

Little Higgs with T-parity model at 1TeV using quick simulator

ILD workshop,LAL

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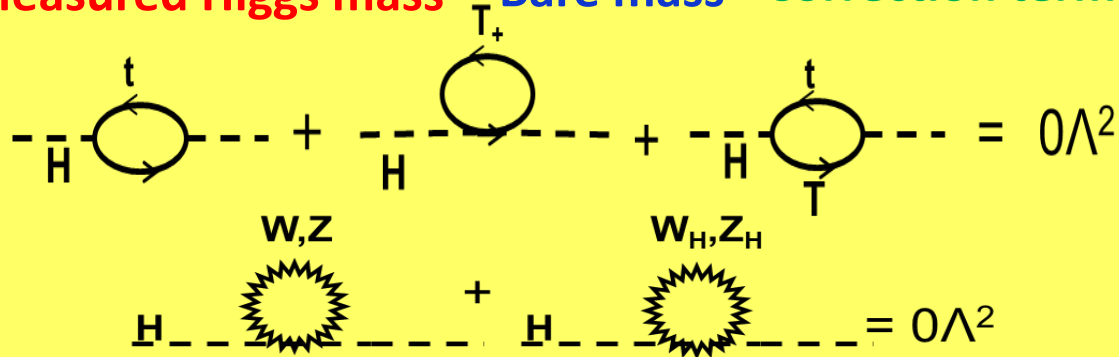
Little Higgs model

- New particles that Little Higgs model predicts contribute to solving Higgs mass fine tuning problem.

Fine tuning of Higgs mass

$$m_{Higgs}^2 = m_0^2 + \delta m^2$$

Measured Higgs mass Bare mass Correction term



- New particles manifest at Terascale.

Littlest Higgs with T-Parity model

Standard model

Quarks	u up	c charm	t top	γ photon	Force carriers
	d down	s strange	b bottom	Z Z boson	
Leptons	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	Force carriers
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	g gluon	
	Higgs* boson			T_+	

T-parity

Little Higgs partner

Quarks	u_- up	c_- charm	t_- top	γ_H photon	Force carriers
	d_- down	s_- strange	b_- bottom	Z_H Z boson	
Leptons	ν_{e-} electron neutrino	$\nu_{\mu-}$ muon neutrino	$\nu_{\tau-}$ tau neutrino	W_H W boson	Force carriers
	e_- electron	μ_- muon	τ_- tau	g gluon	
	Triplet Higgs boson			T_-	

A_H :DM candidate

$$m_{W_H} \sim m_{Z_H} \sim g f$$

$$m_{A_H} \sim g' f / \sqrt{5}$$

$$m_{e_H} \sim m_{\nu_H} \sim \sqrt{2} k_l f$$

Direct observable @ILC

LHT masses in gauge & lepton sector can be described in 2 parameters

- $f(\text{VEV})$: energy scale of global symmetry breaking
- K : lepton Yukawa coupling

Important parameters which describe how LHT particles obtain masses & solve little hierarchy problem.

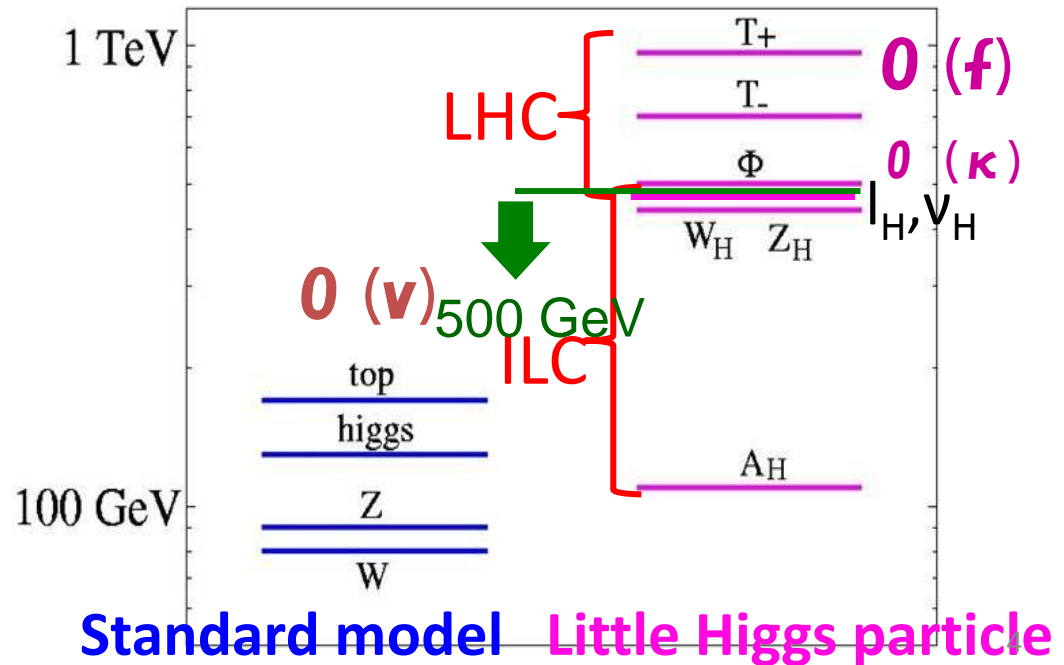
Aim of study

Evaluate ILC's sensitivity on ...

- 1st aim : extracting model parameters(f & κ)
- 2nd aim: completing the mass spectrum and checking consistency with parameters

Strong proof that discovered particles are indeed LHT.

κ	f
0.5	580(GeV)



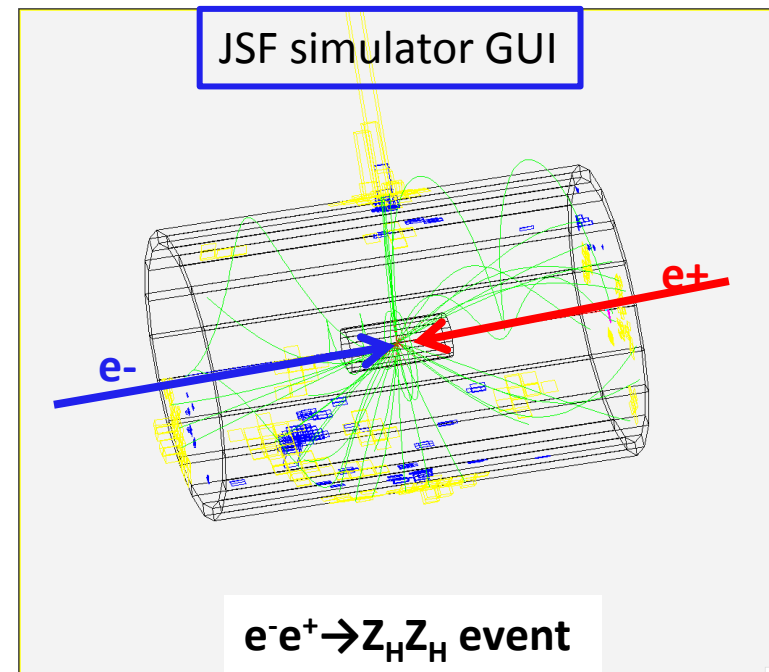
Simulation environment

■ Experiment environment

- CM energy: 1TeV
- luminosity : 500fb^{-1} (4 years)
- beam/bremstrahlung, beam energy spread are included.

■ Software for quick simulation

- Physsim(generate basic particles)
 - Helicity amplitude: HELAS
 - Numerical integration: BASES
 - Event generation: SPRING
- JSF hadronizer (time evolution)
 - Hadronization: Pythia
 - Tau decay : TAUOLA
- JSF Quick simulation: LCLIB

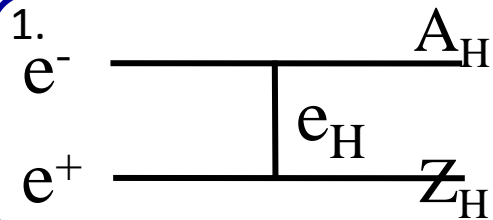


JSF Quick simulator

- Components: beam pipe, VTX detector ,Inner Tracker ,Central drift chamber, ECAL ,HCAL
- Beam cross angle taking into account.
- all detector hits are smeared according to the resolution table below.
- PFA like simulation
 - For charged particles: CDC tracks and calorimeter clusters are linked.
 - For neutral hadrons: charged hadron overlap removed from HCAL cluster.

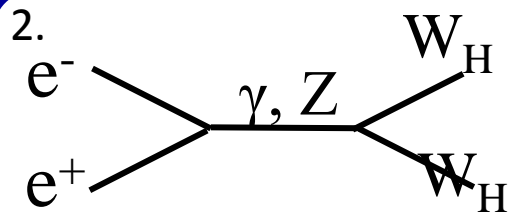
Detector	Resolution	Coverage
Vertex detector	$\sigma_b = 7.0 \oplus (20.0/p \sin^{3/2} \theta) \mu\text{m}$	$ \cos \theta \leq 0.90$
Drift chamber	$\sigma_{P_T}/P_T = 1.1 \times 10^{-4} p_T \oplus 0.1\%$	$ \cos \theta \leq 0.95$
ECAL	$\sigma_E/E = 15\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1\%$	$ \cos \theta \leq 0.90$
HCAL	$\sigma_E/E = 40\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 2\%$	$ \cos \theta \leq 0.90$

Analysis



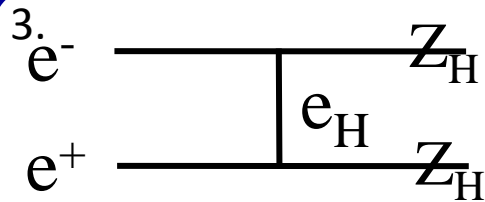
- $m_{A_H} + m_{Z_H} < 500 \text{ GeV}$
- producible @ 500 GeV
- **First signal of LHT!**

LOI



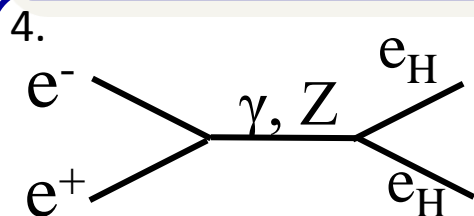
- Large cross section
- **Precision measurement on f.**

LOI



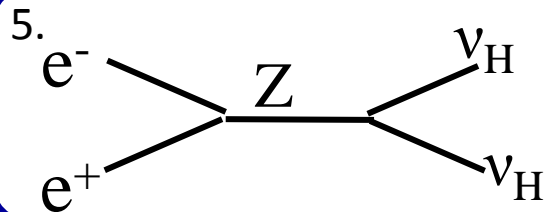
- Determine f.
- **complete mass spectrum in gauge sector**

New



- Determine I_H mass
- **Precision measurement on κ**

New



- **Complete mass spectrum in lepton sector**

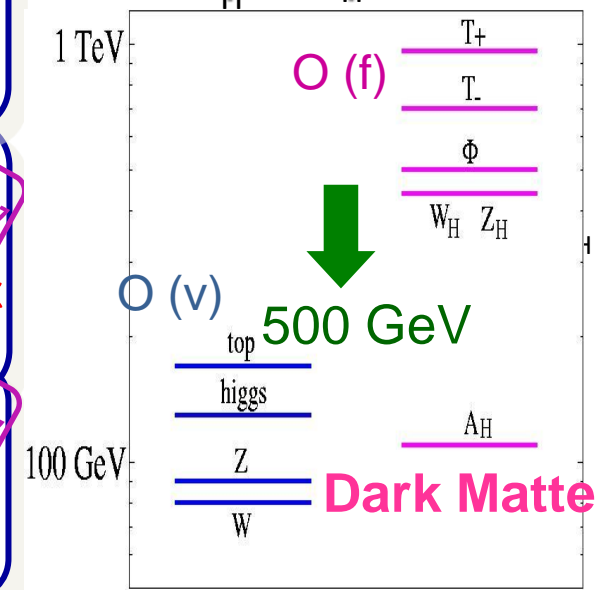
New

500 GeV
1 TeV

$$m_{W_H} \sim m_{Z_H} \sim g f$$

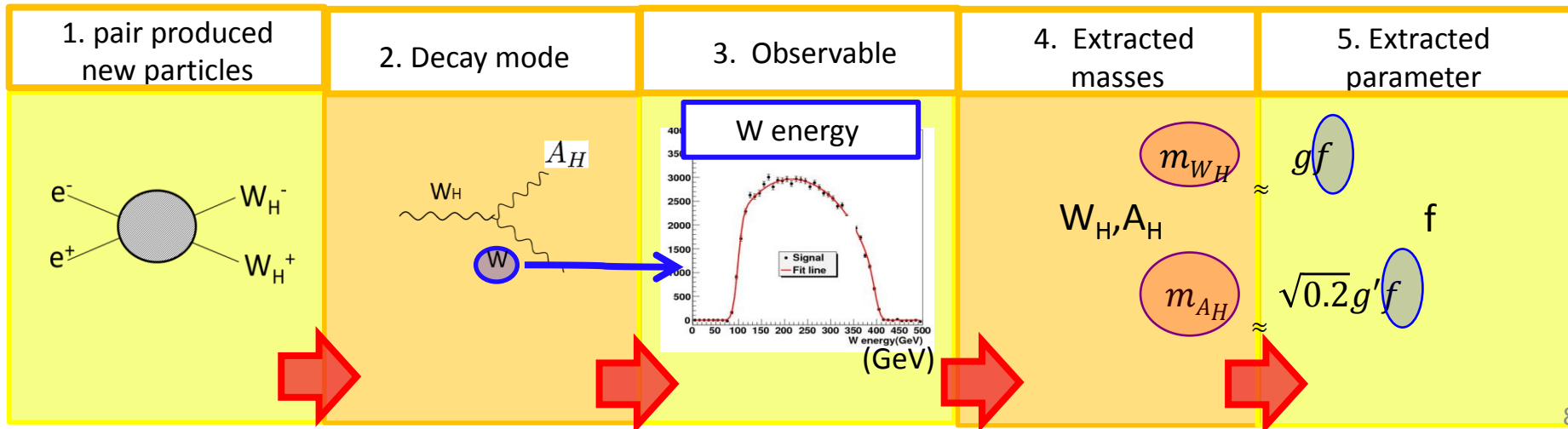
$$m_{A_H} \sim g' f / \sqrt{5}$$

$$m_{e_H} \sim m_{\nu_H} \sim \sqrt{2} k_l f$$



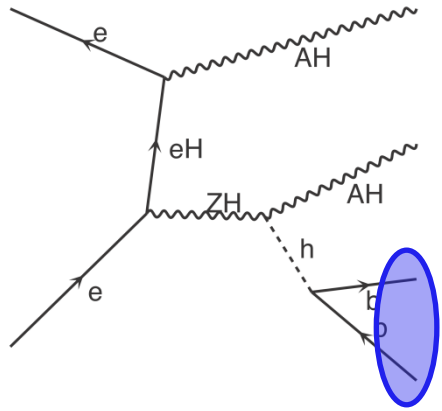
Analysis procedure

1. T-Parity \Rightarrow new particles are produced in pairs
2. \Rightarrow produced new particles decay into SM and LHT particles.
3. Extract LHT mass information by recognizing end point of SM energy.
4. Extract model parameters, using the fact that LHT masses are expressed in them.



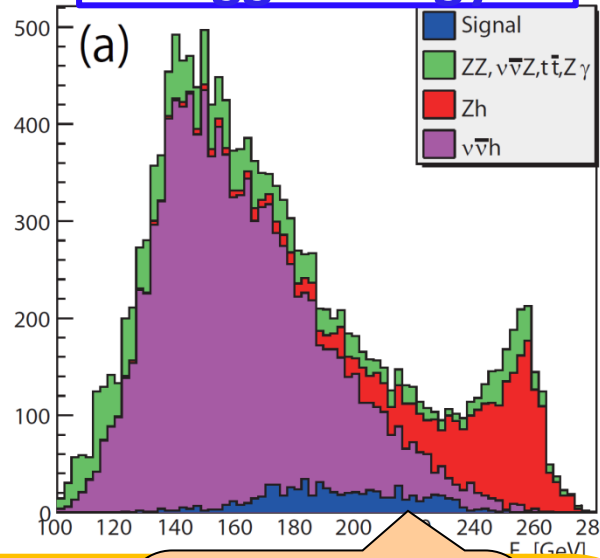
$Z_H A_H$ @ 500 GeV

arXiv:0901.4873v1 [hep-ph]

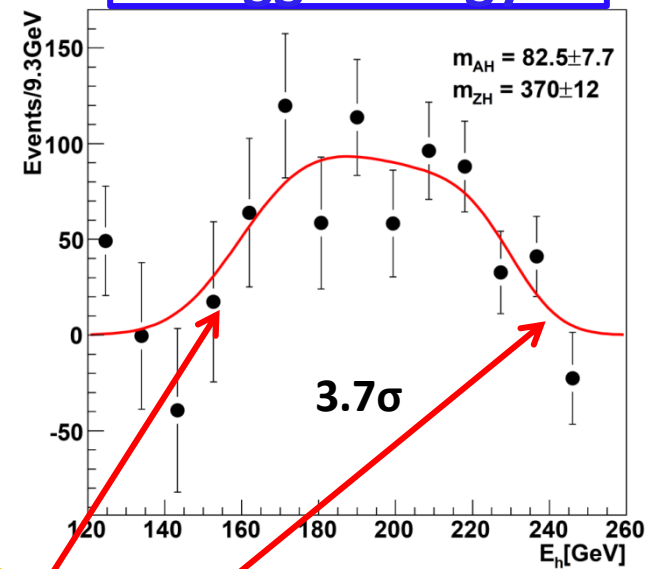


$$e^+e^- \rightarrow A_H Z_H \rightarrow A_H A_H h$$

Higgs energy



Higgs energy



Cross section small 1.05fb

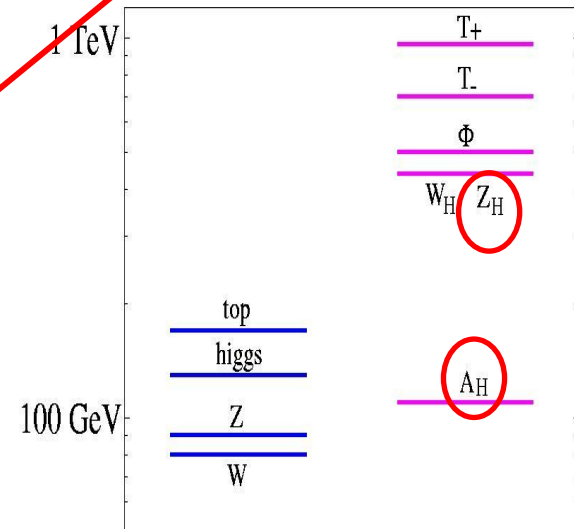
Signal: $A_H A_H bb$

- Mass determination
 $m_{A_H} = 82.5 \pm 7.7 \text{ GeV}$ true(81.85)
 $m_{Z_H} = 370. \pm 12. \text{ GeV}$ true(368.2)
- f determination: $f = 581 \pm 17 \text{ GeV}$ true(580)

(event selection)

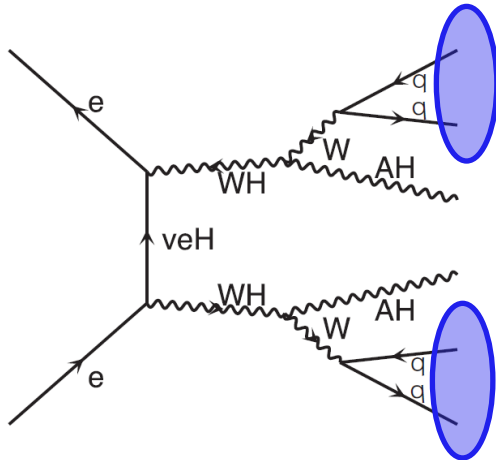
- **Higgs mass**
- miss Pt cut
- **b-tagging**

First signal of LHT



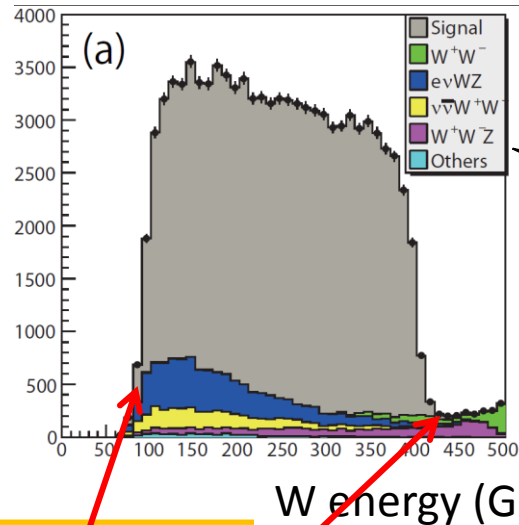
$W_H W_H @ 1\text{TeV}$

(phys. Rev D79.075013)



$$e^+e^- \rightarrow W_H W_H \rightarrow A_H A_H W W$$

W^\pm energy



(event selection)

- W^\pm energy
- W^\pm mass
- miss Pt

Large cross section :120fb

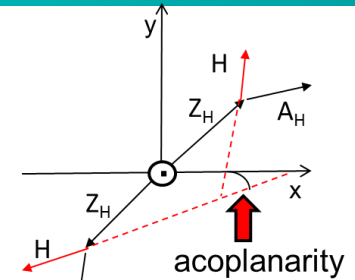
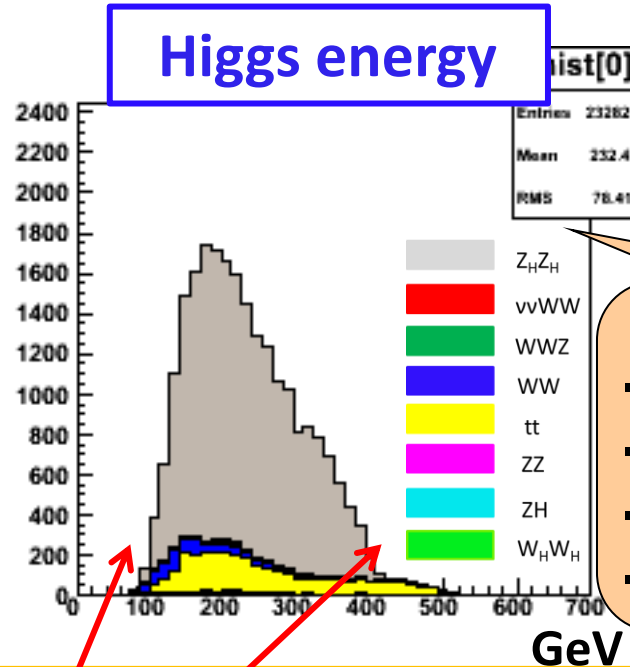
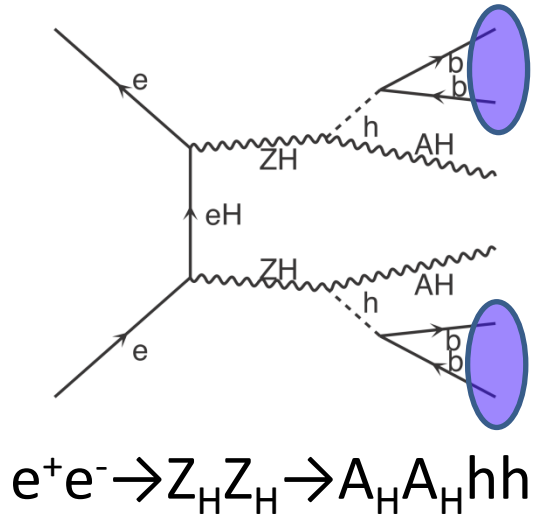
Signal: $A_H A_H qqqq$

$m_{A_H} = 81.6 \text{ GeV}$ **1.3%** $f = 580 \pm 0.9 \text{ GeV}$ **0.2%**

$m_{W_H} = 368.3 \text{ GeV}$ **0.2%**

Capable of highly accurate mass/parameter measurement

$Z_H Z_H @ 1\text{TeV}$



(event selection)

- **Higgs mass**
- isolated lepton rejection
- **# b-tag jets**
- **acoplanarity**

Large cross section :99fb

Signal: $A_H A_H qqqq$

$m_{A_H} = 82.7 \text{ GeV } 4.2\%$

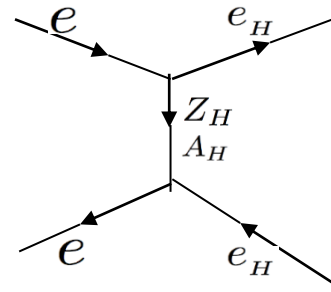
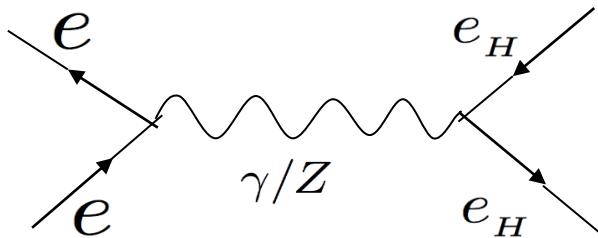
$m_{Z_H} = 366.1 \text{ GeV } 1.3\%$

Capable of highly accurate mass measurement

$e_H e_H @ 1\text{TeV}$

■ Aim: extract lepton Yukawa coupling κ by measuring e_H mass.

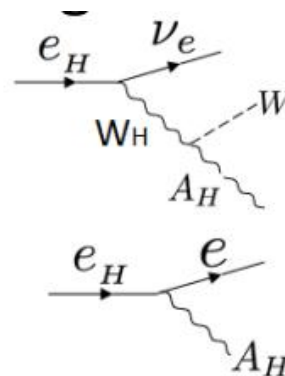
Extremely important in knowing lepton sector mass generation mechanism.



$$m_{e_H} = v\sqrt{2}\kappa f = 410\text{GeV}$$

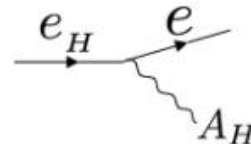
Signal (4.56fb)

$$e_H e_H \rightarrow e Z_H e Z_H \rightarrow e e h h A_H A_H$$

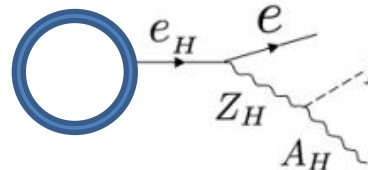


Same signal as $W_H W_H$.

45% e_H access difficult

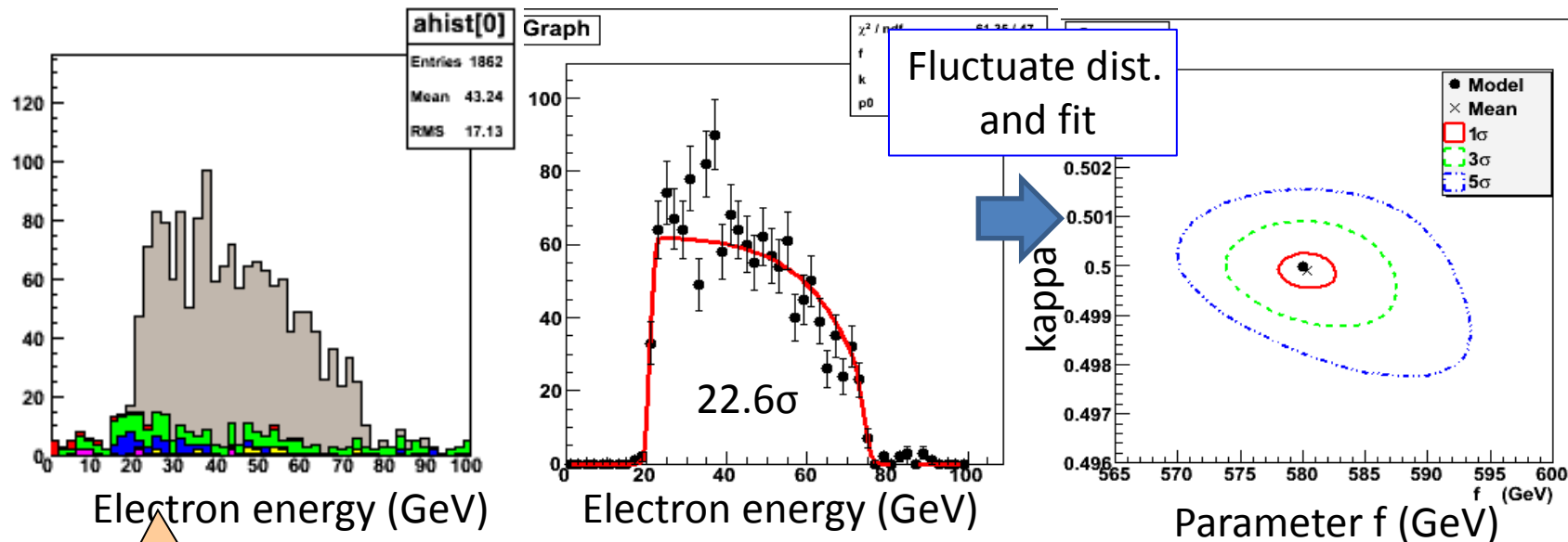


30% Charge suppressed.
Large SM & LHT background.



25% 2 higgs characteristic final state
Small background.

e_H mass/parameter extraction



(event selection)

- #Isolated e =2 with opp. charge
- **h mass**
- miss Pt

extracted value: $f=579.6 \pm 3.0(\text{GeV})$ $\kappa=0.5 \pm 4e-4$

True value: $f=580(\text{GeV})$, $\kappa=0.5$

mass accuracy: $e_H: 412.8 \pm 1.7(\text{GeV})$ $Z_H: 371.2 \pm 1.5(\text{GeV})$

Successfully extract mass and parameters.

BG: $\tau_H\tau_H$,
 tt, ttZ, tth
 $evWZ, eeWW, ZZZ$

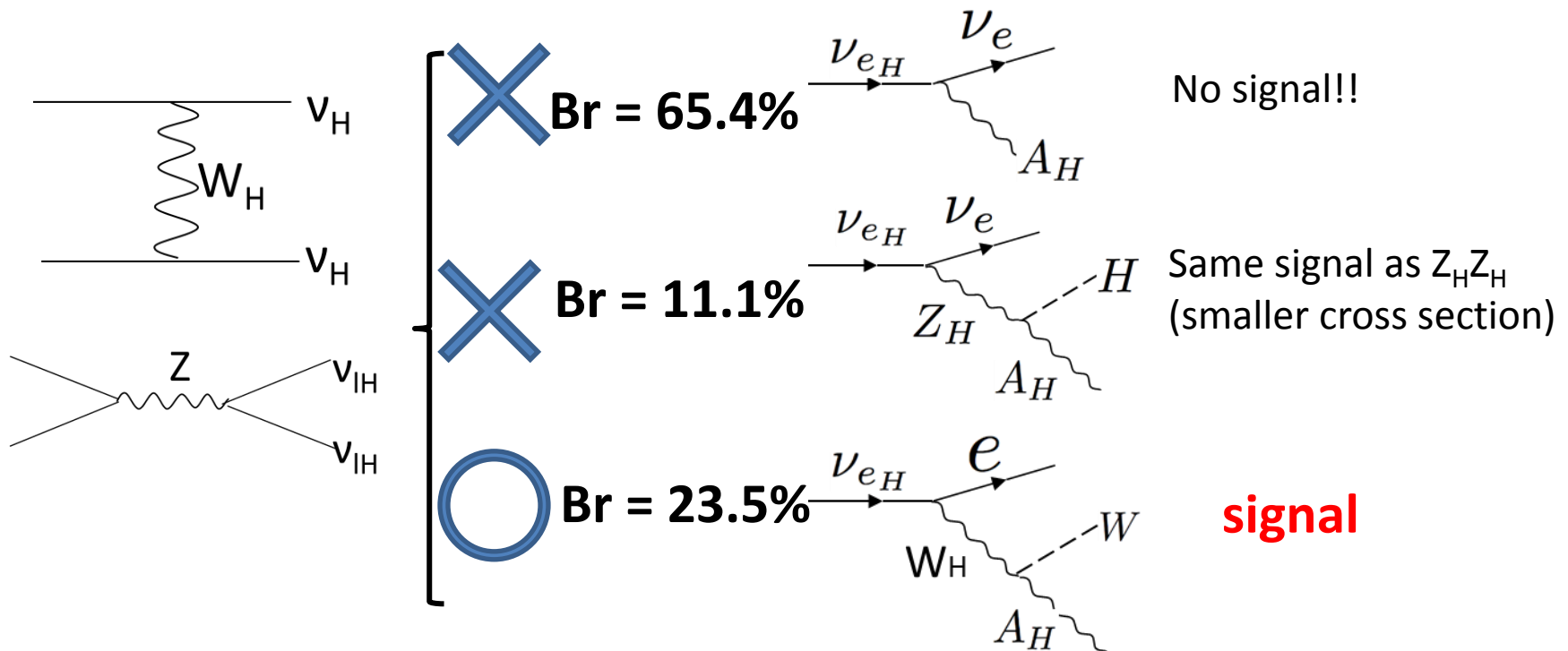
$\nu_H \nu_H @ 1\text{TeV}$

■ **AIM: extract ν_H mass and complete LHT mass spectrum**

■ $\nu_H \nu_H (eW_H eW_H)$ (tot xsec :1036fb)

– Signal: $eeqqqq(2W)A_H A_H$ (25.96fb)

$$M_{\nu_H} \doteq \sqrt{2}kf = 400\text{GeV}$$



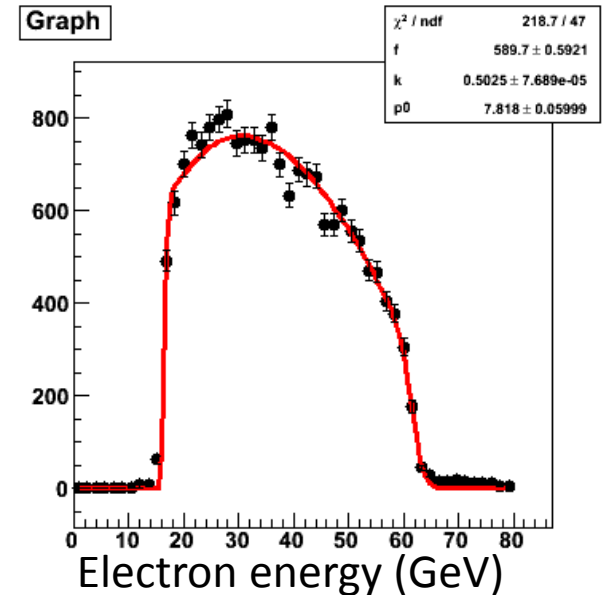
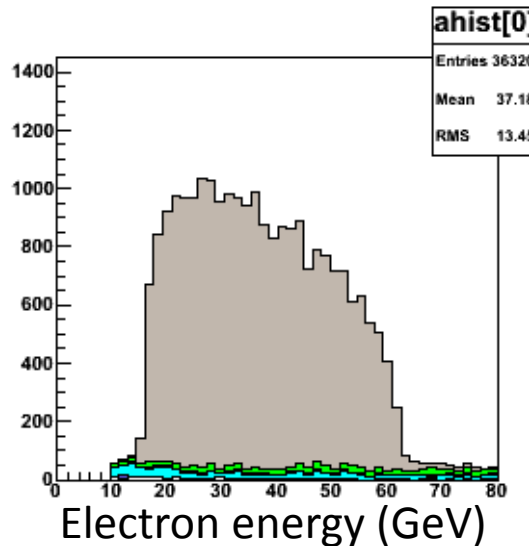
ν_H mass/parameter extraction

SG: $eW_H eW_H (eeqqqq)$

BG: $\nu_{\tau H} \nu_{\tau H}, e_H e_H, \tau_H \tau_H,$
 tt, ttZ, tth
 $evWZ, eeWW, ZZZ$

(event selection)

- #Isolated e = 2
- **W mass**



extracted value: $f=582.0 \pm 0.6(\text{GeV})$ $\kappa=0.5 \pm 1e-4$

True value: $f=580(\text{GeV})$, $\kappa=0.5$

mass accuracy: $\nu_H: 400.8 \pm 0.4(\text{GeV})$ $W_H: 369.6 \pm 0.4(\text{GeV})$

Successfully extract mass and parameters.

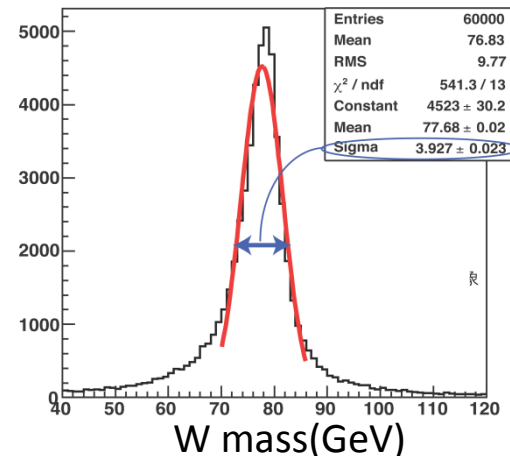
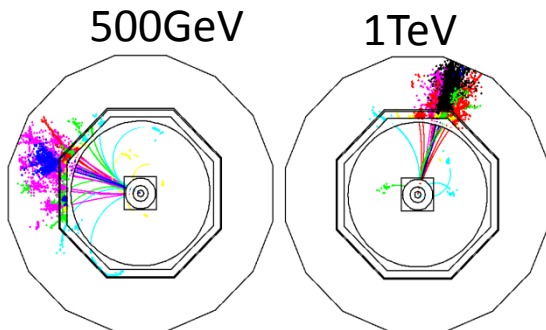
Jet energy resolution

- Jet energy is used for determining LHT masses & determining masses used for background rejection.
 - Difficult to reconstruct jets in LHC → can't perform LHT mass precision measurement.
- (jet) energy resolution determines mass measurement precision.

$$\frac{\sigma_m}{m} \propto \frac{E}{m} \frac{\sigma_E}{E}$$

- @1TeV Jet density increases.
- Reconstruction becomes difficult.

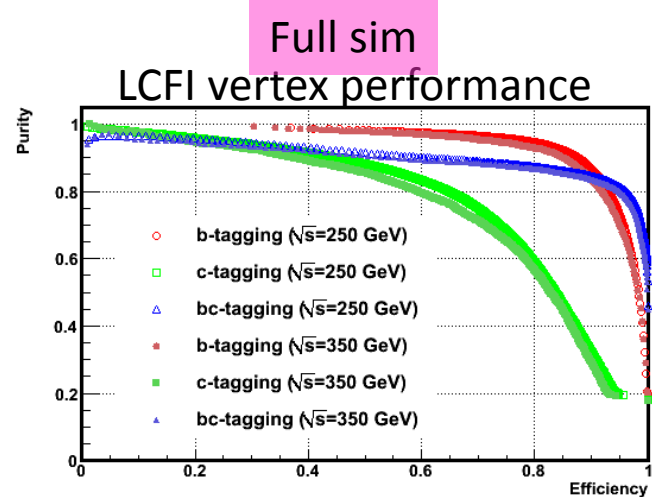
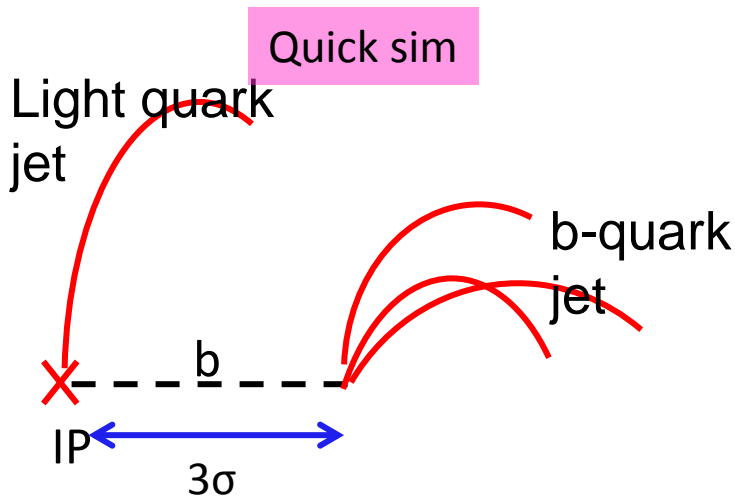
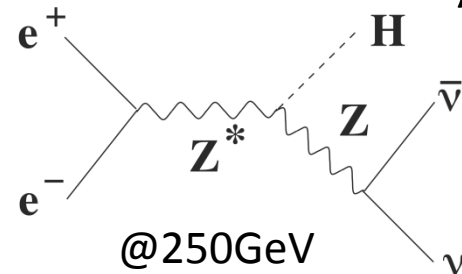
Mass resolution is proportional to energy resolution & energy



Other important performances

■ Flavor tagging

- Flavor tagging is also used as a power tool for background rejection.
- b-tagging requirement: existence of over 2 tracks with 3σ displacement from the IP. (σ : impact parameter resolution)
- Efficiency approx. 55% @ Z-Higgs study.
- Can be improved with Full simulation.



Summary

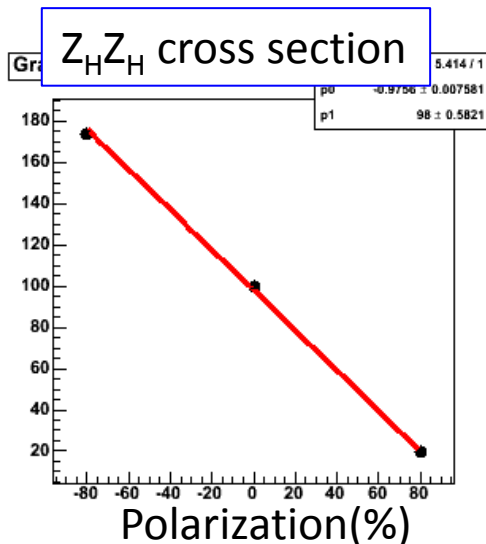
- High precision parameter extraction & mass measurement are extremely important in studying LHT's mass generation mechanism and verifying the model.
- To achieve high precision, good jet energy resolution and reasonable flavor tagging performance are needed.

particle	mass	sensitivity
A_H	81.9(GeV)	1.3%
W_H	369(GeV)	0.20%
Z_H	368(GeV)	0.56%
e_H	410(GeV)	0.46%
ν_H	400(GeV)	0.001%

parameter	True value	Measurement accuracy
f	580(GeV)	0.16%
K	0.5	0.0001%

plan

- Cross section can be measured when changing polarization.
 - Normalization $h_0 \rightarrow$ cross section: $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma_{LH}, \sigma_{RH} \rightarrow$ coupling
 - Error = $\Delta h_0 / h_0$
 - Assuming 0.25% polarization error.
- Coupling will be derived.



Mode	$\sigma@0\%pol$	σ meas. accuracy
$Z_H Z_H$	99fb	0.89%
$e_H e_H$	3.6fb	2.7%
$N_H N_H$	25fb	0.77%
$W_H W_H$	1 06fb	0.41%