction of W

Left handed electron beam:

- <u>Hard b</u> in flight direction of Top and soft W's
- Flight direction of t from flight direction of b

=> Wrong association ↔ top flip

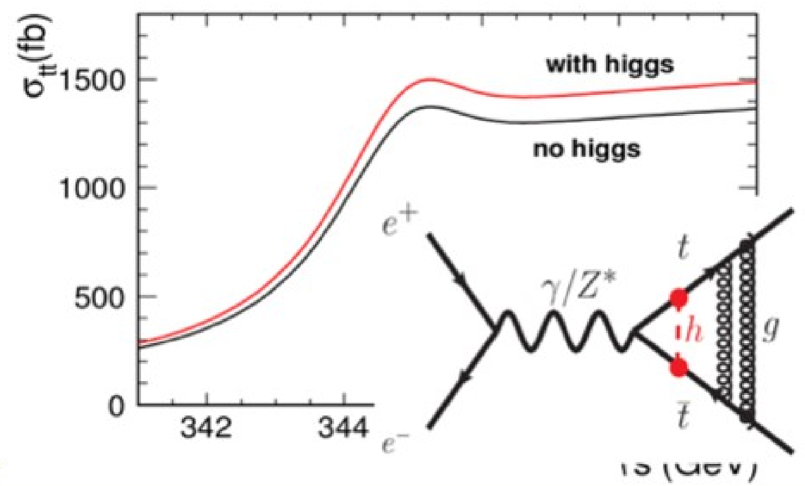
Measurement of b-charge to resolve ambiguities

Top Yukawa coupling at threshold

The cross section is enhanced about 9% by exchanging the Higgs boson !!

$$\sigma_{tt} \propto \left|\mathcal{M}_{w/o\ higgs} + y_t^2 \mathcal{M}_{w/\ higgs}\right|^2$$

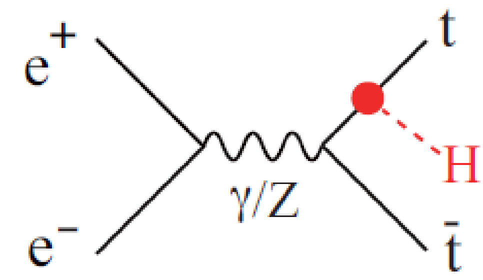
$$\frac{\delta y_t}{y_t} \sim \frac{109 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\delta\sigma}{\sigma}}{9}$$



Stat. Error (50 fb^{-1})	6-Jet (Left)	6-Jet (Right)	4-Jet (Left)	4-Jet (Right)	6-Jet + 4-Jet (Left)	6-Jet + 4-Jet (Right)	Combined (100 fb^{-1})
$\frac{\delta\sigma}{\sigma}$	1.2%	1.7%	1.3%	1.9%	0.9%	1.3%	
$\frac{\delta y_t}{y_t}$	7.2%	10.2%	7.8%	11%	5.3%	7.5%	**4.3%**

T. Horiguchi

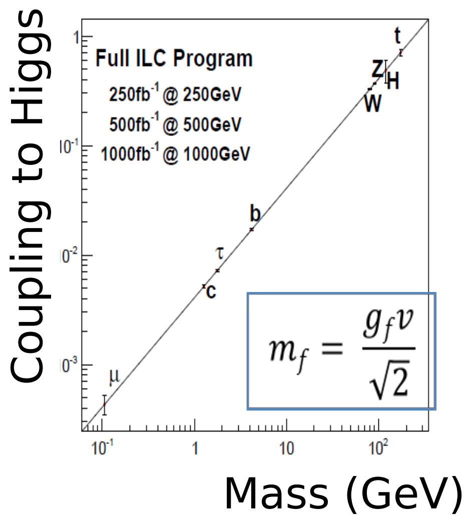
tth study at $\sqrt{s}$ = 500 GeV



- direct top Yukawa coupling measurement
- $\sqrt{s}$ = 500 GeV ILC, L = 500 fb^{-1} , Mh = 125 GeV
- interference term is negligible
- cut based event selection and counting analysis
- target signal: tth→4q+4b, lν+2q+4b
- backgrounds: ttZ, ttg, tbW
- combined result

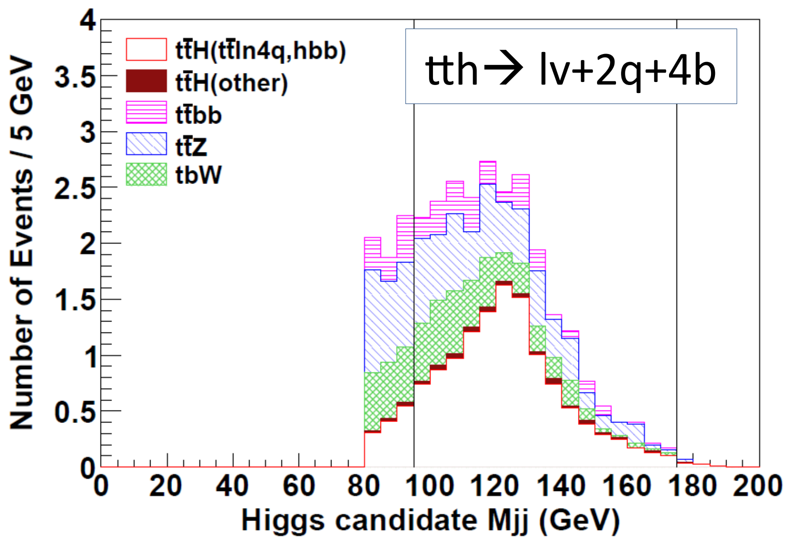
  significance = 3.16

  → $|\Delta g_t/g_t|$ = 15.7%
- In the cases of lumi-up(L=1600fb^{-1}) or $\sqrt{s}$ = 520 GeV, significance reaches 5



next steps

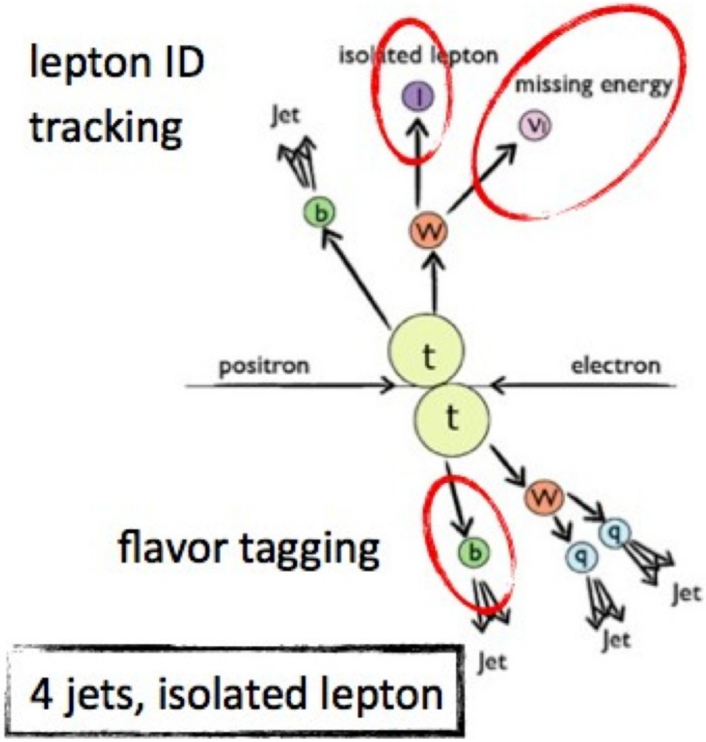
- estimate systematic uncertainties
- use MVA
- Improve Lepton ID method

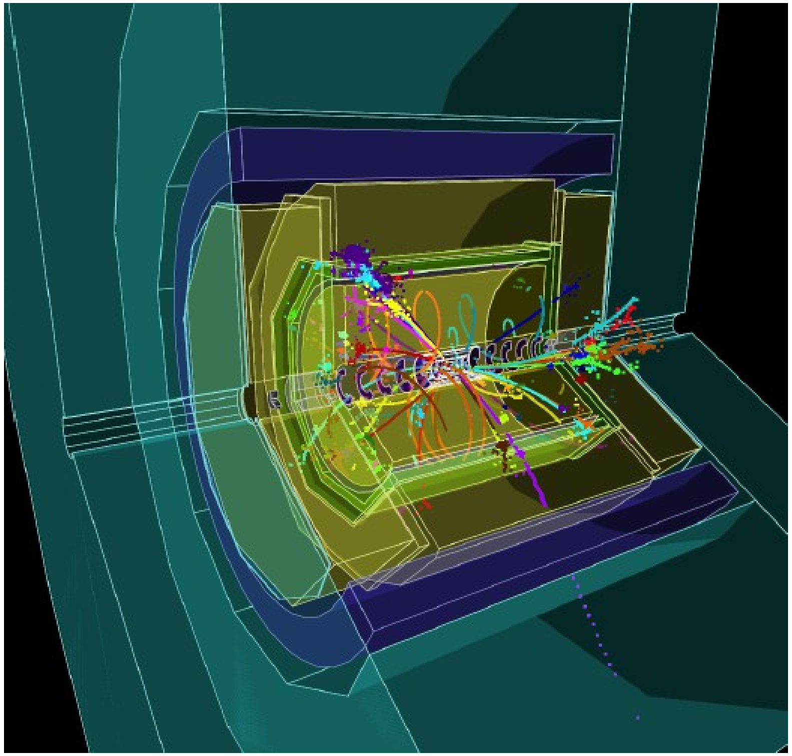


Elements of top quark reconstruction

Three different final states:
1) Fully hadronic (46.2%) → 6 jets
2) Semi leptonic (43.5%) → 4 jets + 1 charged lepton and a neutrino
3) Fully leptonic (10.3%) → 2 jets + 4 leptons

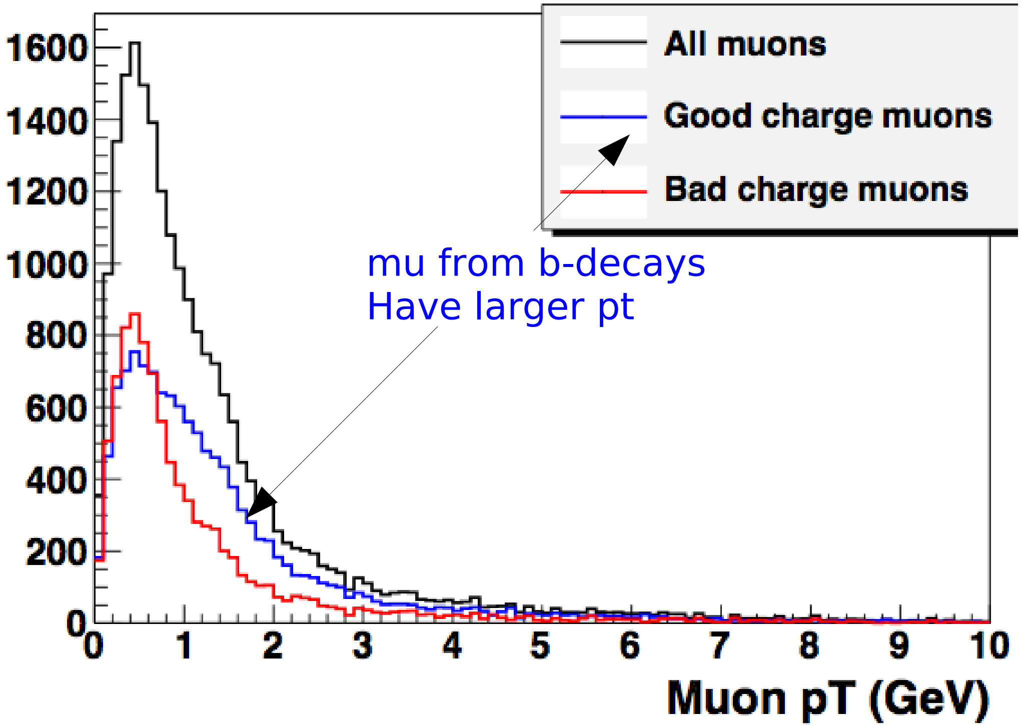
$$t\bar{t} \to (bW)(bW) \to (bqq')(b\ell\nu)$$

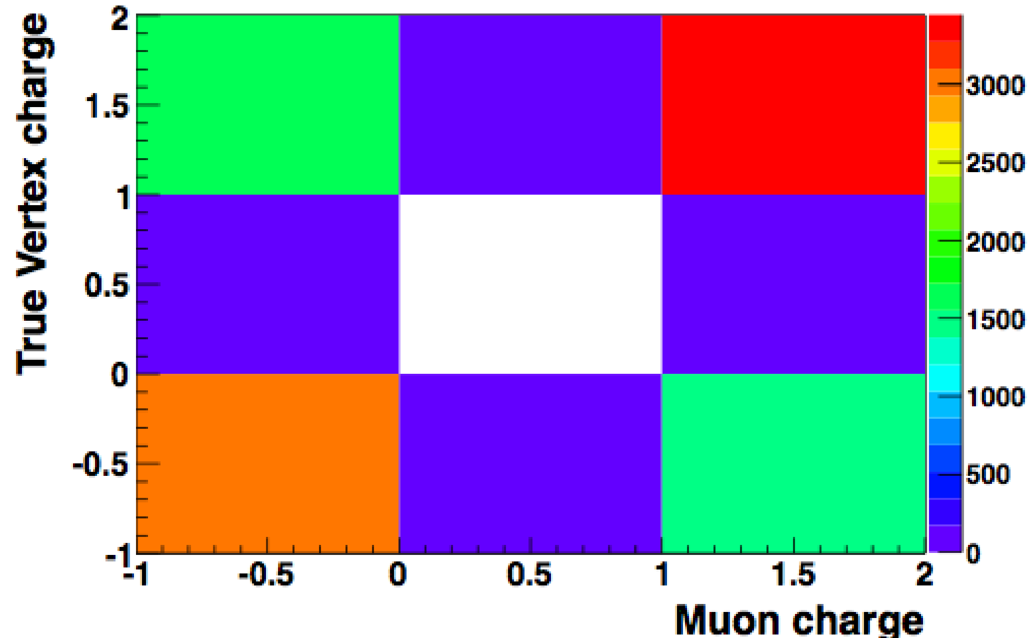




Results in the following mainly based on semi-leptonic decay
Do however integrate results from fully hadronic study

First attempt – Semi leptonic b-decays
(SL Analysis)





67.5% purity for pT > 1 GeV

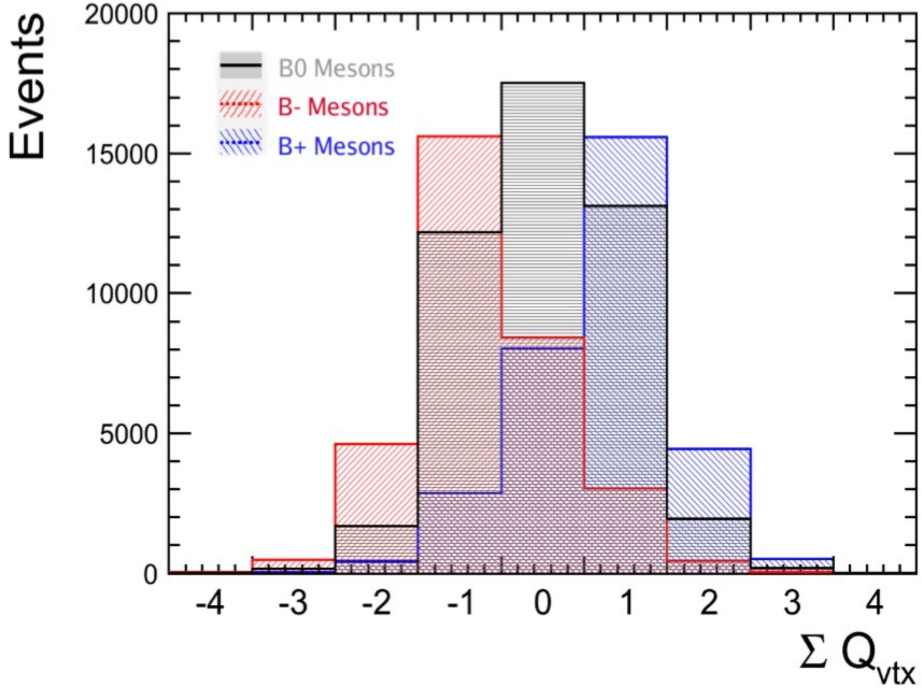
- Cons: Only small gain in event yield 30% → 32%
  (only ~10% of b decay semi-leptonically)
  Difficult to disinguish correct mu from background

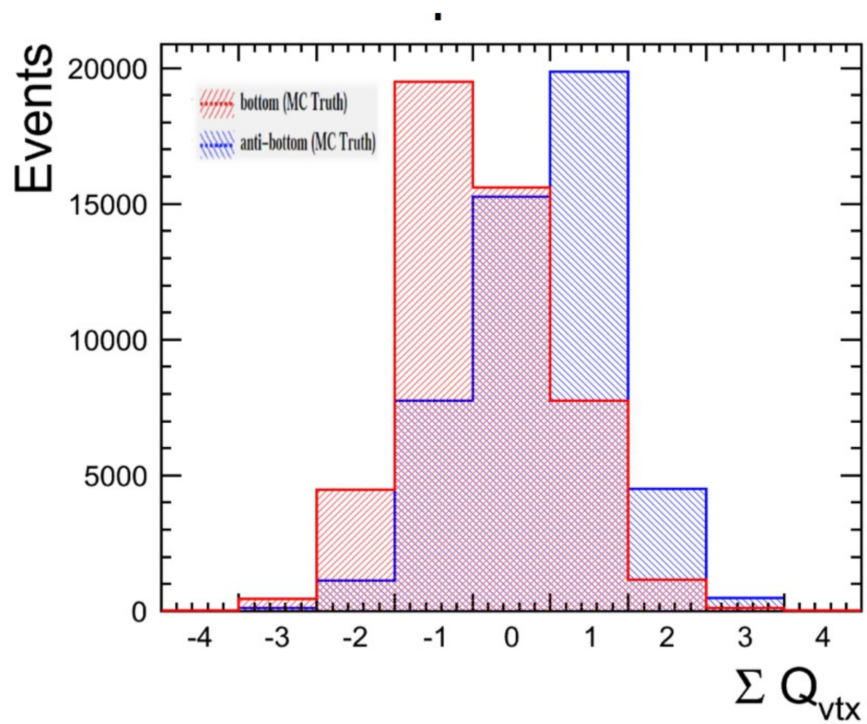
- Pros: Comparatively easy and quick study
  Ideal as a first common project

Every improvement of b-charge measurement has direct impact on event yield

Measurement of b quark charge

(N.B. At example of fully hadronic analysis, PhD M.S. Amjad)





- Use of `LCFIPlus` package (University of Tokyo/University of Kyushu)

- Vertex charge measurement mandatory for fully hadronic top decays
- LC vertex and tracking system allows for determination of b-meson (b-quark) charge
  B-quark charge measured correctly in about 60% of the cases
  Can be increased to 'arbitrary' purity on the expense of smaller statistics

b-quark charge measurement is major topic for future collaboration within TYL