



# Little Higgs with T-parity measurements at the ILC

**LCWS11**

**Tohoku Univ. Eriko Kato**

M. Asano, K. Fujii, R. Sasaki, T. Kusano  
S. Matsumoto, Y. Takubo, H. Yamamoto

# Little Higgs model

There are 2 predictions on where the energy scale of new physics should emerge.

## 1. Fine tuning of Higgs mass

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

Measured Higgs mass    Bare mass    Correction term

$\Lambda$  : Energy scale     $\delta m^2 \approx (0.27\Lambda)^2$

$\Lambda < 1 \text{ TeV}$

2. Electroweak precision measurement     $\Lambda > 10 \text{ TeV}$

➡ Conflict between the 2 energy scales.

➡ Little Higgs model was proposed!

# Little Higgs model

## <Little Higgs mechanism>

Global Symmetry : SU(5)

$f \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$  SO(5)

$v \sim \langle h \rangle$

subgroup :  $[SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y]^2$

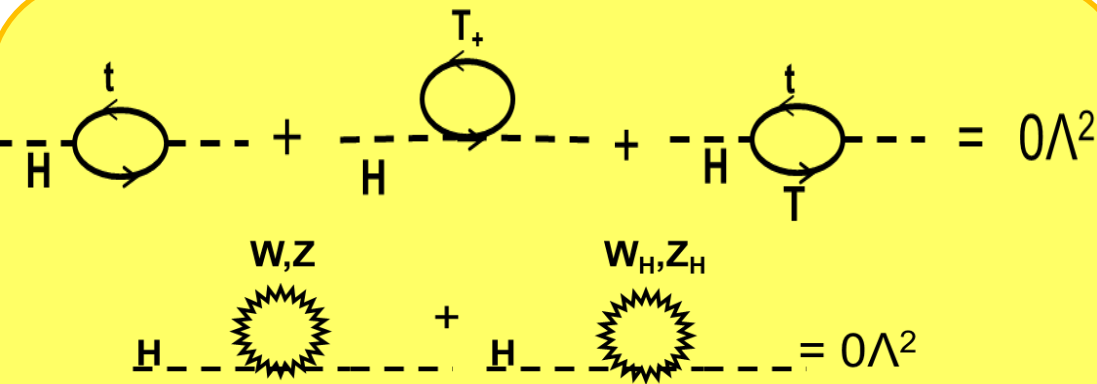


$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$



$U(1)_Y$

## <Higgs mass contribution>



Quadratic divergent terms  
cancel at 1-loop order

## <features of Little Higgs>

- prediction of top partner
- prediction of gauge boson partner
- Definite relation between model parameters (little higgs mechanism)

**Solves Little hierarchy problem**

# Littlest Higgs with T-Parity model

Standard model

Quarks	$u$ up	$c$ charm	$t$ top	$\gamma$ photon
	$d$ down	$s$ strange	$b$ bottom	$Z$ Z boson
Leptons	$\nu_e$ electron neutrino	$\nu_\mu$ muon neutrino	$\nu_\tau$ tau neutrino	$W$ W boson
	$e$ electron	$\mu$ muon	$\tau$ tau	$g$ gluon
	Higgs* boson			$T_+$

**T-parity**

Little Higgs partner

Quarks	$u_-$ up	$c_-$ charm	$t_-$ top	$\gamma_H$ photon
	$d_-$ down	$s_-$ strange	$b_-$ bottom	$Z_H$ Z boson
Leptons	$\nu_{e-}$ electron neutrino	$\nu_{\mu-}$ muon neutrino	$\nu_{\tau-}$ tau neutrino	$W_H$ W boson
	$e_-$ electron	$\mu_-$ muon	$\tau_-$ tau	
	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 ...

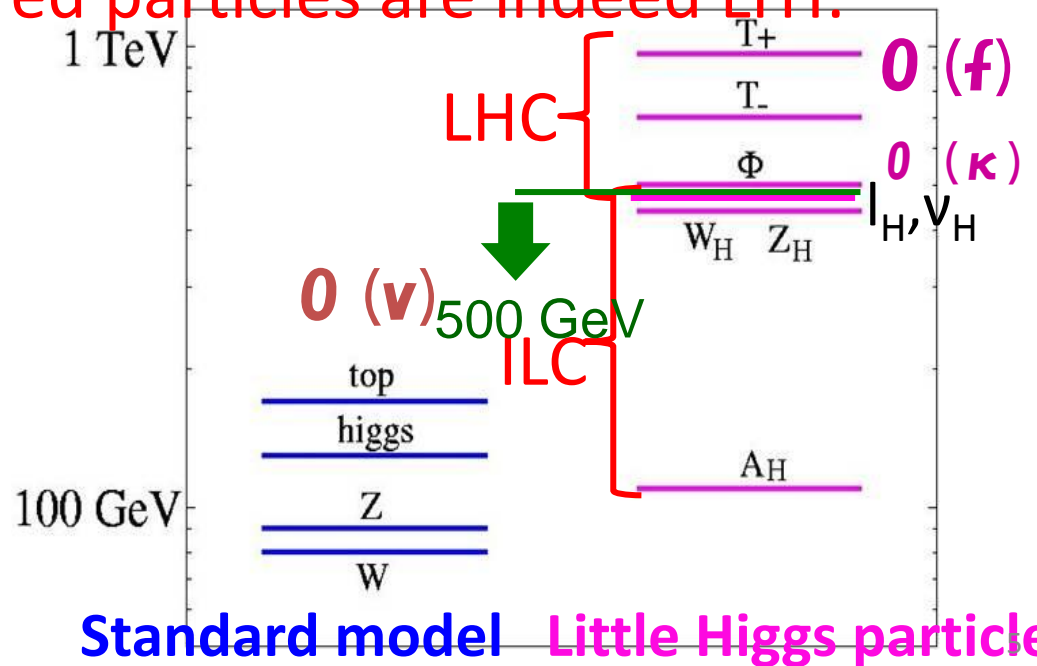
- 1<sup>st</sup> aim : extracting model parameters( $f$ & $\kappa$ )
- 2<sup>nd</sup> aim: completing the mass spectrum and checking consistency with parameters
- 3<sup>rd</sup> aim: meas. coupling check consistency with parameters

Strong proof that discovered particles are indeed LHT.

$\kappa$	$f$
0.5	580(GeV)

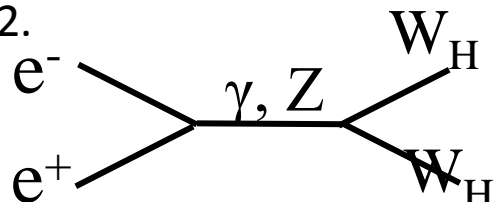
$$E_{\text{cm}} = 1\text{TeV},$$

$$\text{Luminosity} = 500\text{fb}^{-1}$$

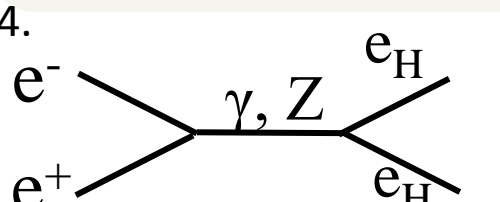


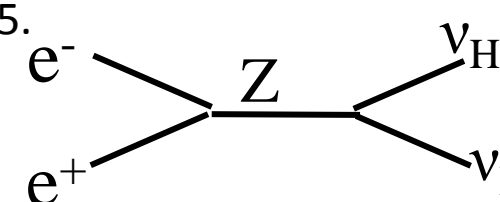
# Analysis

1.  • **First signal of LHT!**

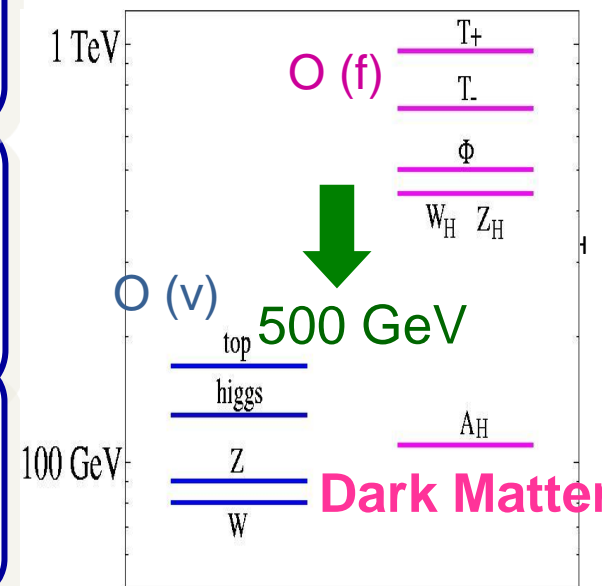
2.  • **Precision measurement on f.**

3.  • **complete mass spectrum in gauge sector**

4.  • **Precision measurement on κ**

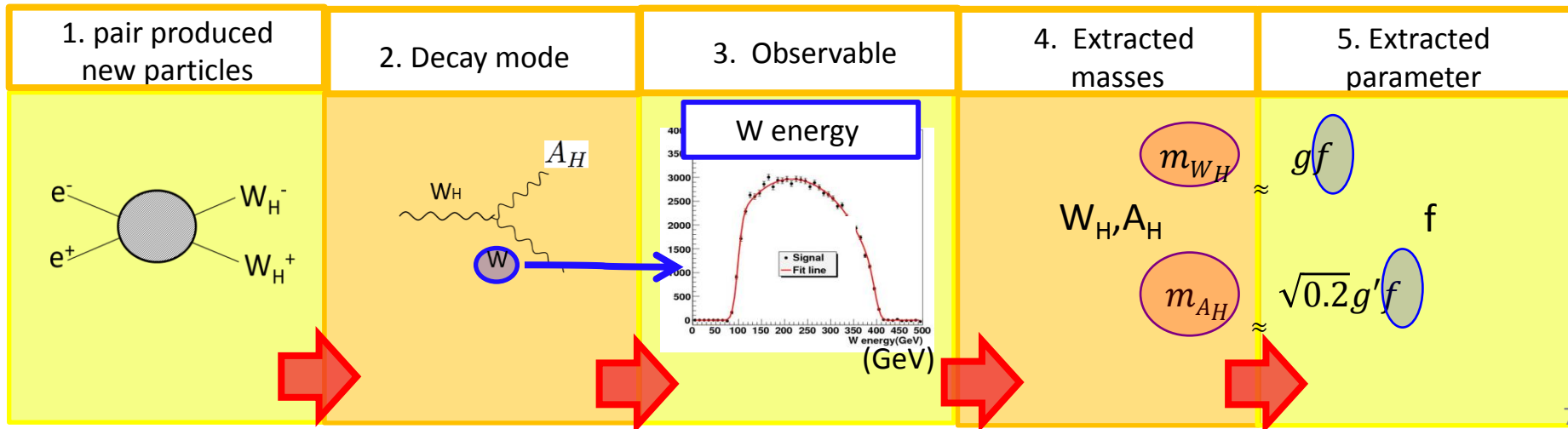
5.  • **Complete mass spectrum in lepton sector**

500 GeV  
1 TeV



# 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 with them.



# Mass/parameter measurement accuracy

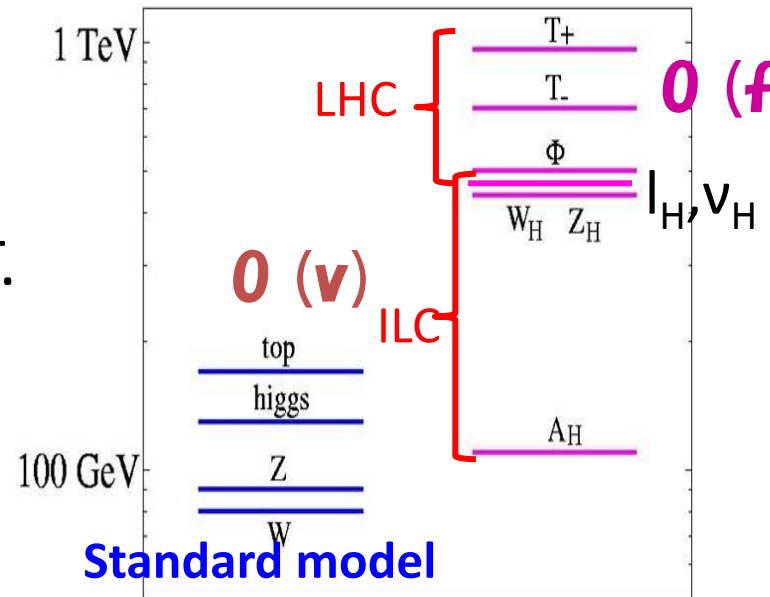
*For details, ILC work shop talk*

■ results show that ILC is capable of highly accurate precision measurements on LHT masses and parameters.

➤ This is extremely important in study -ing LHT's mass generation mechanism.

➤ Shows how likely it is actually it is LHT.

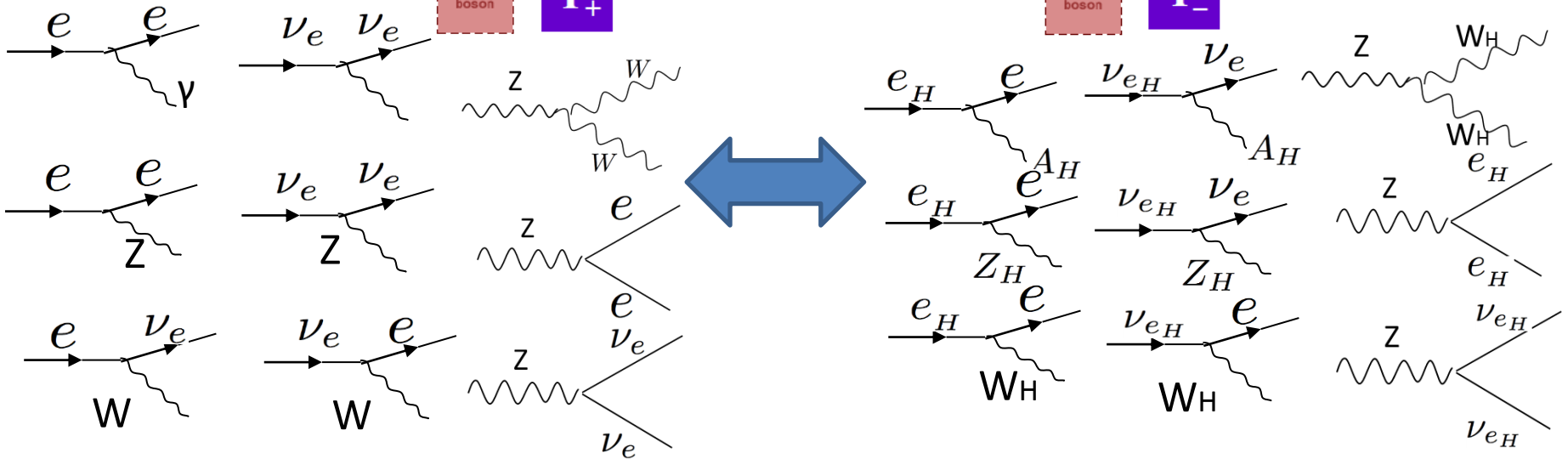
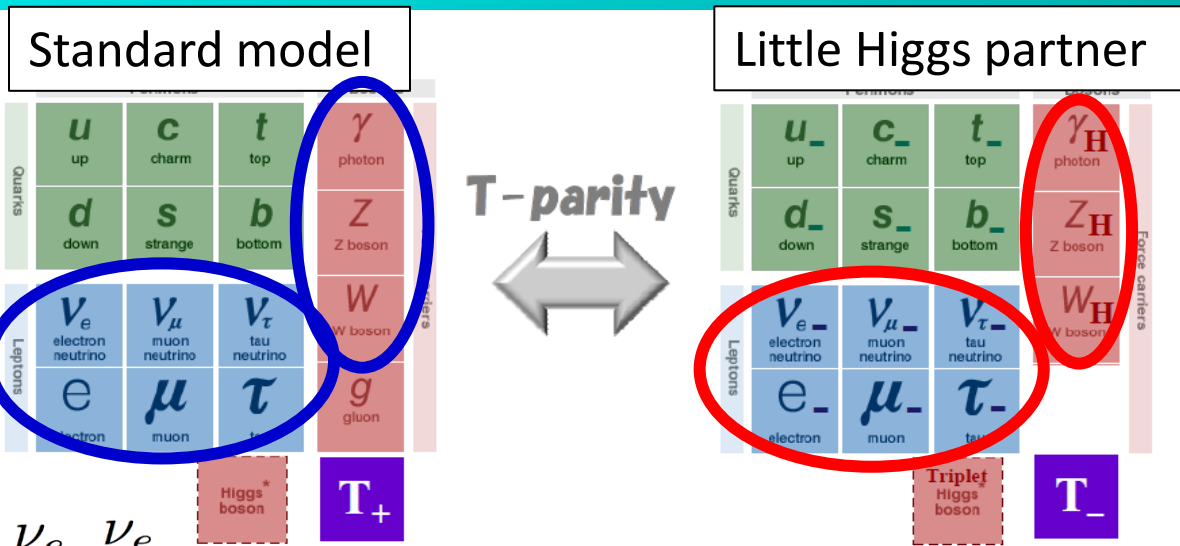
particle	mass	sensitivity
$A_H$	81.9(GeV)	1.3%
$W_H$	369(GeV)	0.20%
$Z_H$	368(GeV)	0.56%
$e_H$	410(GeV)	0.46%
$v_H$	400(GeV)	0.10%



parameter	True value	Measurement accuracy
f	580(GeV)	0.16%
K	0.5	0.01%

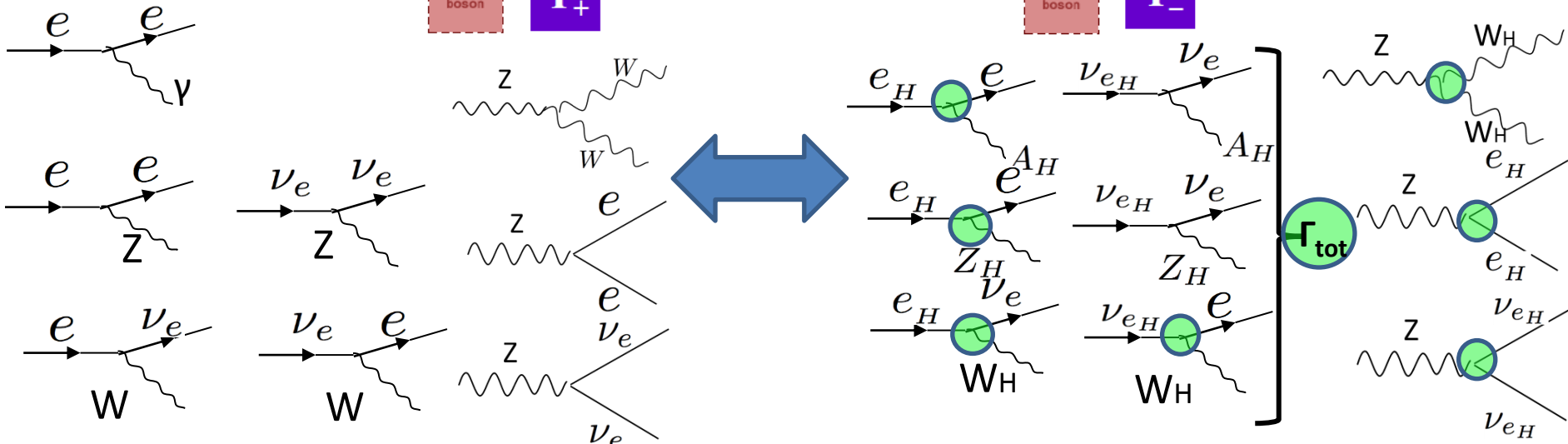
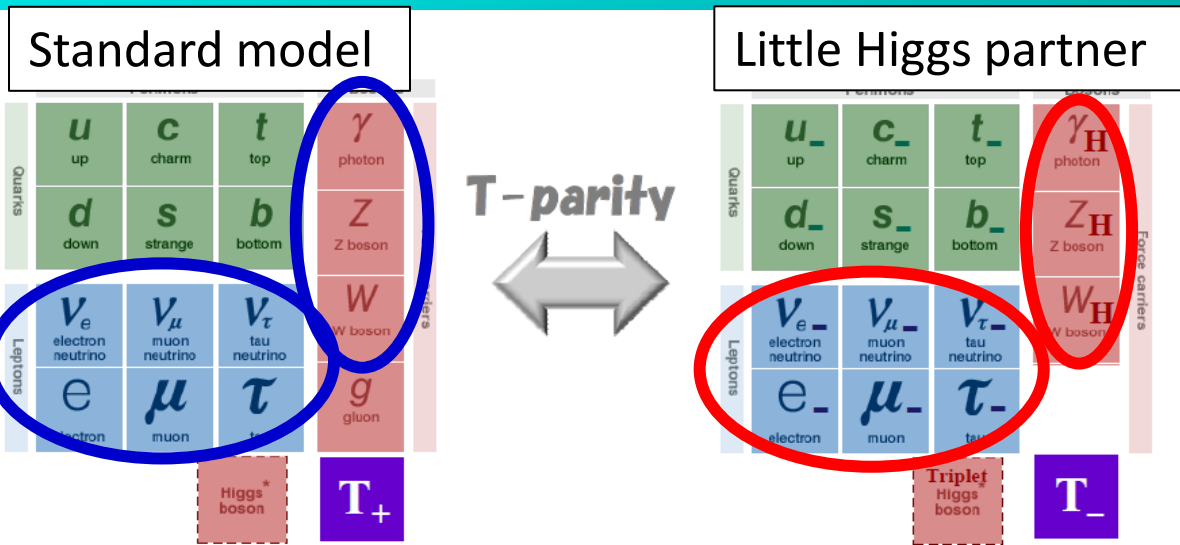


# Coupling relationship



- It will be extremely important to measure couplings between LHT particles and SM particles in order to know how particles interact with each other.

# Coupling relationship



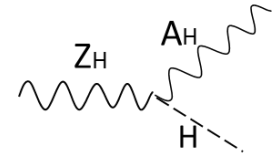
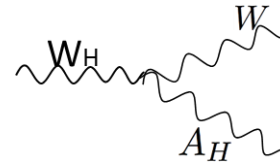
• With the method I am going to introduce we can derive the couplings  
In the vertices shown above. 

# Observables for coupling extraction

## ■ Cross section

– Assume  $W_H, Z_H$  decays 100% to  $A_H$

➤ Derive coupling



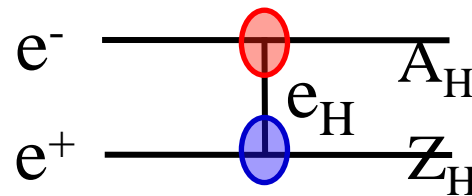
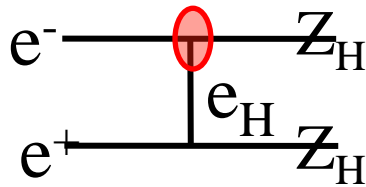
## ■ However....

– We don't know Br of particles which have several decay modes.

➤ We need an additional observable.

○ Input coupling  
○ Derived coupling

Ex)



✘ Vertex structure (spin, ratio between Left right coupling) will be assumed

# Observables for coupling extraction

## ■ Differential cross section

- We know masses of LHT particles.
- Angular distribution of pair produced LHT particle can be derived by solving kinematics.
- Derive coupling from angular distribution
- Coupling sign can also be derived (s-channel contribution destructive/ constructive )



Input coupling

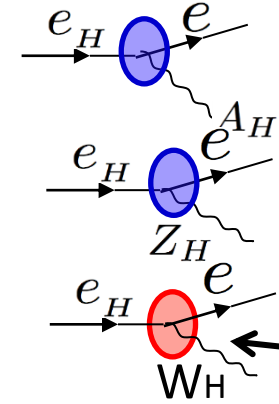
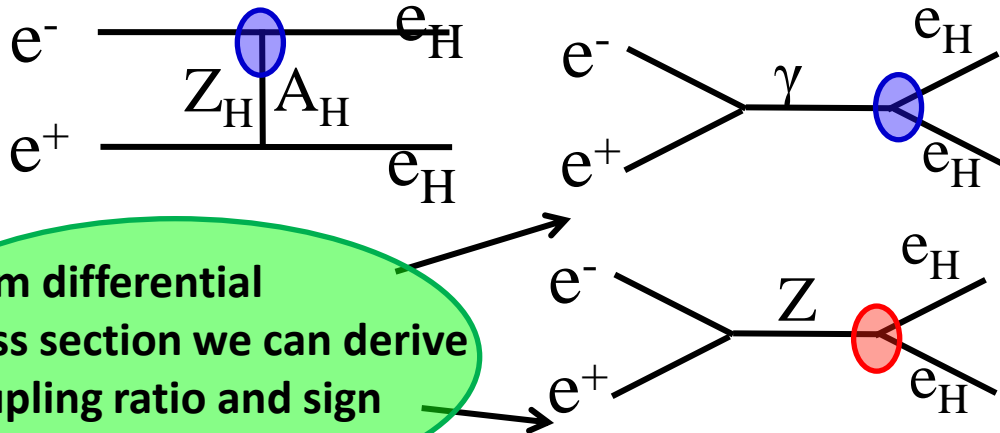


Derived coupling

✘ Vertex structure (spin, ratio between Left right coupling) will be assumed

Total cross section

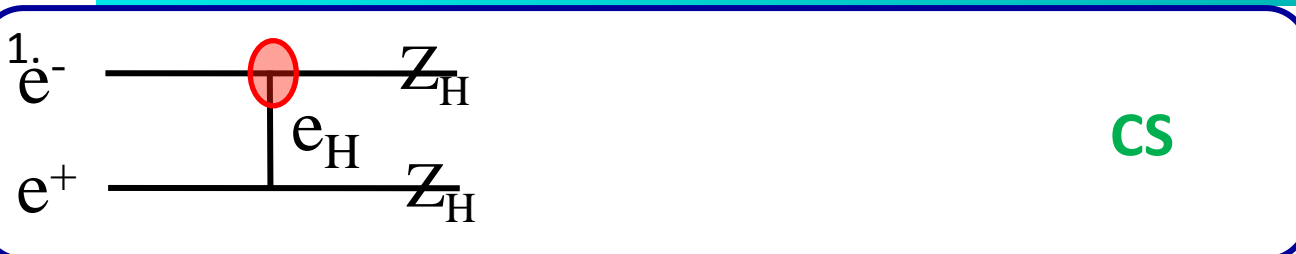
Decay branch



From differential cross section we can derive Coupling ratio and sign Between vertices

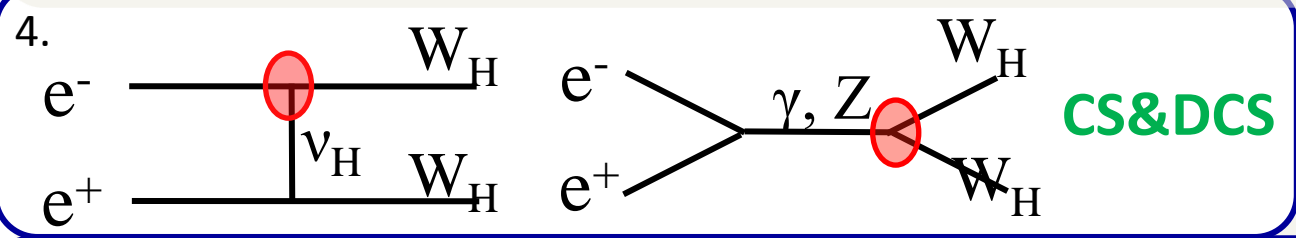
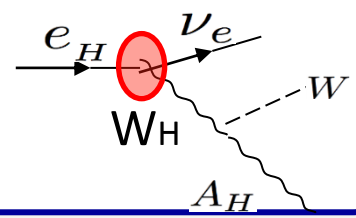
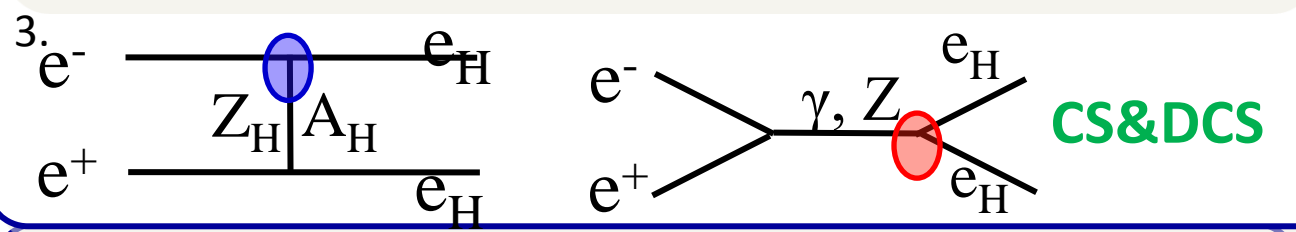
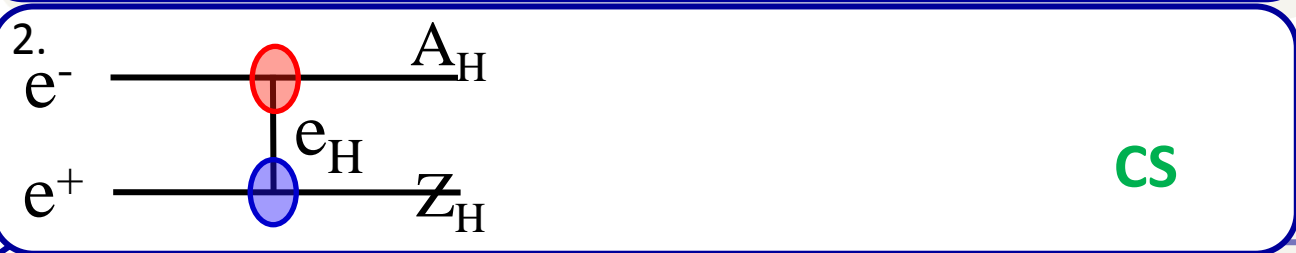
From cross section we can derive Coupling

# Deriving coupling

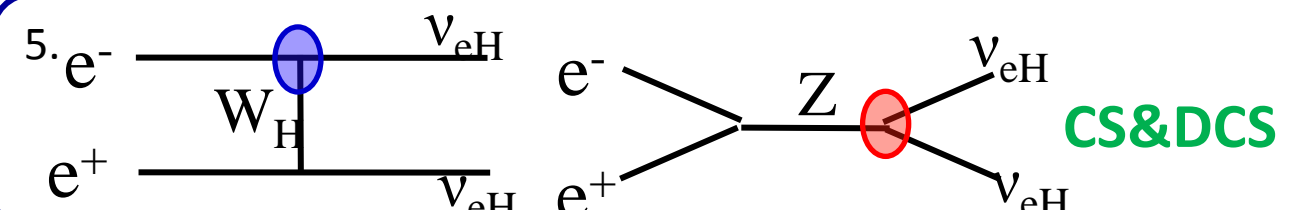


Input coupling  
 Derived coupling

**Observable:**  
 cross section (**CS**)  
 differential cross section (**DCS**)



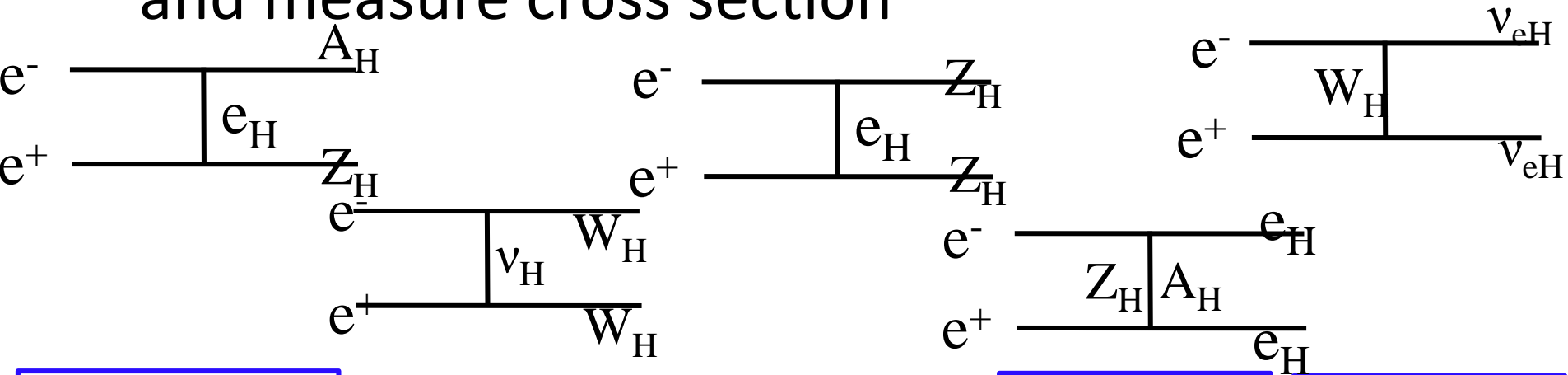
**Total of 8 coupling measurements!!**



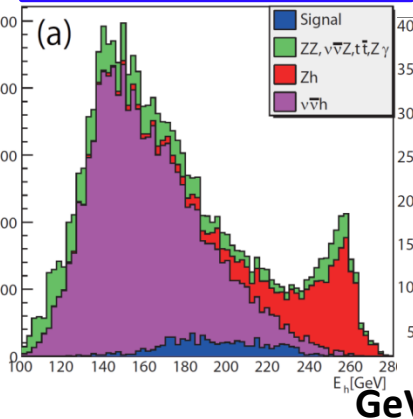
$\Gamma_{tot}$

# Cross section meas.

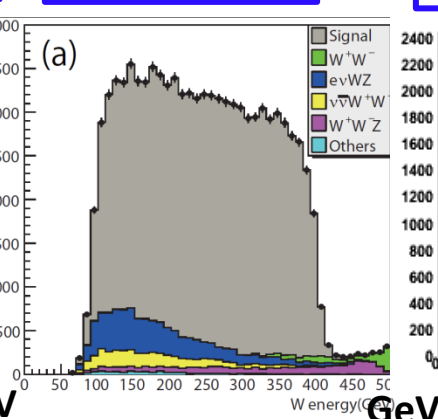
- Fit standard energy distribution used before and measure cross section



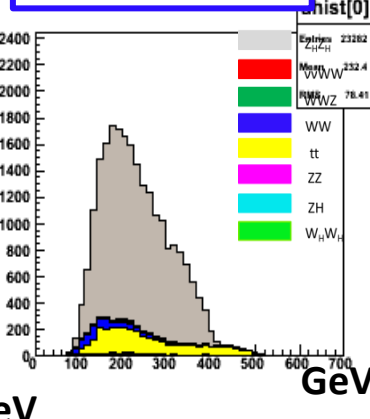
Higgs energy



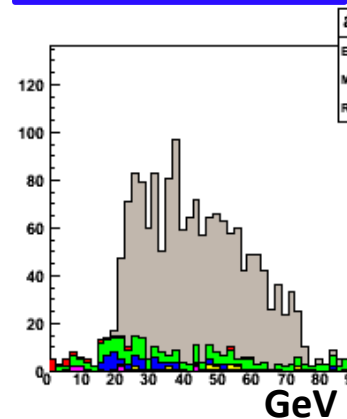
$W^\pm$  energy



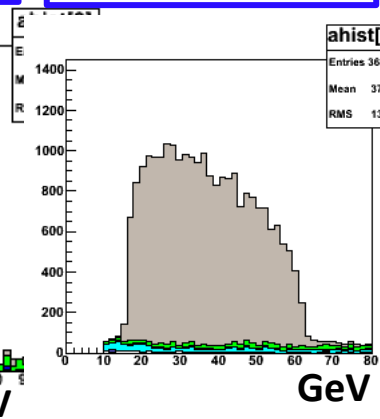
Higgs energy



Electron energy



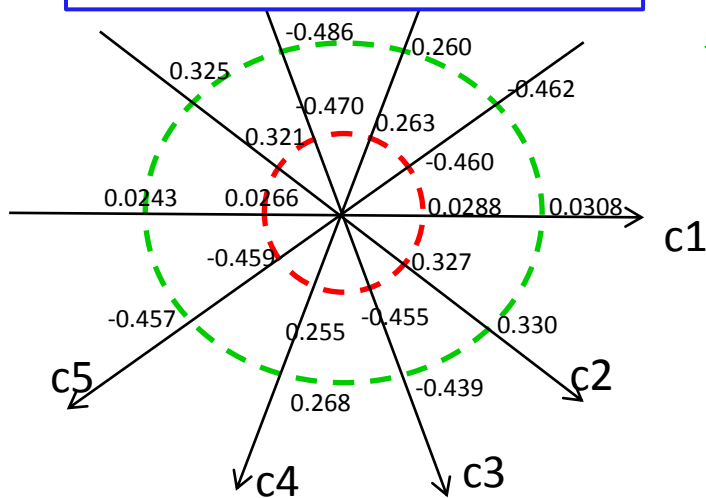
Electron energy



# Cross section measurement

Mode		vertex	Xsec Meas. accuracy	Coupling meas. Accuracy
$A_H Z_H$	C1		7.70%	3.90%
$Z_H Z_H$	C2		0.859%	0.219%
$e_H e_H$	C3		2.72%	1.49%
$\nu_H \nu_H$	C4		0.949%	0.648%
$W_H W_H$	c5		0.401%	0.174%

Contour of Meas. Coupling



--- 3 $\sigma$   
 --- 1 $\sigma$

Center value of the coupling can be estimated using the previously derived parameter  $f$  &  $\kappa$ .

# Summary/plan

- High precision in parameter extraction , mass measurement & coupling extraction through cross section meas. is possible. Which is extremely important in verifying the LHT.
- All of the other couplings will be derived using template fitting of decay angle distribution.

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%
$\nu_H$	400(GeV)	0.10%

parameter	True value	Measurement accuracy
f	580(GeV)	0.16%
K	0.5	0.01%

Coupling extracted from xsec

Mode	Coupling meas. Accuracy
$A_H Z_H$	3.90%
$Z_H Z_H$	0.219%
$e_H e_H$	1.49%
$\nu_H \nu_H$	0.648%
$W_H W_H$	0.174%