

Probing Gauge-Higgs Unification models at the ILC with AFB at center-of-mass energies above the Z-mass

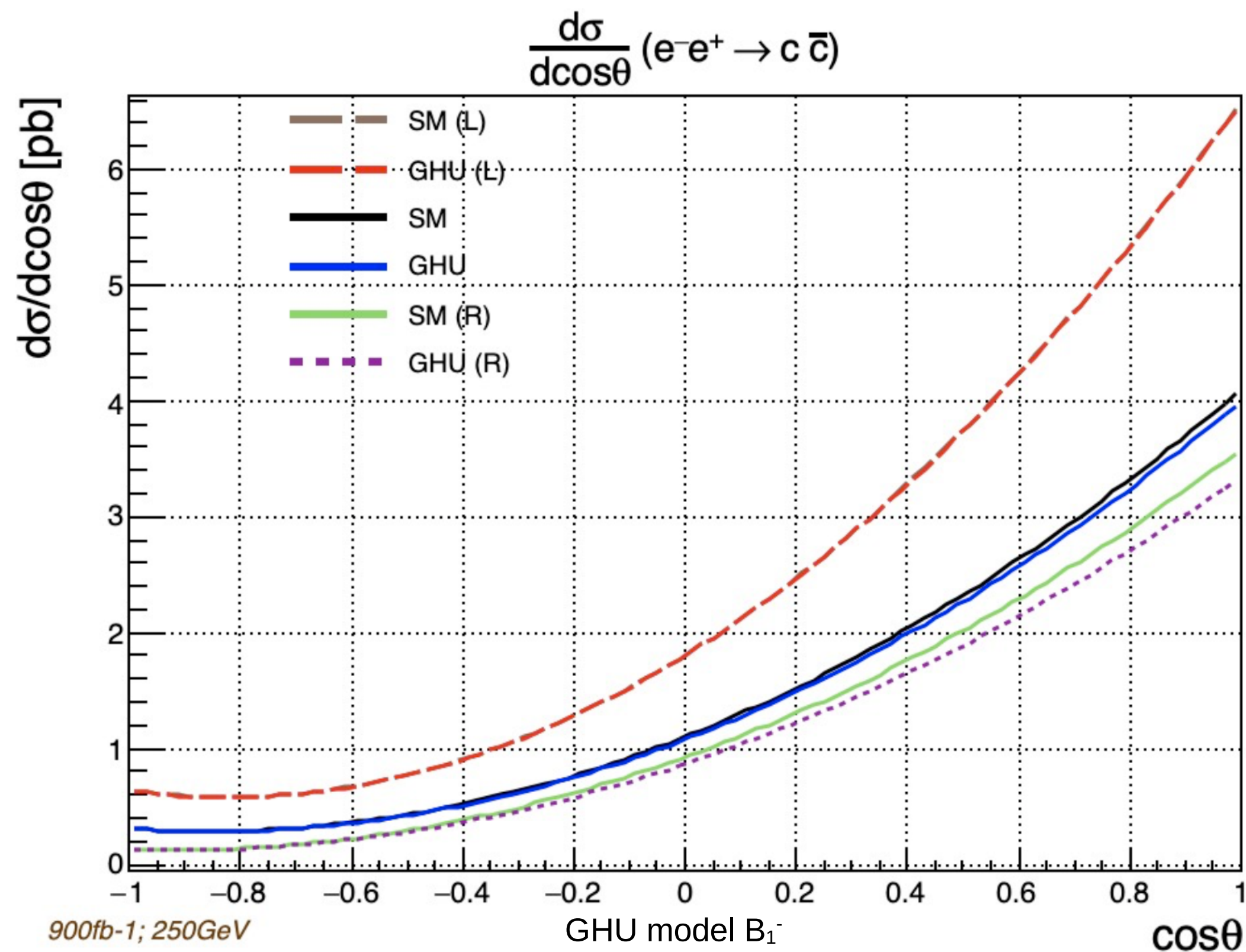
A. Irlles Quiles, J.P. Márquez Hernández, **A. Saibel**, H. Yamamoto (before at Tohoku University)
AITANA group at IFIC – CSIC/UV

R. Poeschl, F. Richard
IJCLab IN2P3/CNRS

N. Yamatsu
Kyoto University (before at Taiwan University)

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On behalf of the ILC International Development Team Physics and Detector Working Group

Gauge-Higgs Unification



- 5D metric
 - Introducing the Hosotani symmetry breaking mechanism
- Models have only one parameter:
 - **Hosotani angle θ_H** : projection of 5D fields
- **Prediction:**
 - Kaluza-Klein Resonances $\rightarrow Z'$ bosons $m_{Z'} > 7$ TeV
 - **Modifications of electroweak couplings**
 - Deviations visible at 250 GeV CME
- **Benchmark** scenario:
 - Funatsu, Hatanaka, Hosotani, Oriyasa, Yamatsu GHU models

Studied Models

- **A-Models:** [1705.05282](#)

$$A_1 : \theta_H = 0.0917, m_{KK} = 8.81 \text{ TeV} \rightarrow m_{Z^1} = 7.19 \text{ TeV}$$

$$A_2 : \theta_H = 0.0737, m_{KK} = 10.3 \text{ TeV} \rightarrow m_{Z^1} = 8.52 \text{ TeV}$$

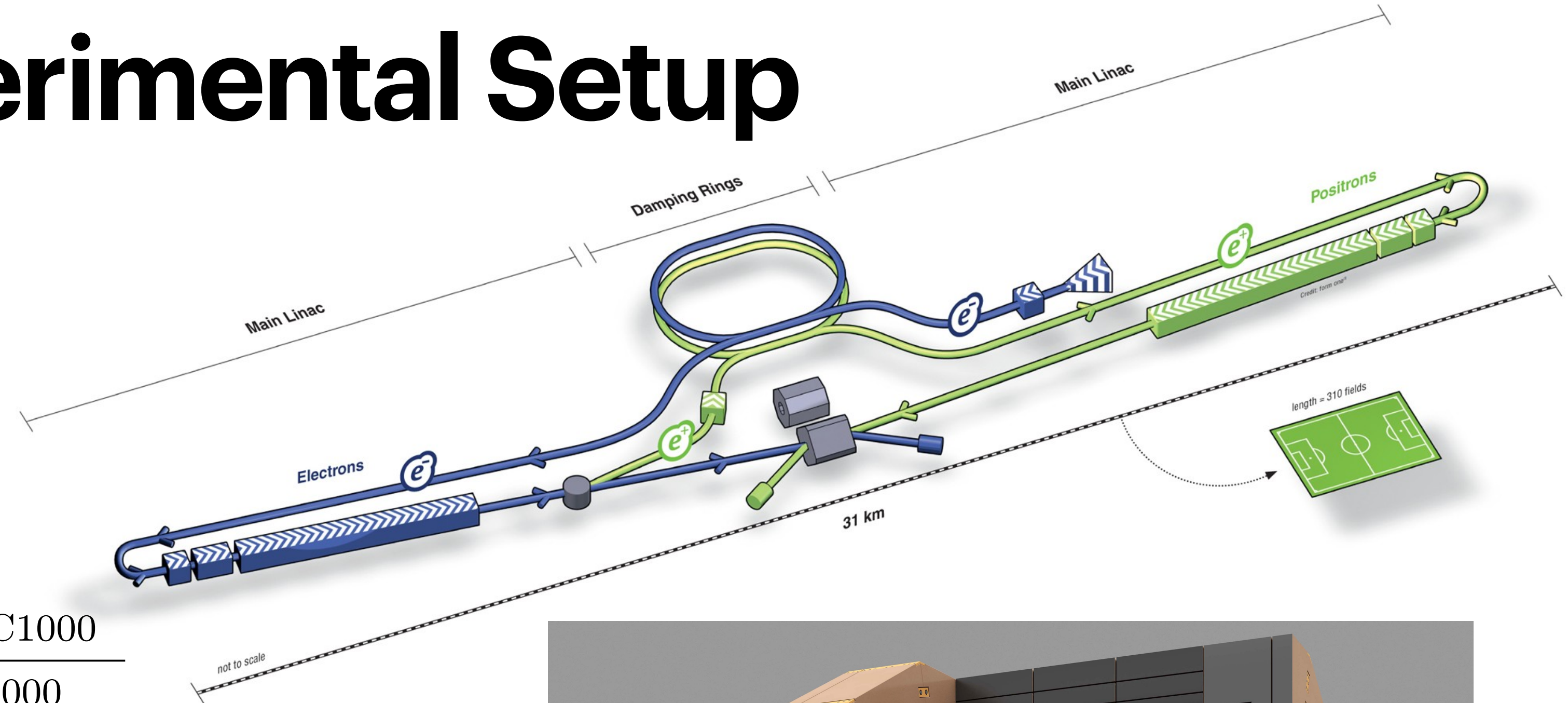
- **B-Models:** [2309.01132](#), [2301.07833](#)

$$B_1^\pm : \theta_H = 0.10, m_{KK} = 13 \text{ TeV} \rightarrow m_{Z^1} = 10.2 \text{ TeV}$$

$$B_2^\pm : \theta_H = 0.07, m_{KK} = 19 \text{ TeV} \rightarrow m_{Z^1} = 14.9 \text{ TeV}$$

$$B_3^\pm : \theta_H = 0.05, m_{KK} = 25 \text{ TeV} \rightarrow m_{Z^1} = 19.6 \text{ TeV}$$

Experimental Setup

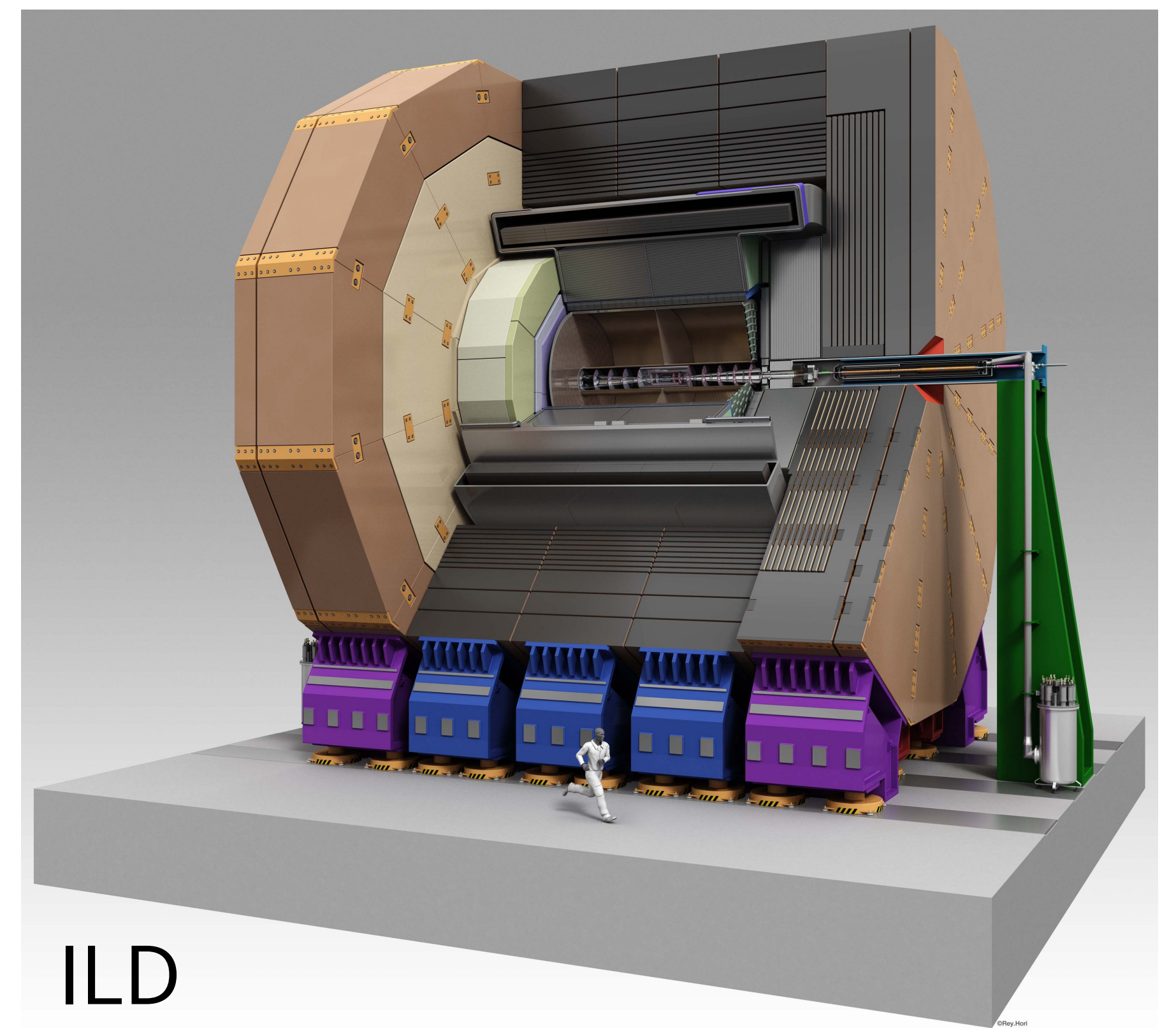


Assuming **H20-staged program**

	ILCGigaZ	ILC250	ILC500	ILC1000
$\int \mathcal{L} [fb^{-1}]$	100	2000	4000	8000
(P_{e-} , P_{e+})	(0.8,0.3)	(0.8,0.3)	(0.8,0.3)	(0.8,0.2)
OSP SSP [%]	40 10	45 5	40 10	40 10

International Linear Detector (ILD)

- Optimised for **Particle Flow**
- Precise tracking, vertexing, and PID



ILD

Analysis Strategy

- **Observable:** Forward-backward asymmetry

- Two back-to-back **c- or b-jets** $\frac{dN}{d \cos \theta} = \mathcal{L} \left[\boxed{\varepsilon_{pre} \varepsilon_{DTC}} \frac{d\sigma}{d \cos \theta} + \varepsilon_{bkg} \frac{d\sigma_{bkg}}{d \cos \theta} \right]$

- **Full simulation** of International Large Detector (ILD)

- General Strategy:

- **Pre-selection:** background suppression

- **Jet-Flavor ID**

- Double Tag: reduce flavor tag unc.

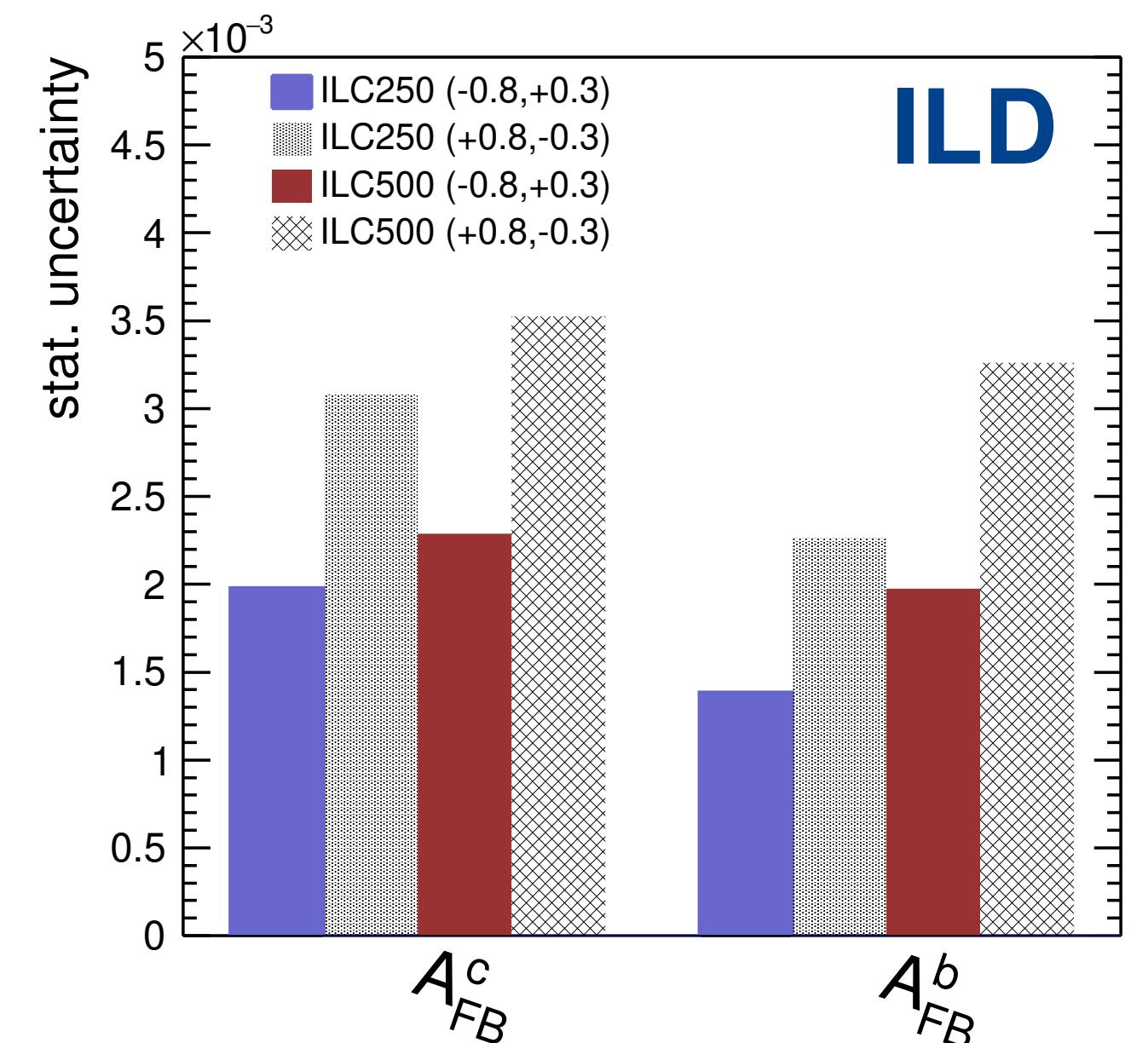
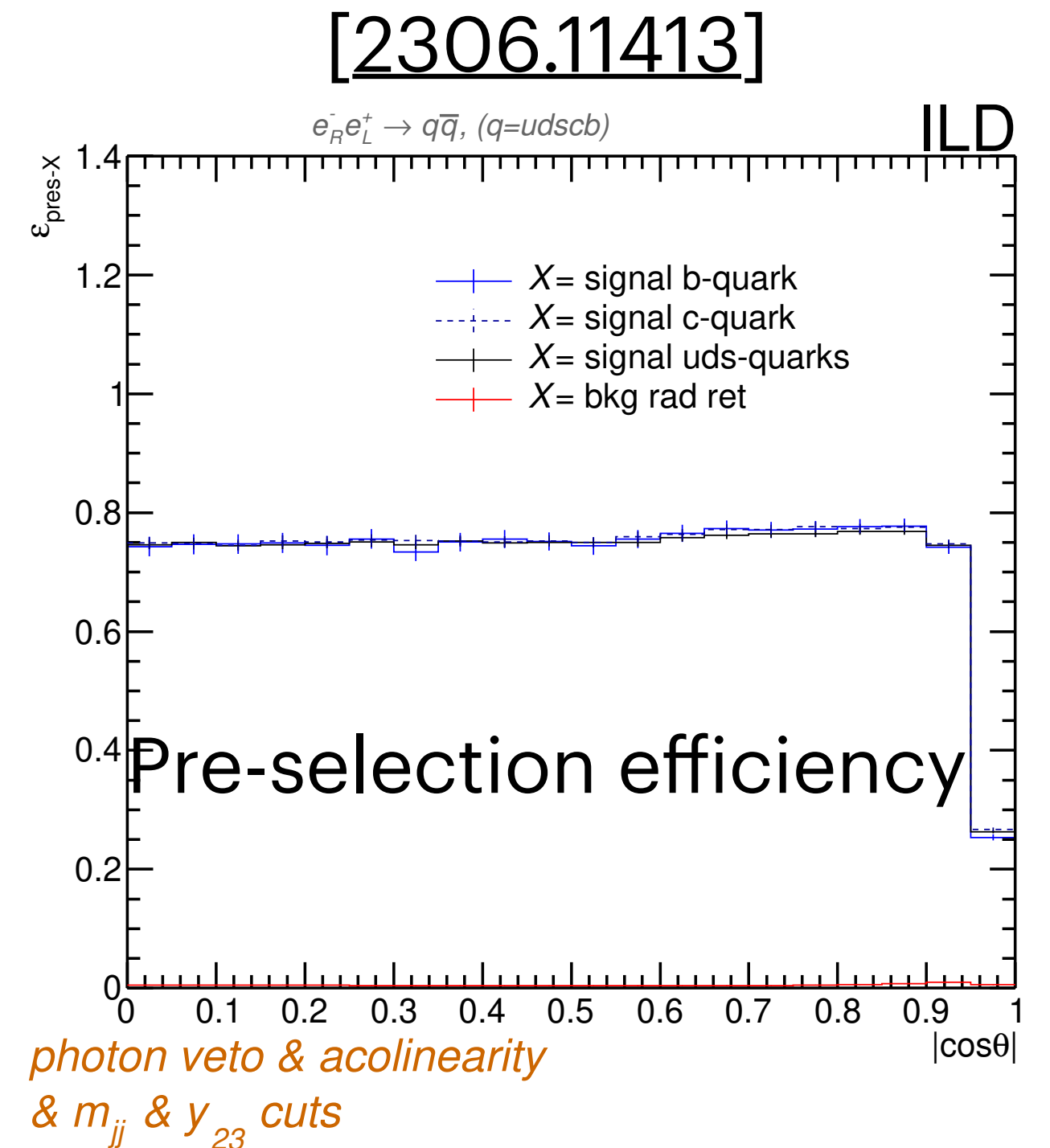
- **Jet-Charge:**

- Double charge + data-driven correction

- Compare measurements to GHU

- Estimated stat. unc. in permille region

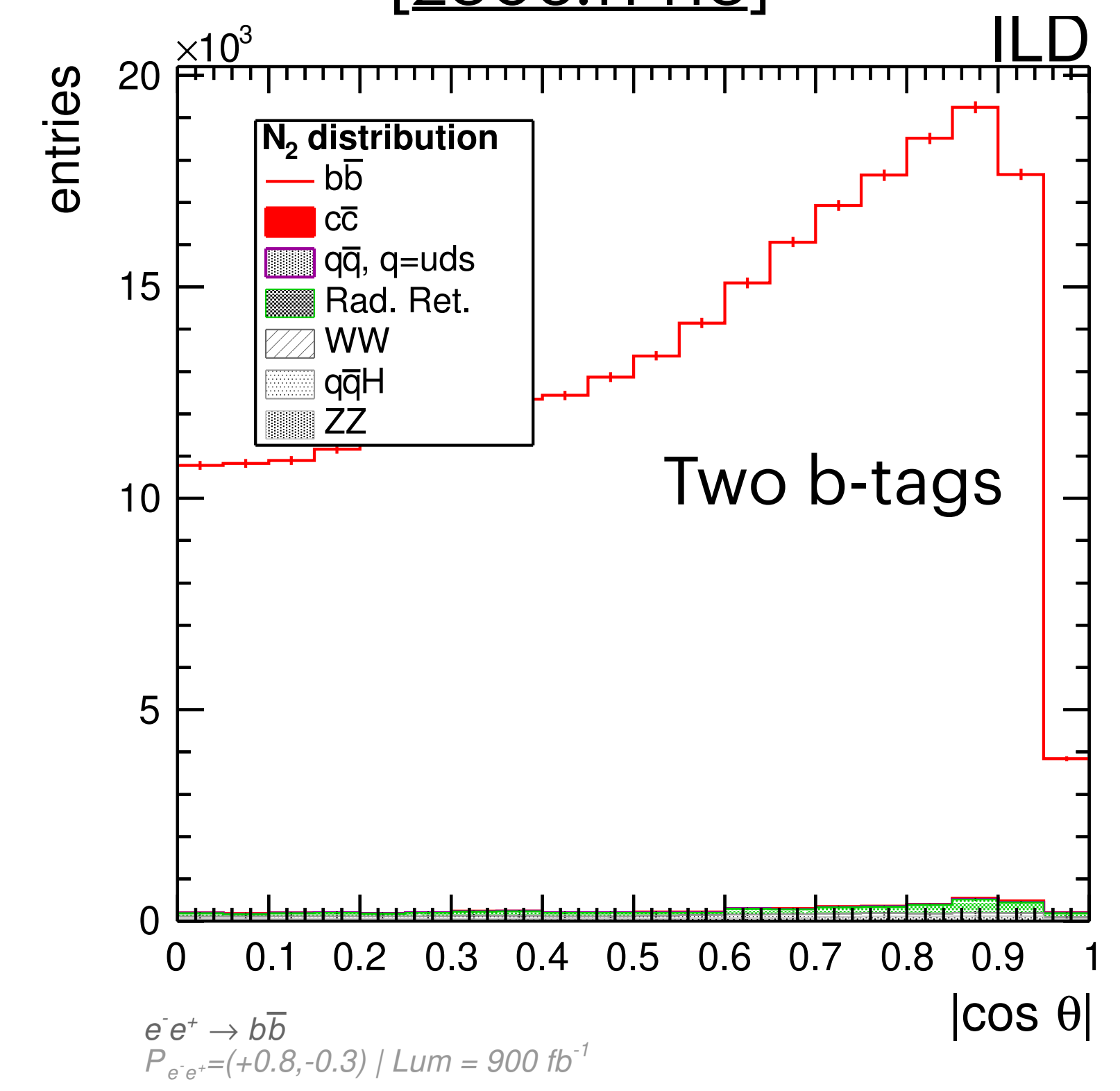
- **What about systematic uncertainties?**



Double Tag Method

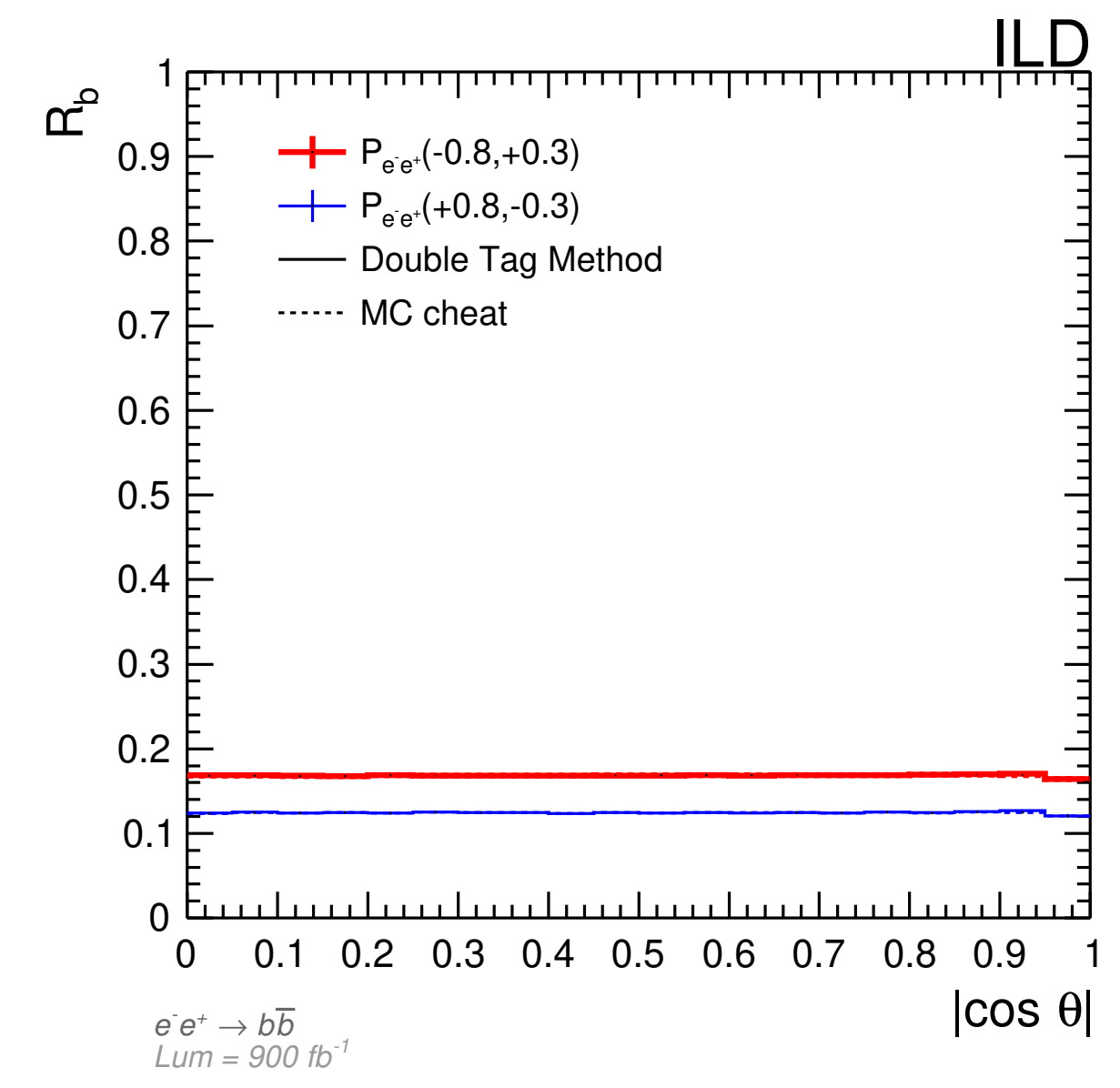
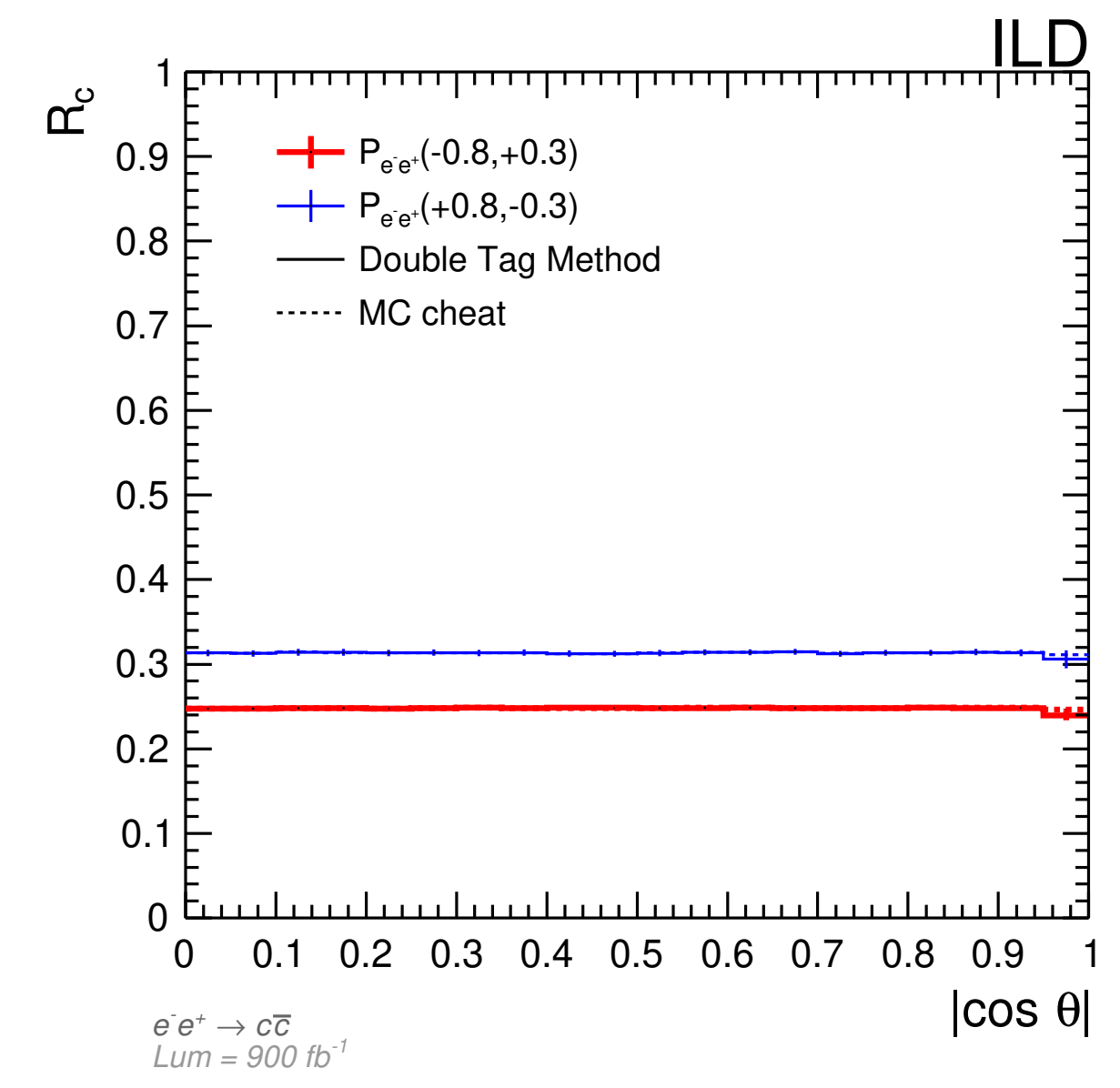
[2306.11413]

- **Pre-selection + Flavor tagging:**
 - Background free and pure flavor sample
- **Flavor tagging efficiency:**
 - Data-driven measurement
 - Construct ratios f_{1q}, f_{2q} for 1 and 2 tag selections
 - Measure hadronic cross-section fraction R_c, R_b
 - **Reduces uncertainty** due to MC modelling

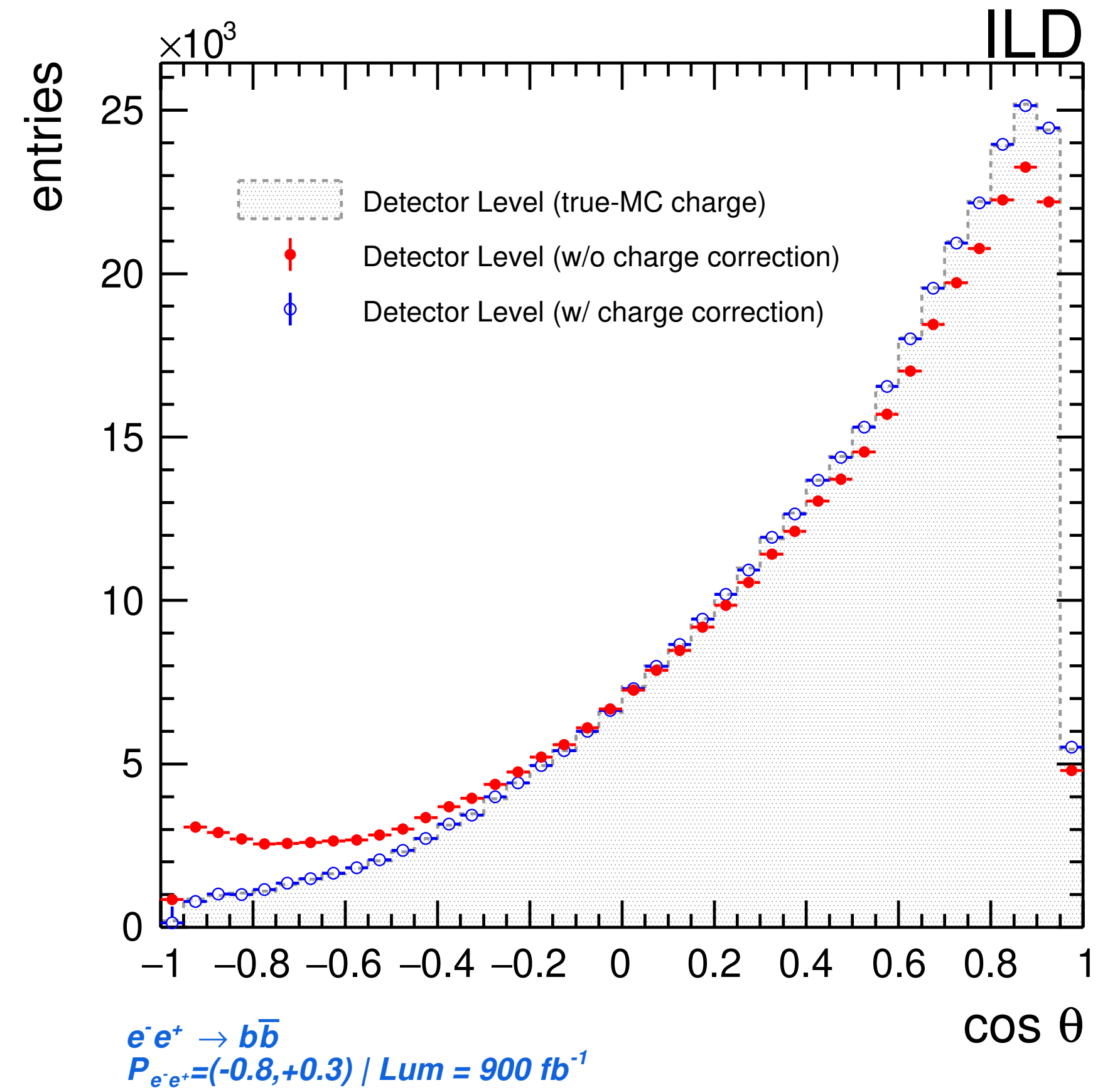
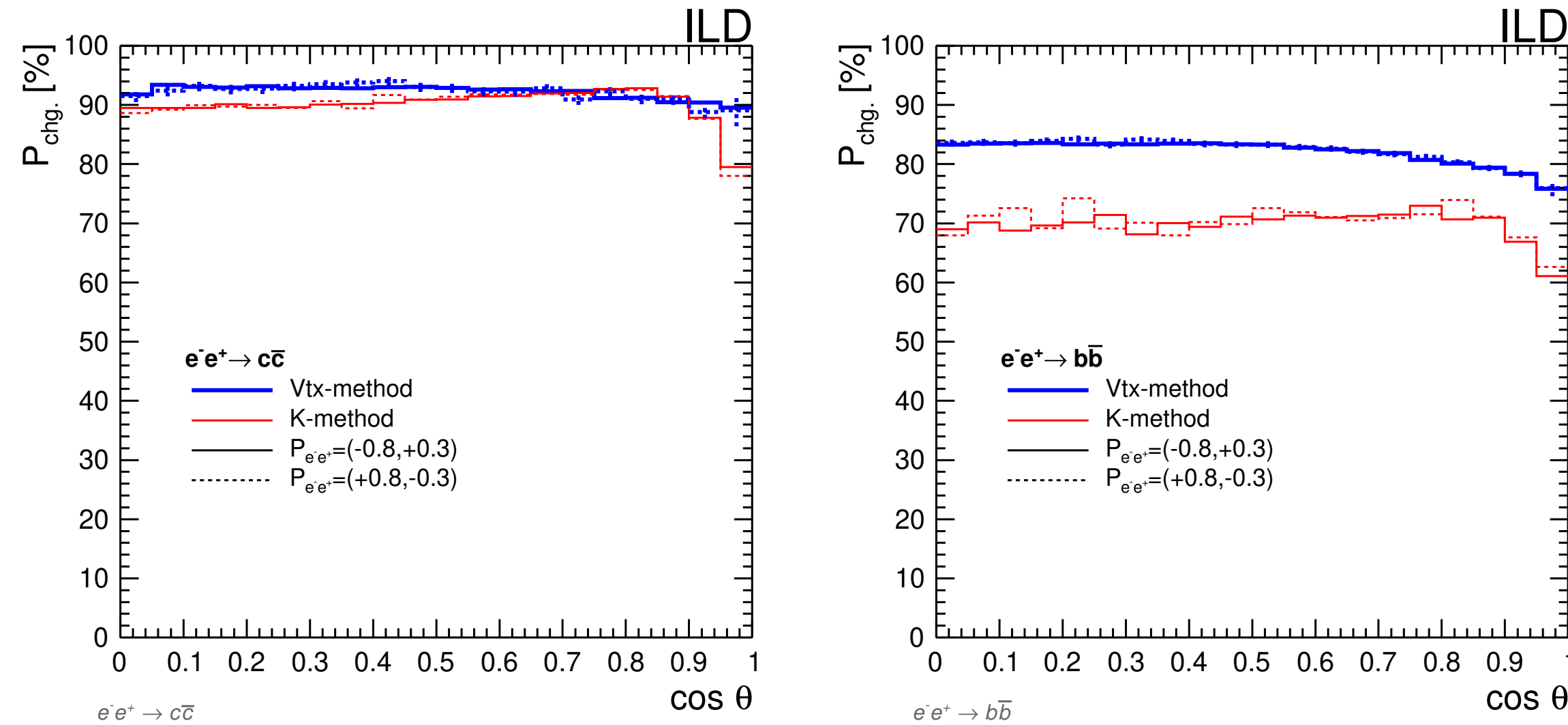


$$f_{1q}(|\cos \theta|) = \frac{N_q(|\cos \theta|) - N_q^{bkg.}(|\cos \theta|)}{2 \times (N_0(|\cos \theta|) - N_0^{bkg.}(|\cos \theta|))}$$

$$f_{2q}(\cos \theta) = \frac{N_{2q}(|\cos \theta|) - N_{2q}^{bkg.}(|\cos \theta|)}{N_0(|\cos \theta|) - N_0^{bkg.}(|\cos \theta|)}$$



Double Charge Method



- **Data-driven method** reduces MC modelling dependence
- **K-ID** or full **Vtx** charge for measurement
- Measure probability to estimate jet-charge correctly P_{chg}
 - Apply migration correction

Results: GHU vs SM Discrimination

ILD

- Statistical significance**

$$d_{ij} = \frac{|A_{FB,i} - A_{FB,j}|}{\Delta A_{FB,j}}$$

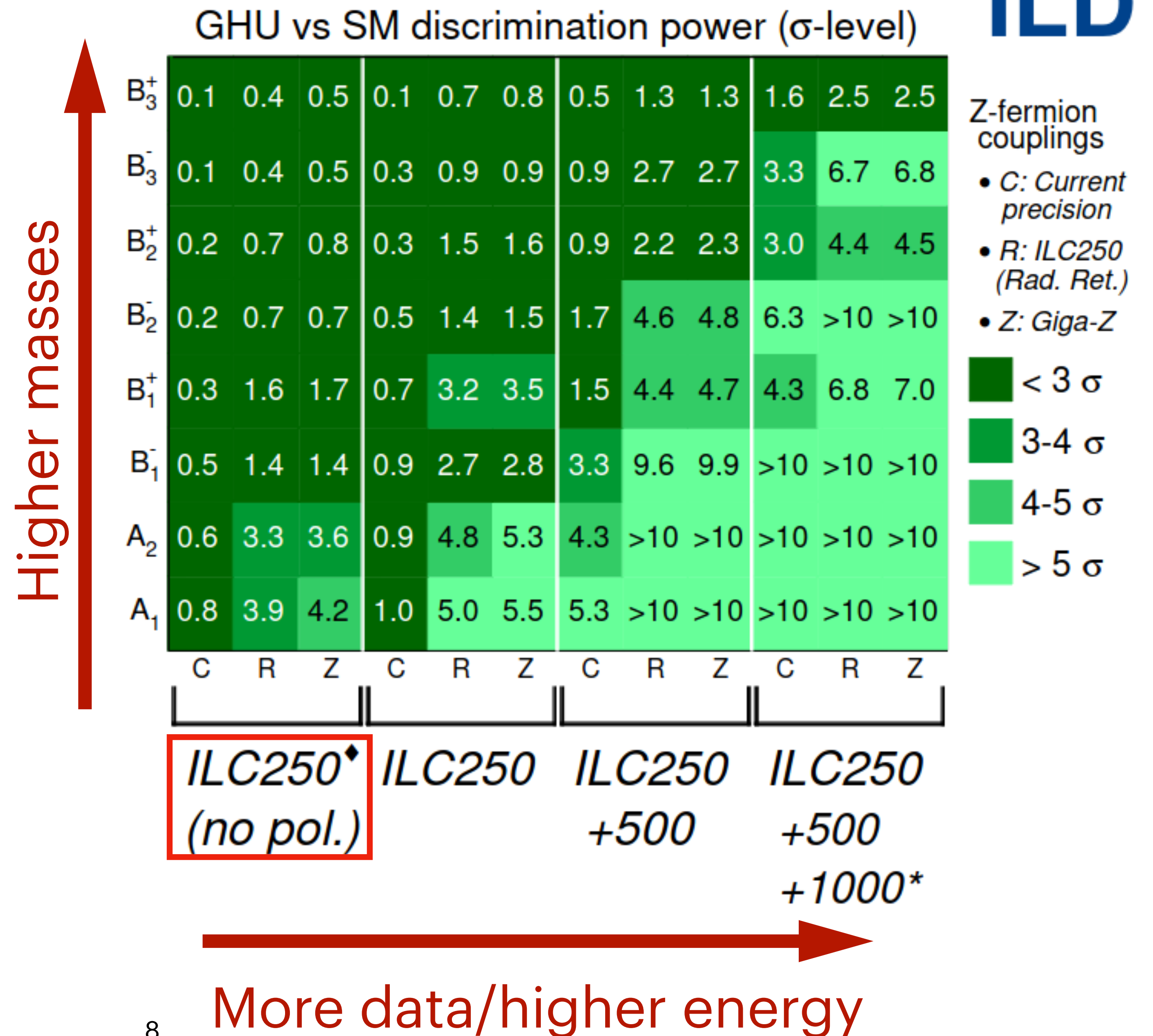
- Assuming normally distributed uncertainties

- Multivariate Gaussian** used for combination

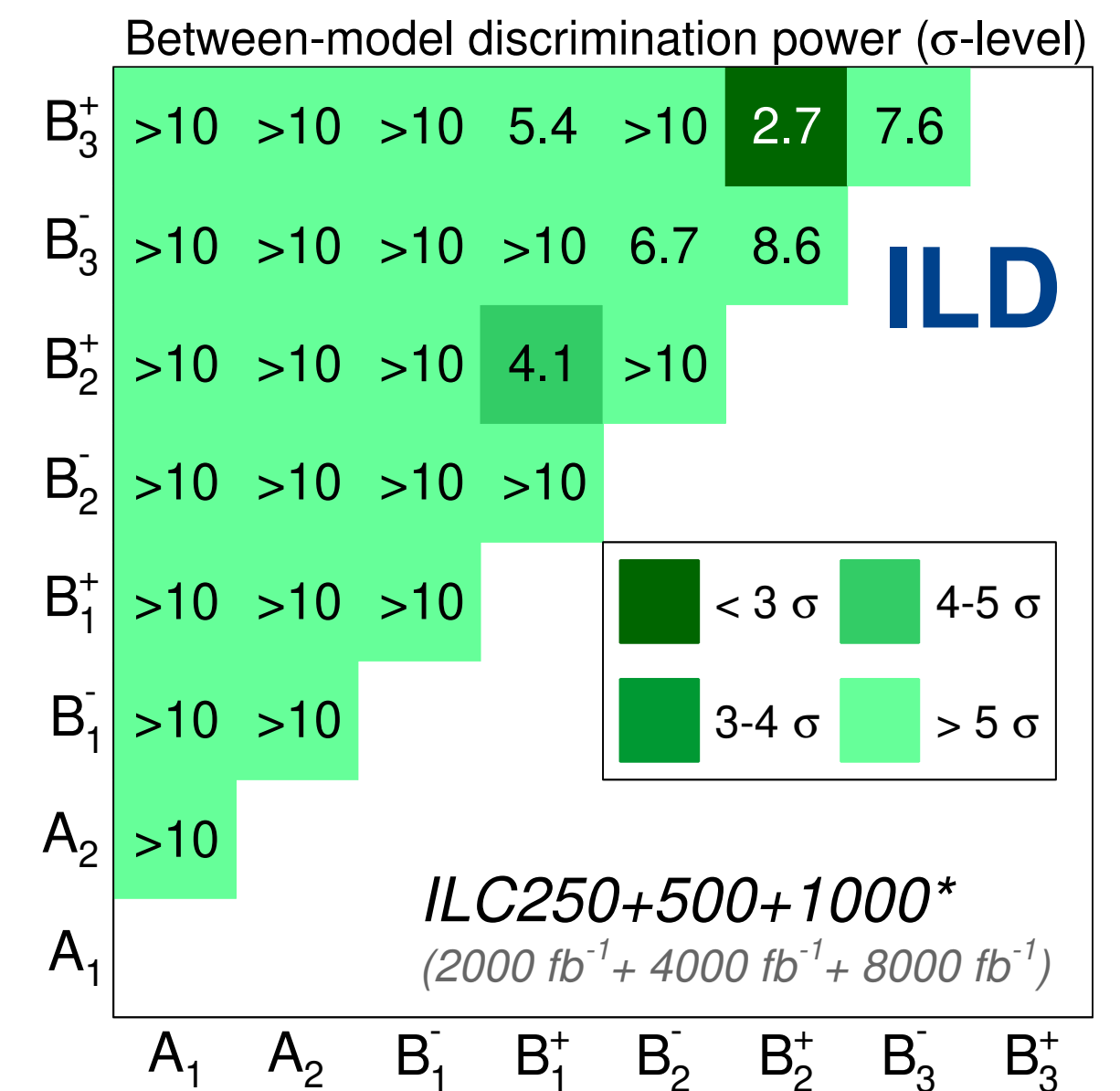
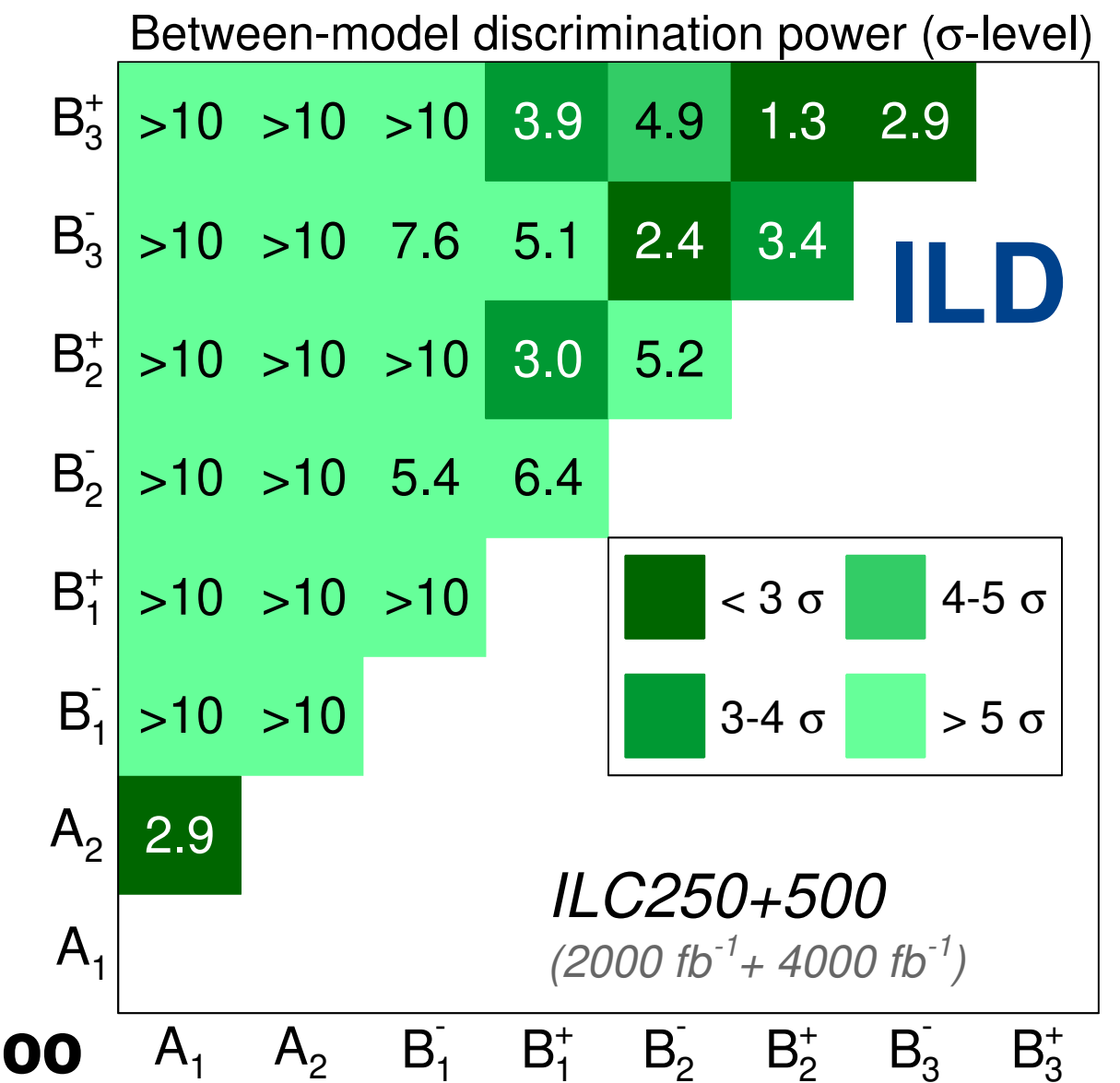
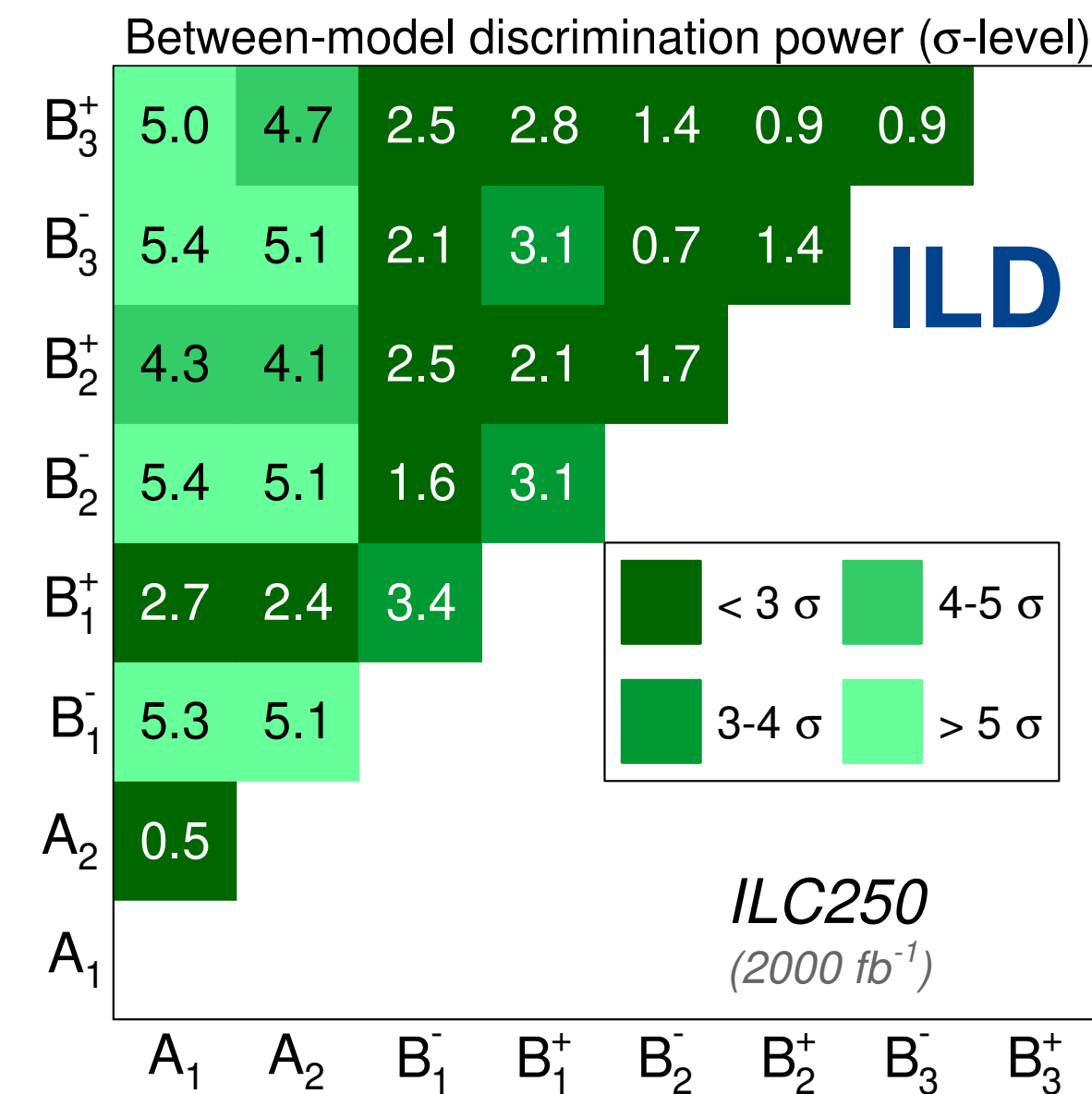
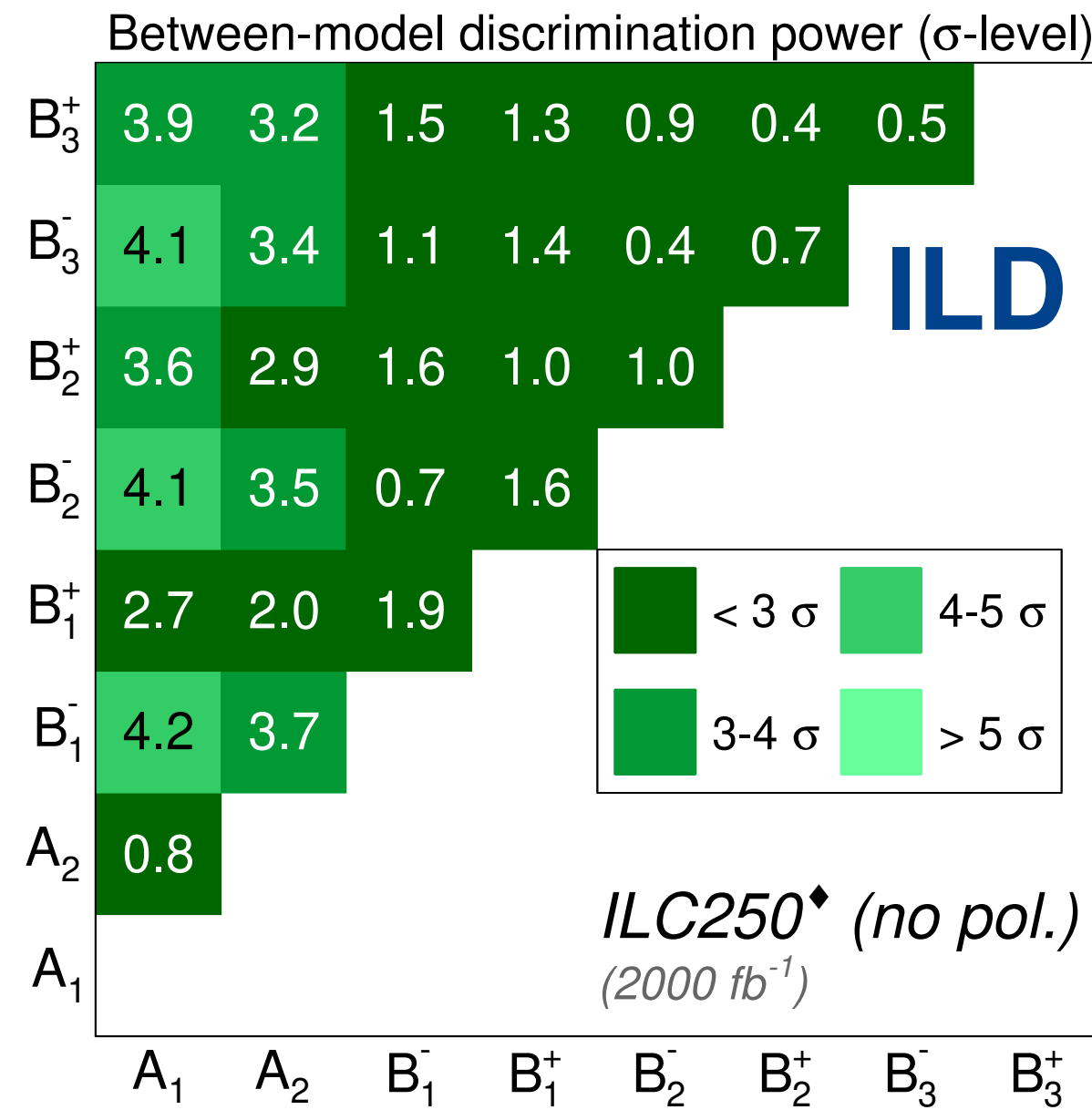
- No correlations between measurements assumed

- Three scenarios:**

- Current coupling precision
- ILC250 precision
- ILC Giga-Z



Results: GHU vs GHU Discrimination



- **Beam polarisation** enables discrimination already at 250 GeV
- **Almost all models can be discriminated with ILC250+500+1000**

Conclusion

- The International Linear Collider offers a clean environment for BSM searches
- International Large Detector has excellent PID and vertexing capabilities
- Presented a **benchmark BSM search** at ILC
- **Expected statistical uncertainties are on permille level**
- Experimental uncertainties can be minimised through data-driven methods
- Measurements can lead to **observations or exclusion** of physics way above the energy reach of the collider
- Discrimination between models is also achievable

BACKUP