

Z' search in $2f$ final states with ILC 500 GeV

2023/09/04

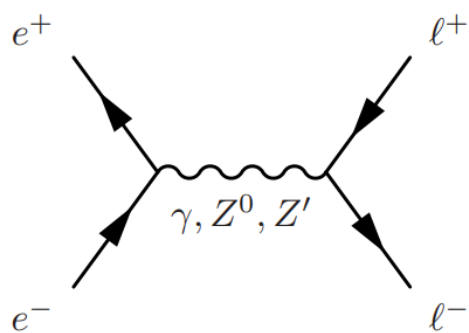
Kyushu University

Nagae koushi, Taikan Suehara, Kiyotomo Kawagoe,

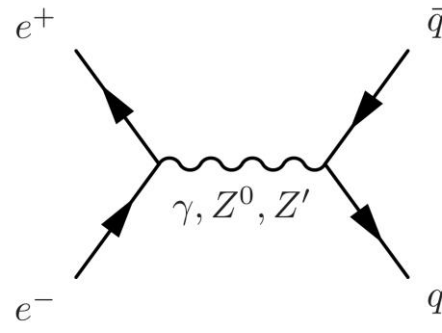
Tamaki Yoshioka,

2-fermion $e^+e^- \rightarrow f^+f^-$ event

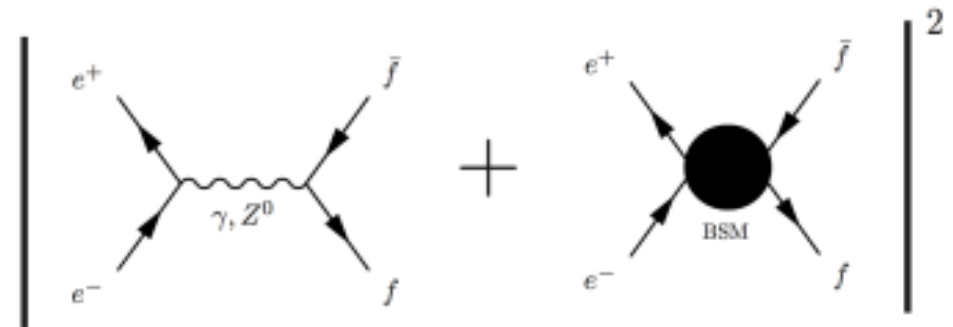
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow f^+f^-$: The production of fermionic pairs is sensitive to the production of heavy gauge bosons (Z'). In the presence of new physics mediated by new particles, total and differential cross section can be deviated from the standard model as shown in the interference diagram below.



2 lepton process



2 quark process



Feynman diagram of fermion pair production when the new physics (Beyond Standard Model : BSM) is included

Use below events for qq event

- **quark event selection with the ILD 500 GeV full simulation.**

- **Signal Event:**

- $e^+e^- \rightarrow qq(z^* \text{ true mass} \geq 450 \text{ GeV})$

- **Background Event:**

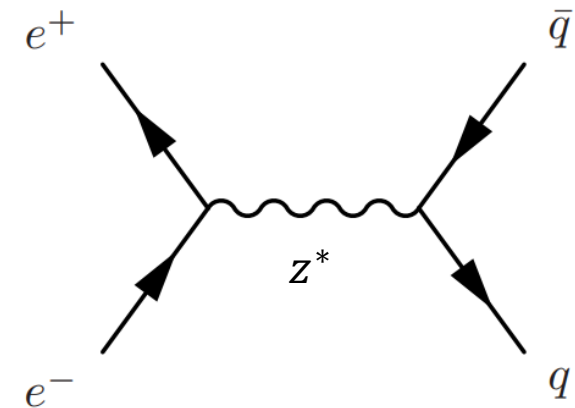
- 2-fermion background

- $e^+e^- \rightarrow qq(z^* \text{ true mass} < 450 \text{ GeV})$

- 4-fermion background

- hadronic event(Mainly W/Z-derived)

- semileptonic event(Mainly W/Z-derived)



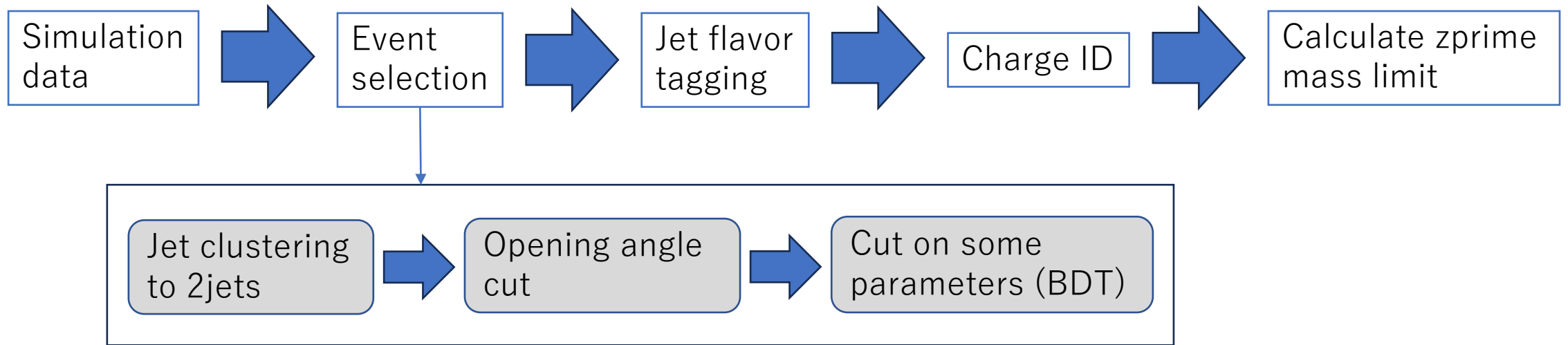
- **Polarization**

- $e^-: -80\%, e^+: +30\%$

- **Luminosity**

- 1600 fb^{-1} each

Evaluation flow at quark event



	signal	2f BG	4f hadronic BG	4f semileptonic BG
No cut	6,183,923 (100%)	25,197,014 (100%)	13,832,211 (100%)	19,630,562 (100%)
event cut	4,871,598 (78%)	502,037 (2%)	856,414 (6%)	95,682 (0.6%)

quark flavor tagging

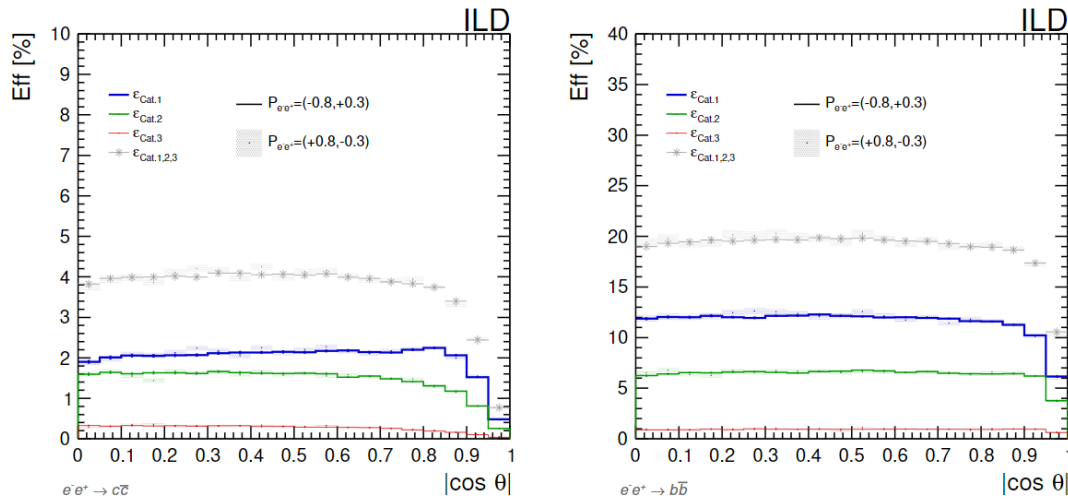
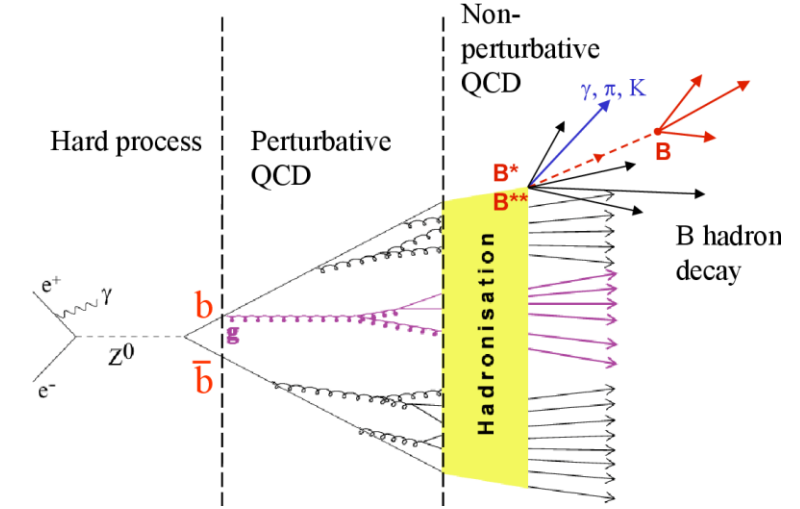
- To evaluate the new physics search, we make a $\cos \theta$ distribution for each signal quark.
- To do this, I first conduct flavor tagging on the signals and separate them into b, c, and others.

After event cut		predicted flavor			
		qq(u,d,s)	cc	bb	others
true flavor	qq(u,d,s)	2,661,403	83,956	36,887	34,311
	cc	266,296	834,452	89,949	10,348
	bb	13,535	21,423	705,974	5,104

Flavor tagging is performed on the two jets of reconstituted particles and events are used if the respective flavors match, events that do not match are others.

Charge ID: Jet-charge measurement method

Jet-charge measurement method	vertex charge <i>Vtx</i> -method	Kaon charge <i>K</i> -method
Jet charge is	the charge of the vertex , defined as the sum of the charges of all tracks in the secondary vertices in the jet.	the sum of all the identified kaons reconstructed in secondary vertices inside the jet.



- For $c\bar{c}$
 - Cat.1 \rightarrow K-method
 - Cat.2 \rightarrow Vtx-method
 - Cat.3 \rightarrow Method in which one of the jets had no measurement of the charge using K-method but had it with Vtx-method
- For $b\bar{b}$
 - Cat.1 \rightarrow Vtx-method
 - Cat.2 \rightarrow K-method
 - Cat.3 \rightarrow Method in which one of the jets had no measurement of the charge using Vtx-method but had it with K-method

reference.

[ILD-PHYS-PUB-2023-001](#), June 2023,

“Experimental methods and prospects on the measurement of electroweak b and c-quark observables at the ILC operating at 250 GeV”

Figure 18: Distribution of the different selection efficiencies for $c\bar{c}$ (left) and $b\bar{b}$ (right) for the A_{FB} measurement, as described in Eq. 22. For the $c\bar{c}$ ($b\bar{b}$) case, the *Cat.1* corresponds to only the *K*-method (*Vtx*-method) applied and *Cat.2* to only the *Vtx*-method (*K*-method) applied.

Procedures for evaluating each model search

- The accuracy ($\delta\sigma_i/\sigma_i(SM)$) in the ILC of the i-th bin of the angular distribution is evaluated as

$$\frac{\delta\sigma_i}{\sigma_i(SM)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{S_i + N_i}}{S_i}\right)^2 + \sigma_{syst}^2}$$

S_i : the number of signal events
 N_i : the number of background events in each bin.
In this evaluation, systematic errors of 0.0 for **b** and 0.0 for **c** are assumed.

- The deviation of the differential cross section predicted by the standard model and each model for this i-th bin ($\delta\sigma_i(BSM)/\sigma_i(SM)$) is determined, and from

$$\chi^2(BSM) = \sum_i \left\{ \left(\frac{\delta\sigma_i(BSM)}{\sigma_i(SM)} / \frac{\delta\sigma_i}{\sigma_i(SM)} \right)^2 \right\},$$

the χ^2 is obtained.

Calculate efficiency (costheta-dependent)

- Efficiency(costheta-dependent) for each bin of bb,cc events
- For bb events (same for cc),

$$efficiency_angle = \frac{\# \text{ of (true bb) w/eventcut}}{\# \text{ of (true bb) w/o eventcut}} \times \frac{\# \text{ of predicted bb}}{\# \text{ of predicted total}} \times \text{Charge ID efficiency}$$

The below case is used as the 1bin case.

$$efficiency_1bin = \frac{\# \text{ of (true bb) w/eventcut}}{\# \text{ of (true bb) w/o eventcut}} \times \frac{\# \text{ of predicted bb}}{\# \text{ of predicted total}} \times (1 - \text{Charge ID efficiency})$$

- Since the angle-dependent range is from -0.9 to 0.9, but the charge ID efficiency is from 0 to 0.9.
- So, I calculate the angle-dependent efficiency in this range and use the same value for the -0.9 to 0 range.
- I calculate the same way for number of background events.

Mass limit for bb, cc (preliminary)

SSM: Sequential Standard Model
 ALR : Alternative Left-Right
 symmetric
 chi : E_6 χ model ($\beta = 0$)
 psi : E_6 ψ model ($\beta = \pi/2$)
 eta : E_6 η model ($\beta = \pi - \arctan \sqrt{5/3}$)

For bb

Z' model	SSM	ALR	χ	ψ	η
5-sigma	6.8 TeV	2.8 TeV	4.4 TeV	2.9 TeV	2.4 TeV
2-sigma	10.4 TeV	4.2 TeV	6.7 TeV	4.3 TeV	3.5 TeV

For cc

Z' model	SSM	ALR	χ	ψ	η
5-sigma	5.1 TeV	4.5 TeV	2.5 TeV	2.3 TeV	2.5 TeV
2-sigma	7.8 TeV	6.8 TeV	3.8 TeV	3.5 TeV	3.7 TeV

For bb+cc

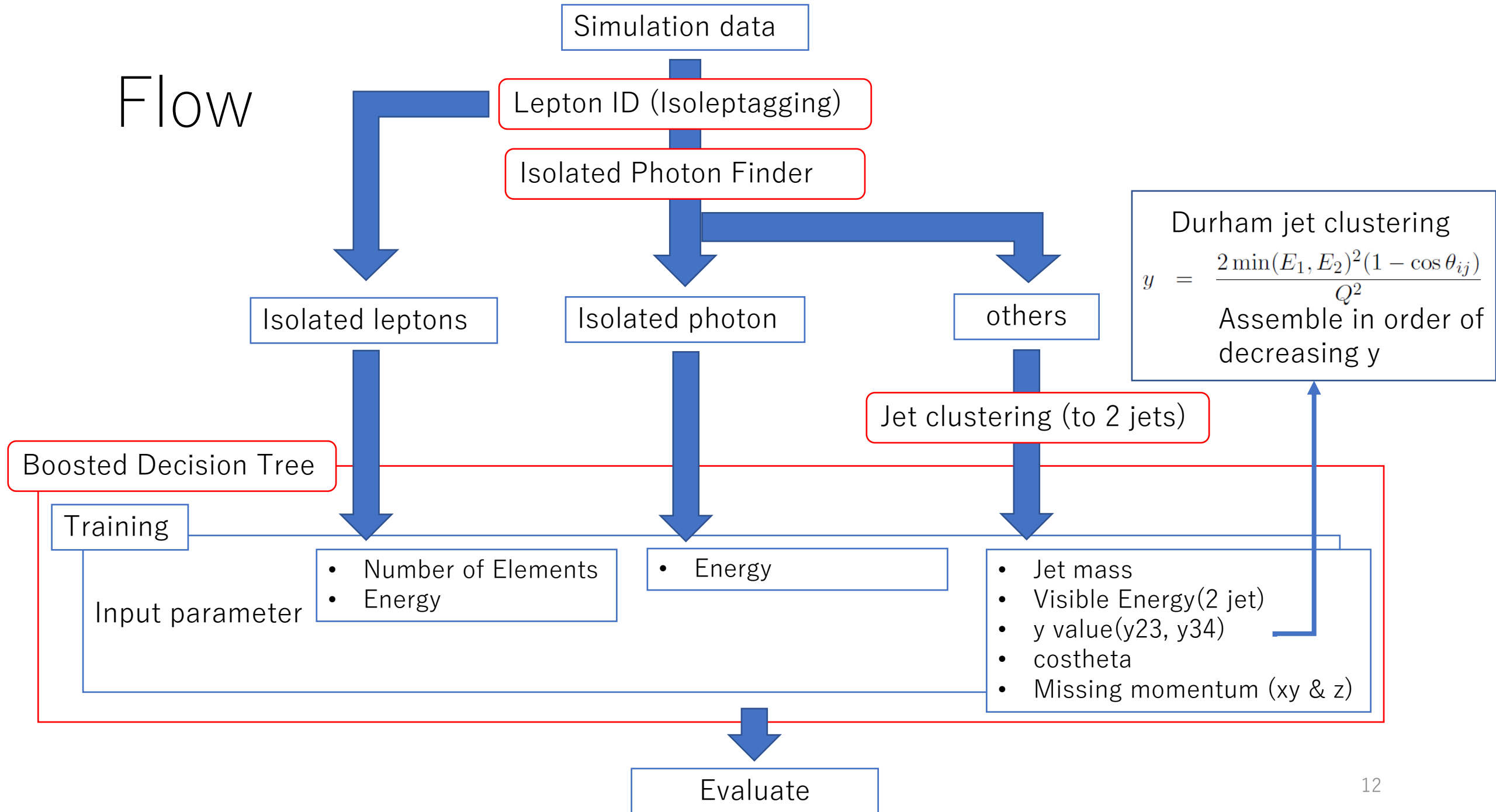
Z' model	SSM	ALR	χ	ψ	η
5-sigma	6.8 TeV	4.3 TeV	4.2 TeV	2.9 TeV	2.7 TeV
2-sigma	9.0 TeV	5.7 TeV	5.6 TeV	3.9 TeV	3.5 TeV

Summary

- I performed the calculation for the mass limit when combining bb and cc event.
- The calculation is still in progress, so I will calculate the detailed values.
- As a next step, electron and lepton pair events will also be combined for evaluation.

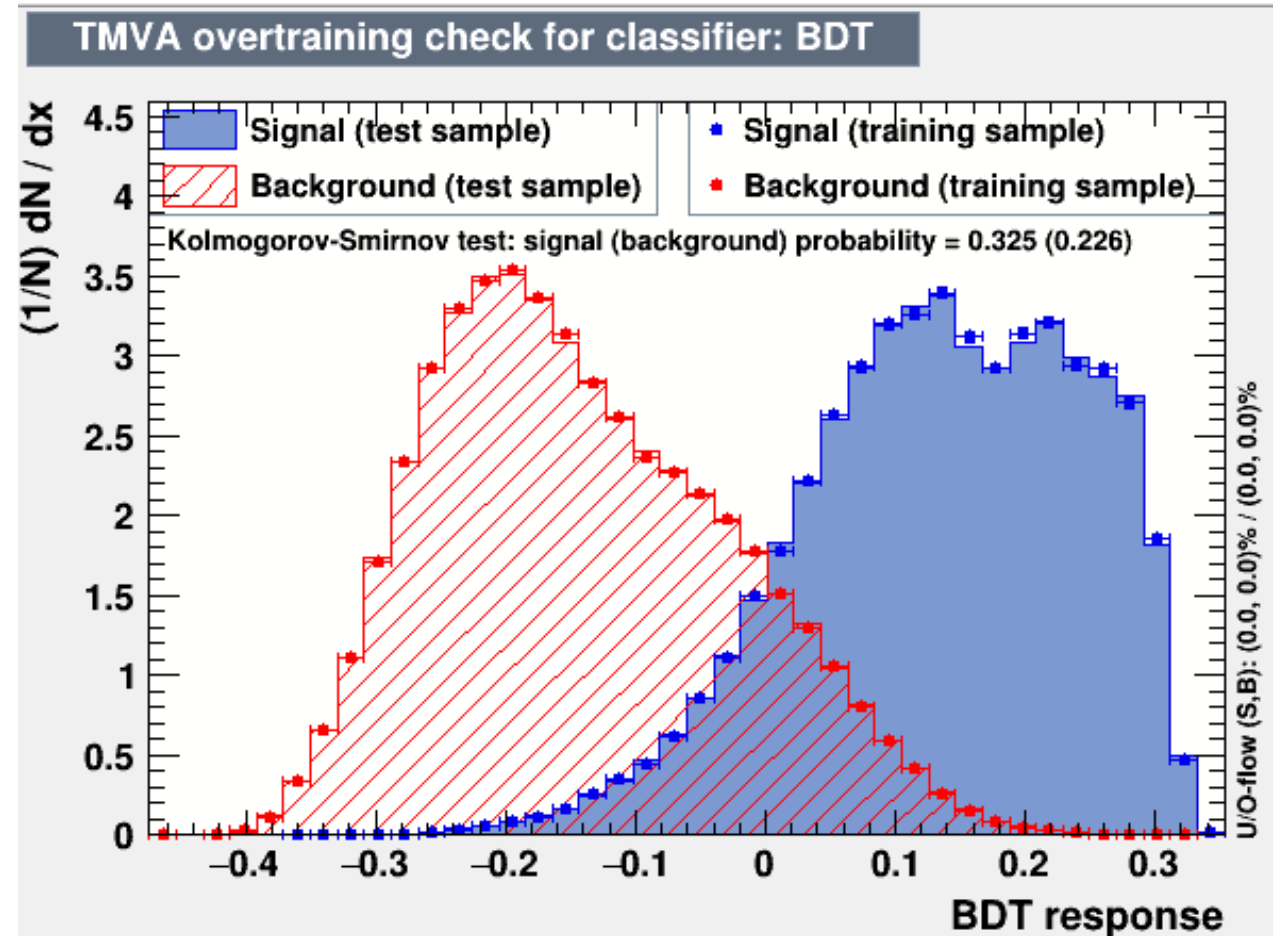
backup

Flow



Training & Evaluate

- Cut condition
- Opening angle cut:
 - $\cos(\text{angle}) \leq -0.95$
- $\text{BDT_response} \geq 0.0$



	signal	2f BG	4f hadronic BG	4f semileptonic BG
No cut	6,183,923(100%)	25,197,014(100%)	13,832,211(100%)	19,630,562(100%)
cut	4,871,598(78%)	502,037(2%)	856,414(6%)	95,682(0.6%)