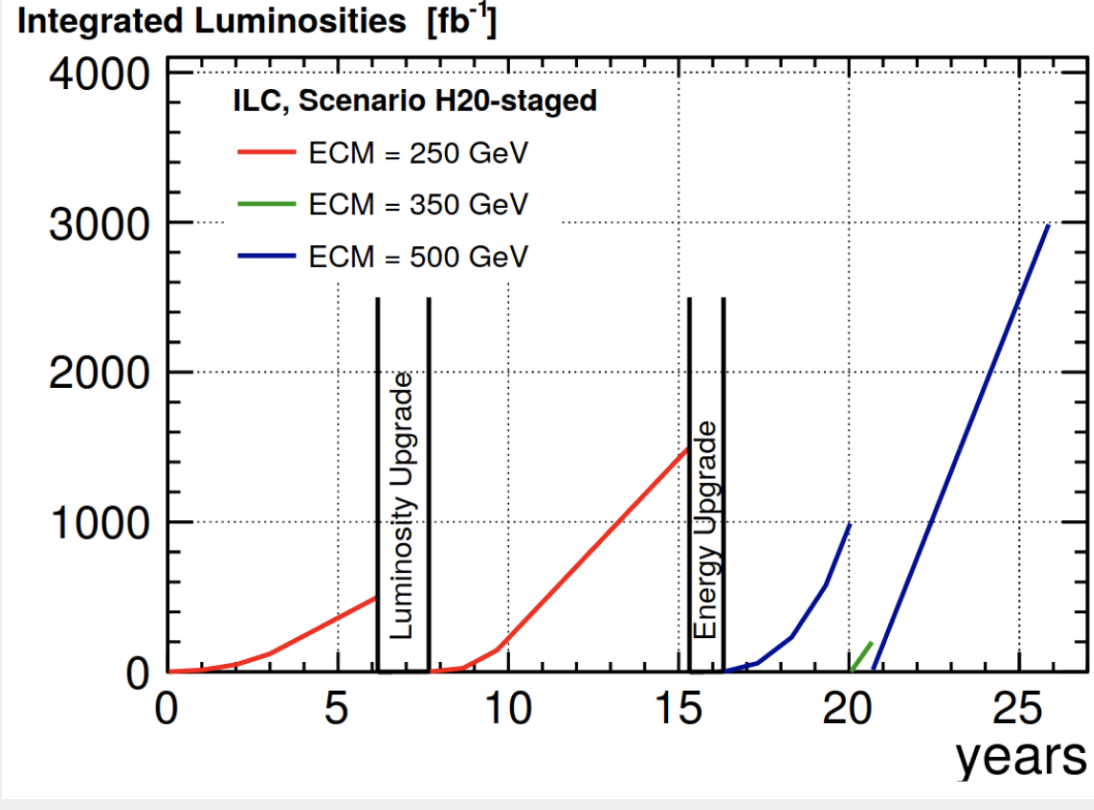


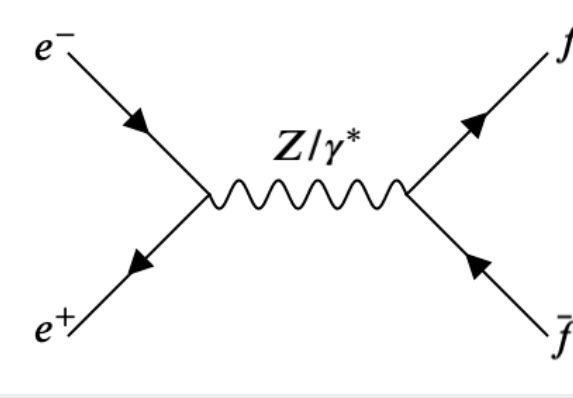
## ILC Run Plan & Physical Observables for Heavy-Quark Production



### Higgs factory & ff production:

The ILC features  $e^+e^-$  collisions at 91.2 GeV (Z-Pole), 250 GeV, 500 GeV and 1 TeV. Both beams ( $e^+$ ,  $e^-$ ) are polarised (80%  $e^-$ , 30%  $e^+$ ). Beam polarization enables the inspection of the chiral structure of nature (left/right helicities).

$\sqrt{s}$	sgn(P( $e^-$ ), P( $e^+$ ))			
	(+,+)	(+,-)	(-,+)	(-,-)
250 GeV	900	900	100	100
350 GeV	135	45	10	10
500 GeV	1600	1600	400	400



$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{had}}}{d\cos\theta}(\cos\theta) \approx \frac{s}{32\pi} \left\{ (1 + \cos\theta)^2 |Q_{e,xx}|^2 + (1 - \cos\theta)^2 |Q_{e,yy}|^2 \right\}$$

$$Q_{e,xy} = \sum_i \frac{g_{V_i}^e g_{V_i}^f}{(s - m_{V_i}^2) + im_{V_i}\Gamma_{V_i}}$$

### Experimental observables:

- Hadronic fraction ( $R_q$ ):
  - Quark ID (flavour tagging).
  - Angular measurement possible, but not needed.
- Forward-Backward Asymmetry ( $A_{FB}$ ):
  - Quark ID + charge measurement.
  - Angular measurement needed.

$$R_q = \frac{\sigma_{e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}}}{\sigma_{hadron}}$$

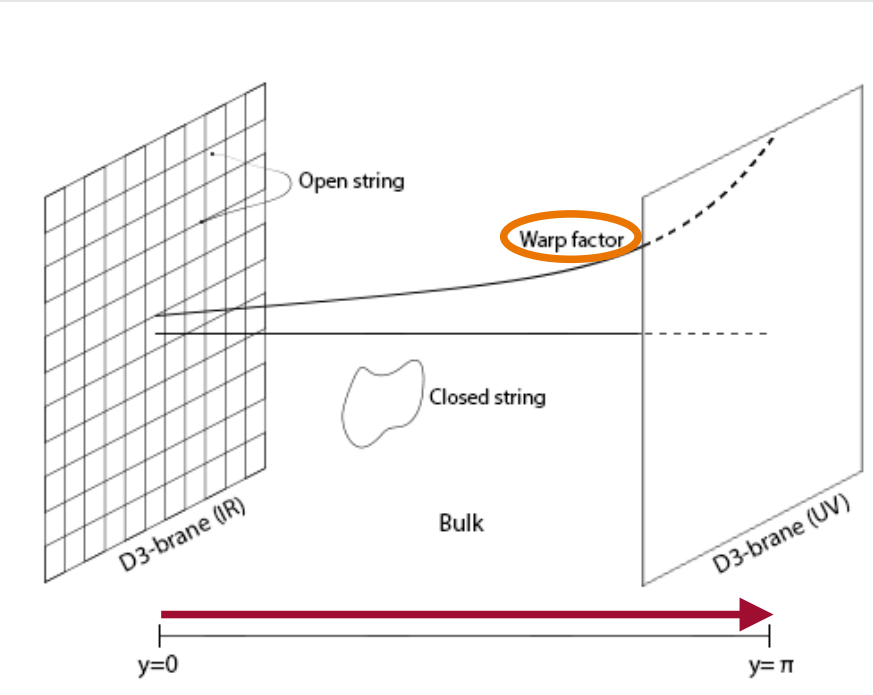
$$A_{FB} = \frac{\int_0^1 \frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} d\cos\theta - \int_{-1}^0 \frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} d\cos\theta}{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} d\cos\theta}$$

$$A_{FB}^{Exp} = \frac{N_F - N_B}{N_{Total}} \quad R_q^{Exp} = \frac{N_q}{N_{hadron}}$$

Normalised & Differential observables are highly preferred: Control of systematic uncertainties

This poster: Only  $A_{FB}$

## Gauge-Higgs Unification (GHU) Models: Concepts & Phenomenology

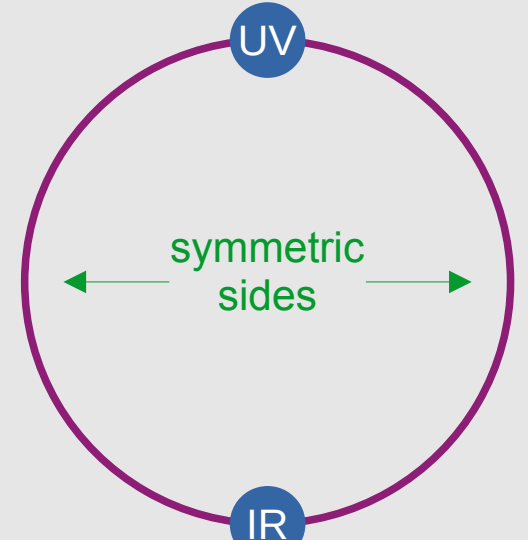


Unify all forces under the same gauge group in a Randall-Sundrum (RS) metric. The RS metric features a warped extra dimension:

- Conformal symmetry ("scale symmetry").
- Compactified in a ring-shape.
  - KK-resonances ( $Z, \gamma$ )!
- Two branes (IR & UV), at opposite points.
- Orbifold b. c. in both parts of the circle.



M. C. Escher "Circle Limit I". Example of conformal symmetry with hyperbolic scaling.



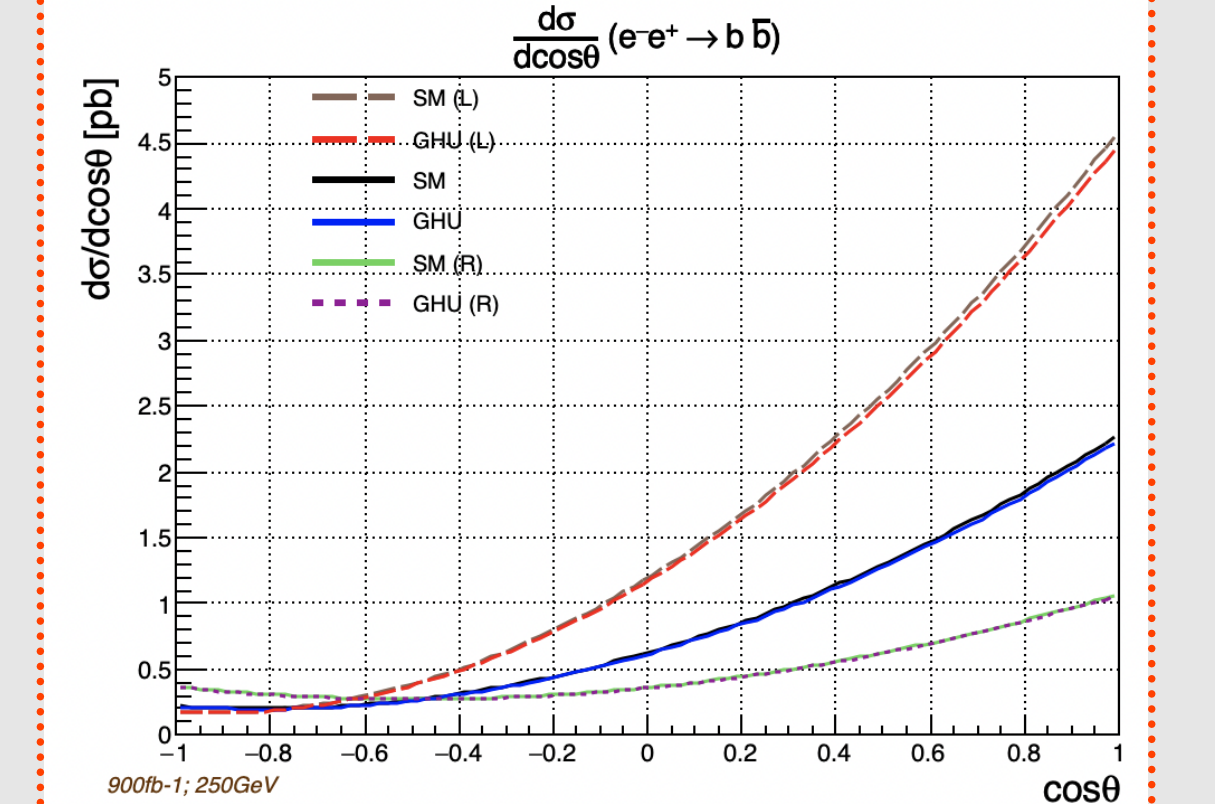
Only one parameter,  $\phi_H$ , determines the projection of the 5D fields, fixing all physical effects:

- $m_{KK} \sim 10$  TeV (only indirect measurement).
- EW couplings and Weinberg's angle ( $\theta_W^0$ ).

$$g_Y^D = \frac{g_{A_1} g_B}{\sqrt{g_A^2 + g_B^2}} \quad \sin\theta_W^0 = \frac{s_\phi}{\sqrt{1 + s_\phi^2}}$$

Two kinds of models with different gauge group structure:

- Models A [1]: More sensitive to RH helicities.
- Models B [2]: More sensitive to LH helicities.



First remarkable deviations at 250 GeV!

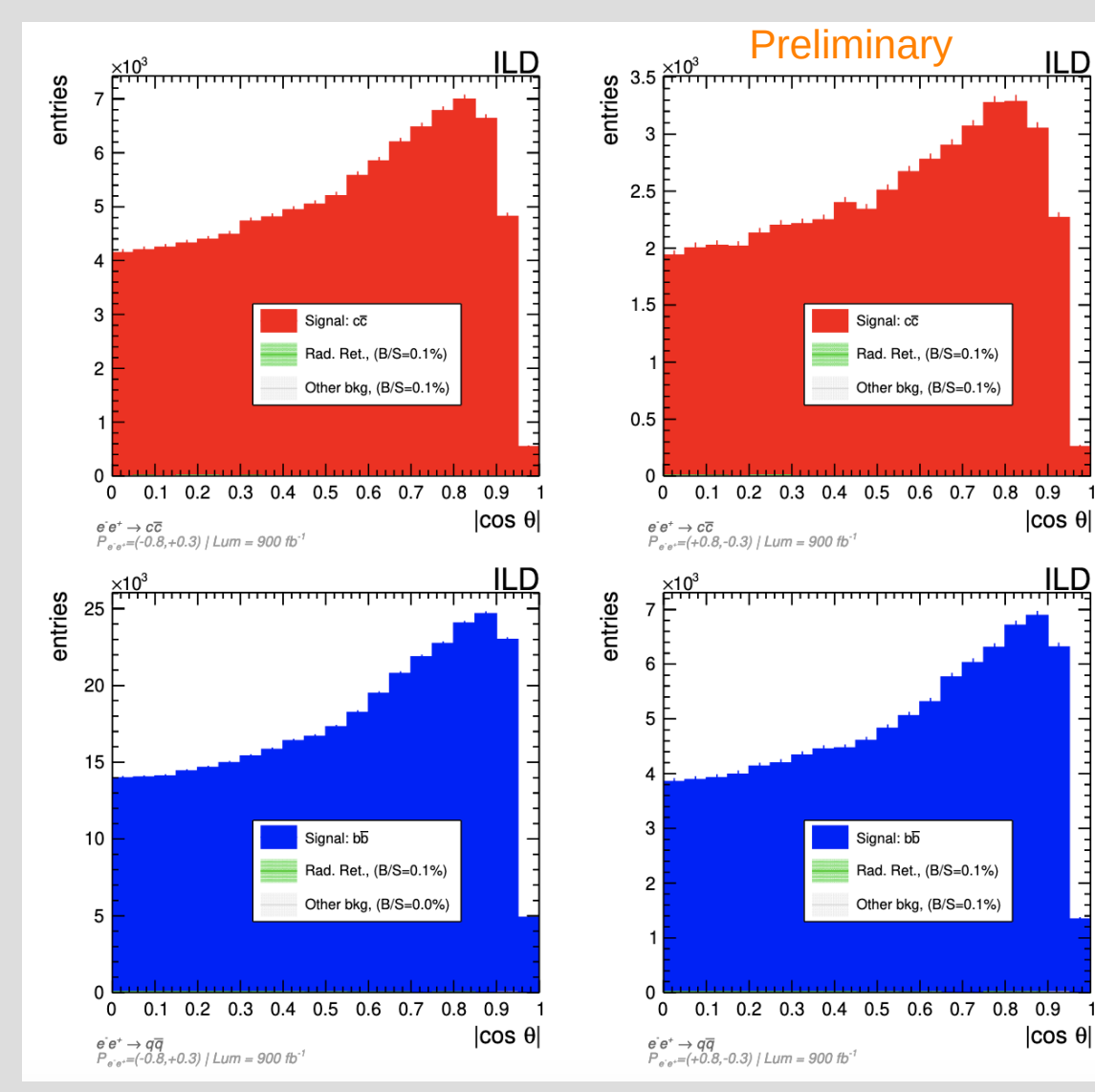
[1] S. Funatsu, H. Hatanaka, Y. Hosotani, and Y. Orikasa. Distinct signals of the gauge-Higgs unification in  $e^+e^-$  collider experiments. Phys. Lett. B. 775:297–302, 2017.  
[2] S. Funatsu, H. Hatanaka, Y. Hosotani, Y. Orikasa, N. Yamatsu. Fermion pair production at  $e^+e^-$  linear collider experiments in GUT inspired gauge-Higgs unification. Phys. Rev. D, 102(1):015029, 2020.

## Preselection of Signals & Use of PID

### Experimental procedure:

- Preselection: To remove backgrounds. Mostly radiative return.
- Flavour tagging: Using standard ILD Tool: LCFI+.
- Jet charge measurement:
  - VTX method: Use all secondary tracks.
  - Kaon method: Use TPC's kaon PID

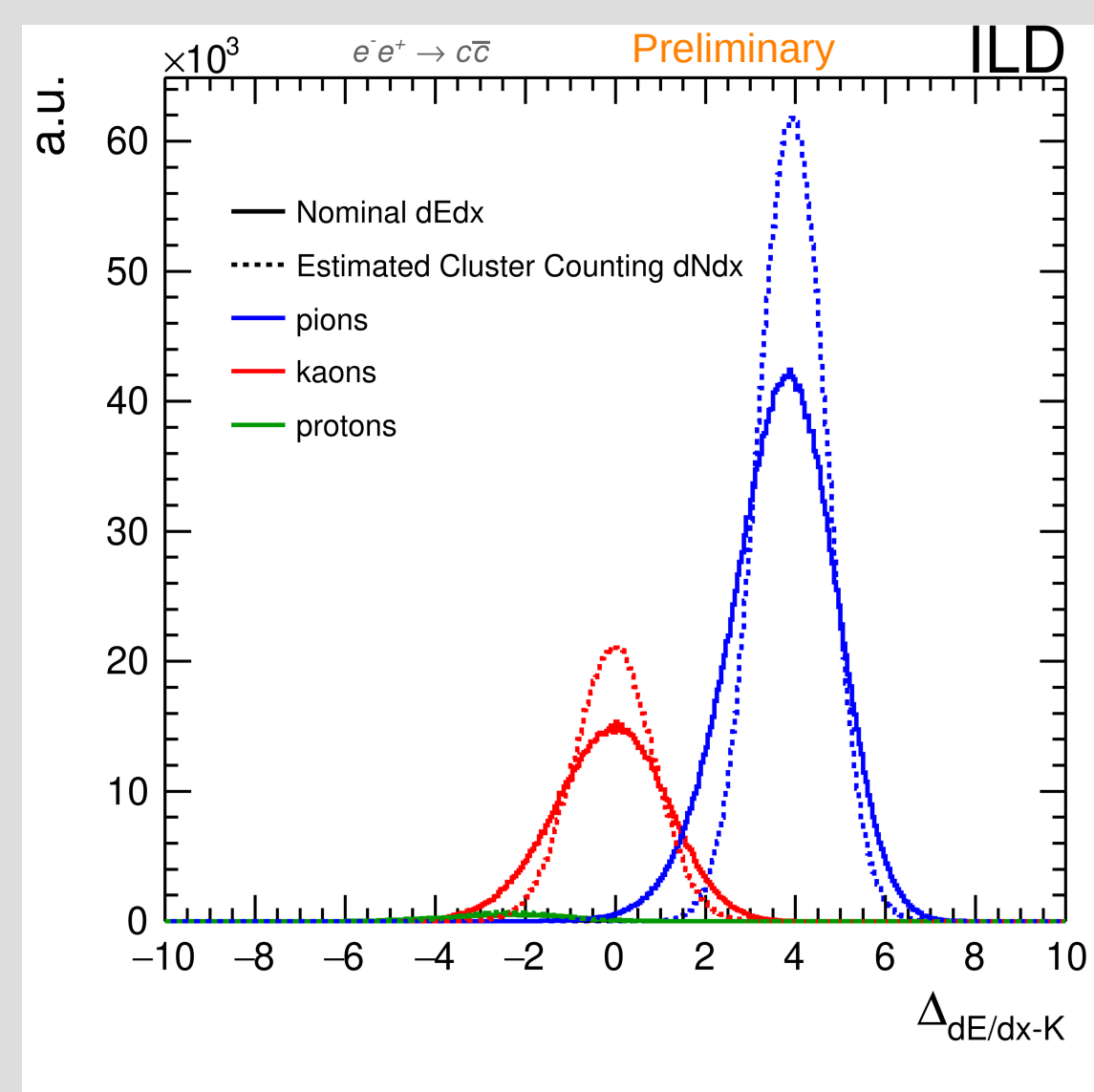
Double Tag Method: Only events with two opposite-charged identified jets are accepted



### How to improve the use of TPC PID:

- Including it into the Flavour Tagging process.
  - Use the PID to count particles in secondary vtxs.
- Improve the PID performance itself.
  - From dE/dx to dN/dx (cluster counting).
  - ~35% improvement in K/p separation power[3].
  - ~25% smaller standard deviation for each distribution.

The PID is being rewritten to simulate the improvements expected from the use of dN/dx



[3] Einhaus U, Krämer U, Malek P. Studies on Particle Identification with dE/dx for the ILD TPC. arXiv:1902.05519, 2019 Feb 14.

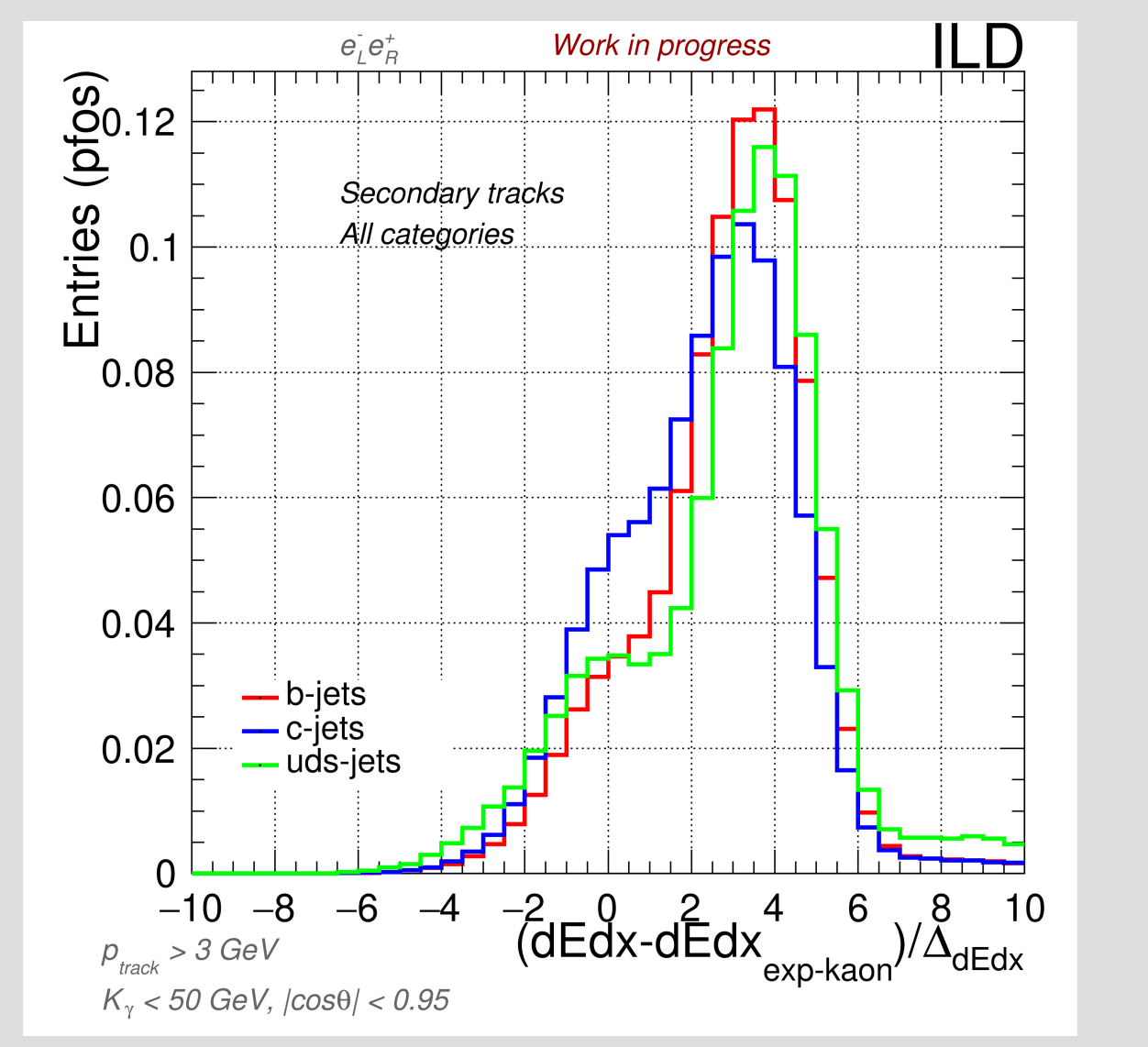
## Optimization of LCFI+ & Implementation of PID

### About LCFI+[4]:

- Based on Boost Decision Trees (BDTs).
- Sequence: Vertexing, Jet clustering, Making of NTuples and flavour tagging.
  - Heavily relies on displaced vertices.
  - 4 categories: number of vtx. and/or pseudovtx.
  - 3-class classifier: b jets, c jets & uds jets.

### Adding PID:

- ID of secondary tracks by using the significance wrt. the Bethe-Bloch formula value for a certain particle.
- 3 new variables: Kaon, Proton & Pion.



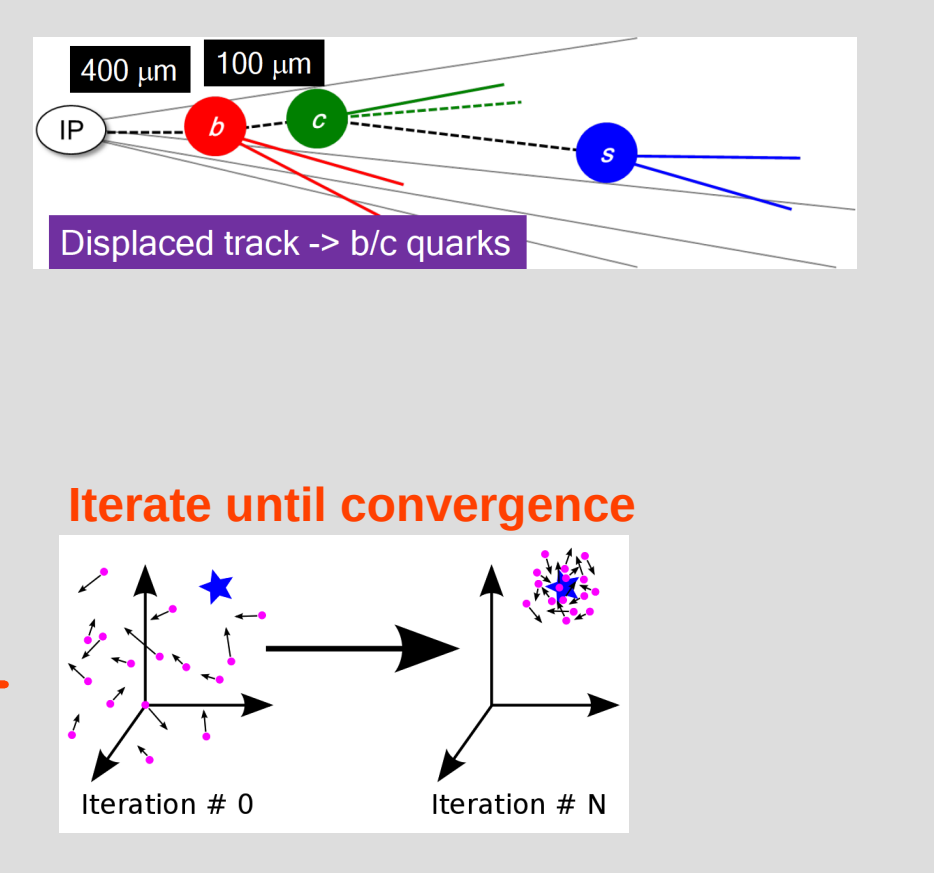
### Particle Swarm Optimization:

Gradient-free, bio-inspired, stochastic, population-based algorithm that optimises any kind of process towards a certain goal.

It start with N "particles" (in our case: configurations of the BDTs).

Then:

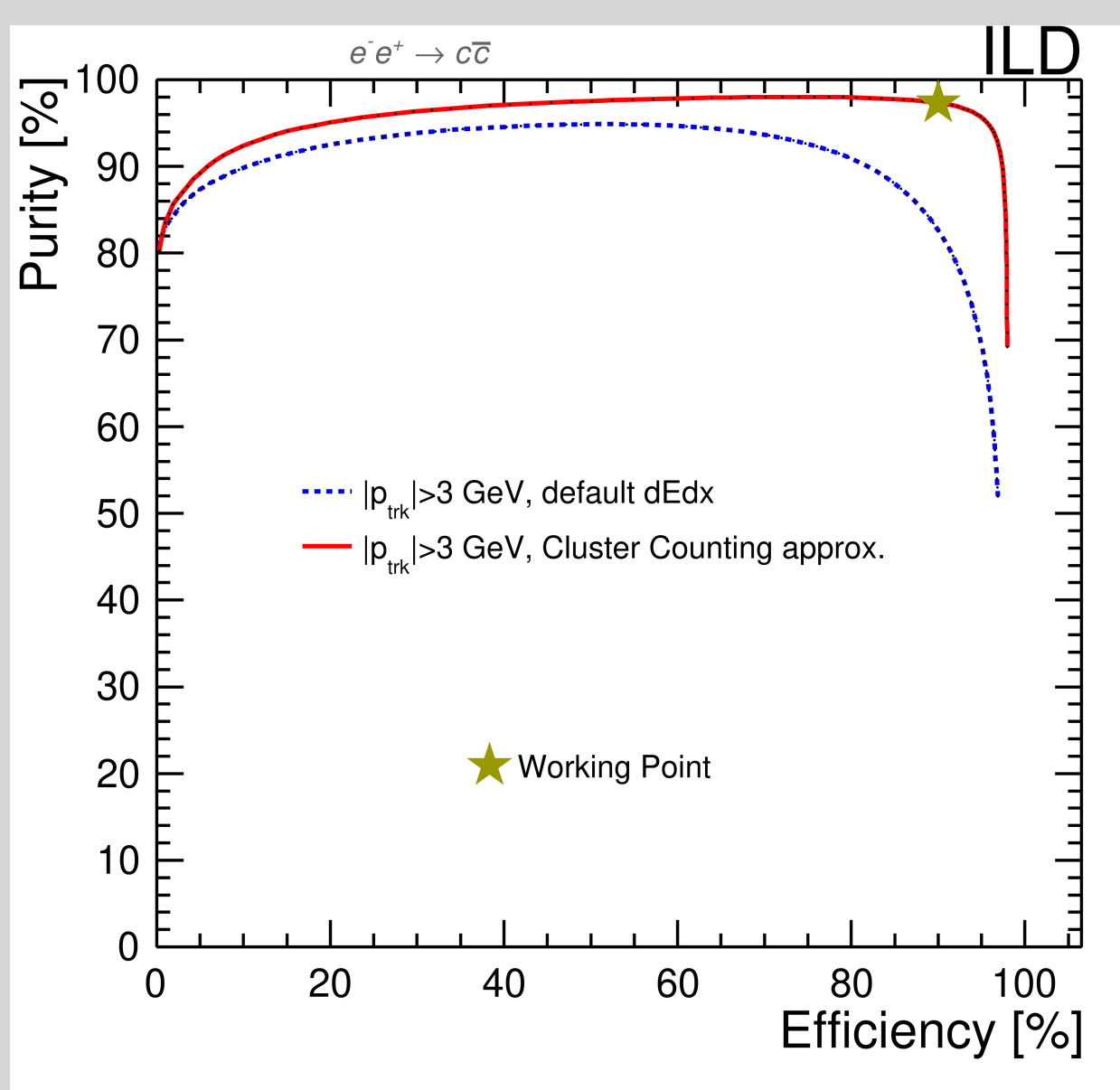
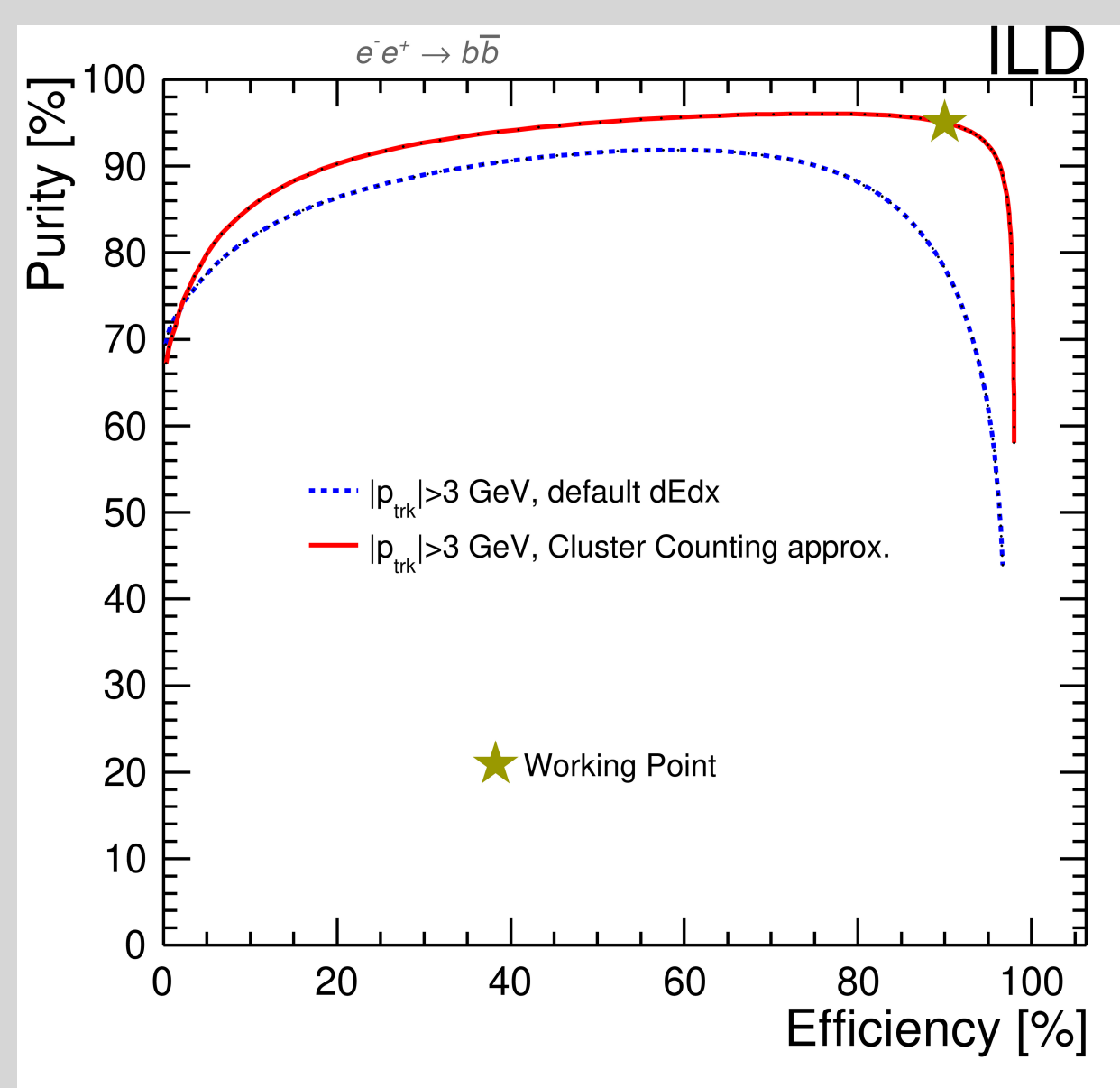
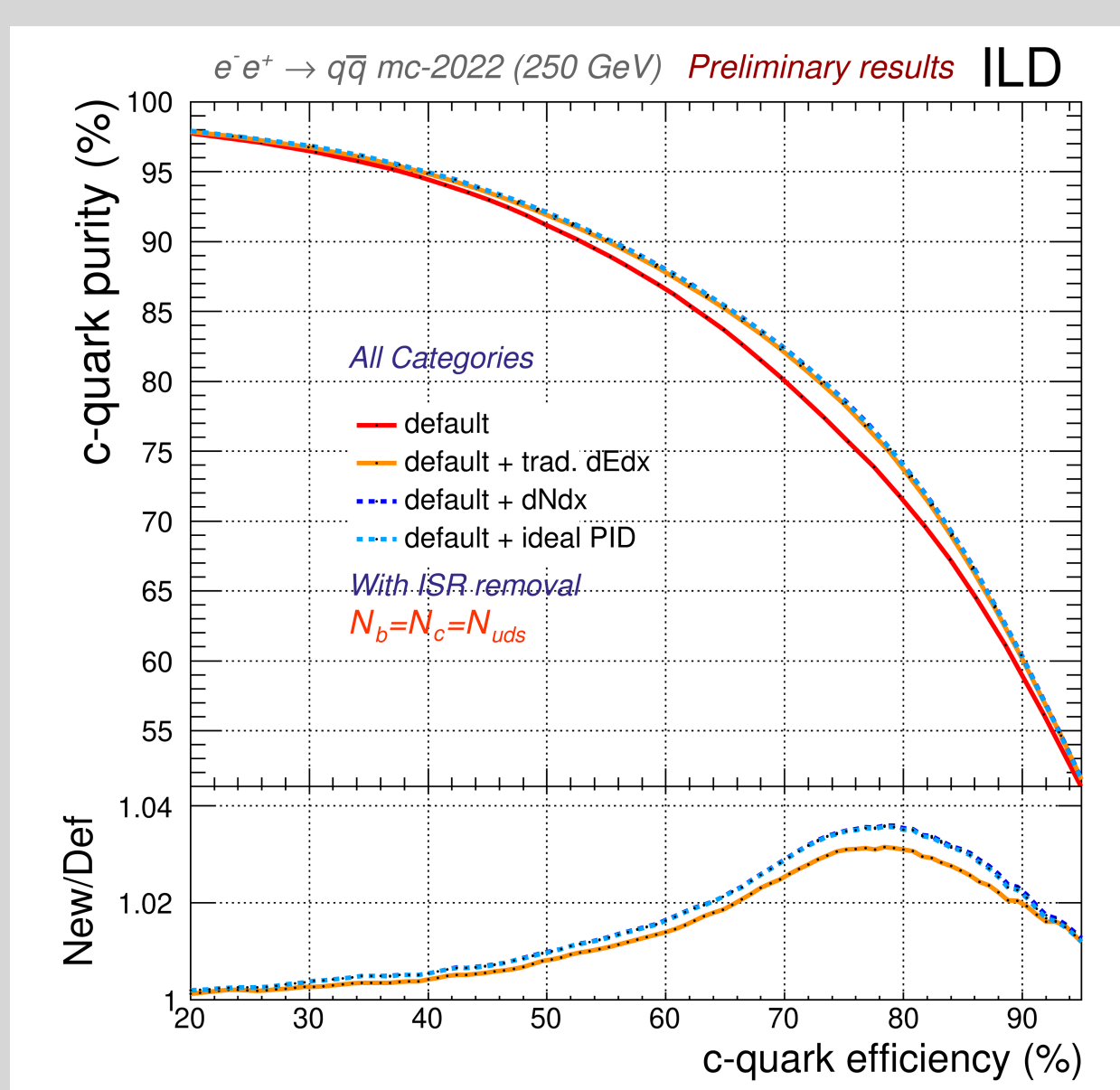
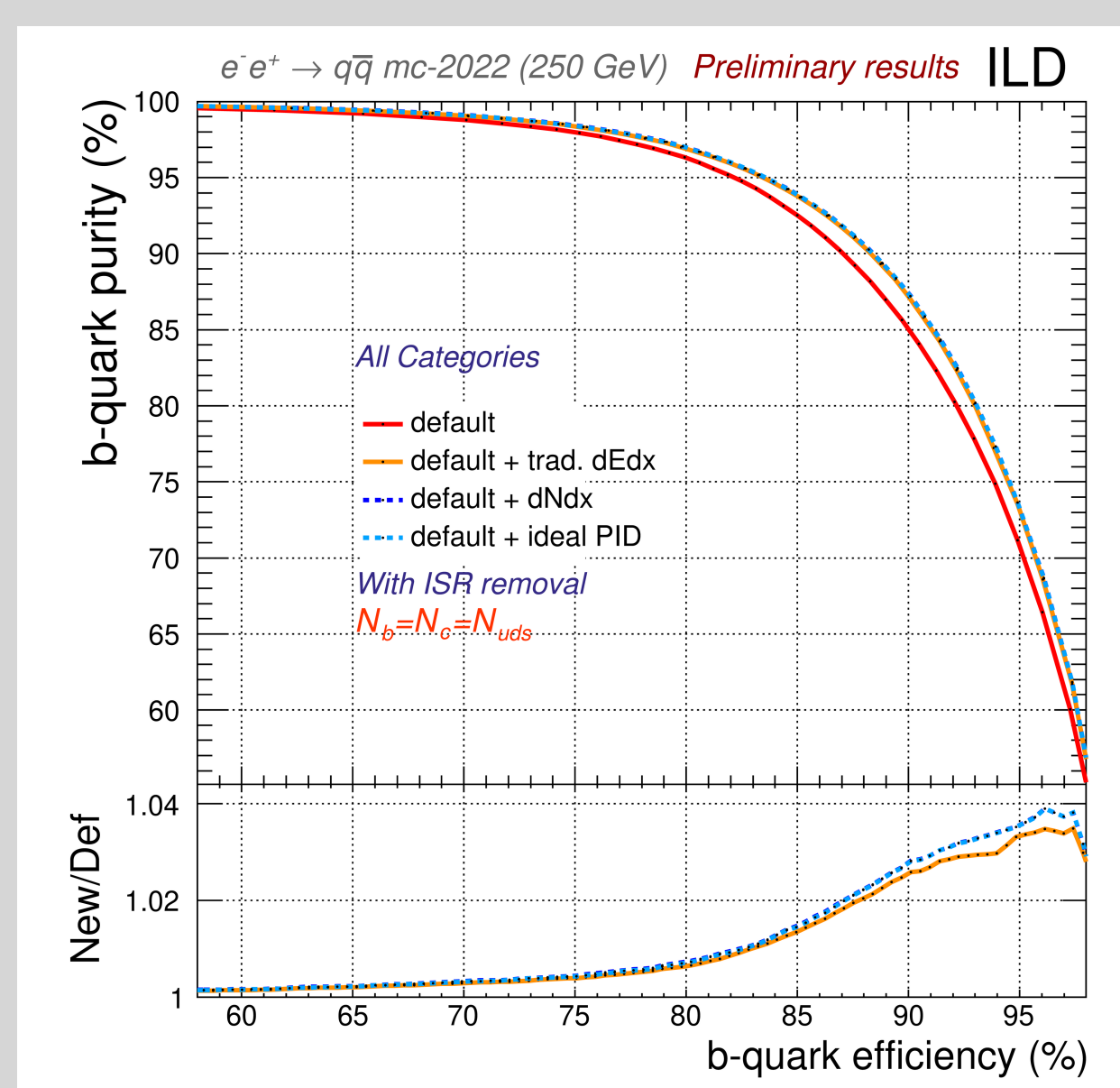
- The BDT runs with the configuration of the particle.
- When finished, each particle gets a performance score.
  - Filtered with statistical tests: Removal of biased results.
- Move to a new configuration, influenced by the best ones.



And optimisation is perform for each category. Different weights for dE/dx and dN/dx.

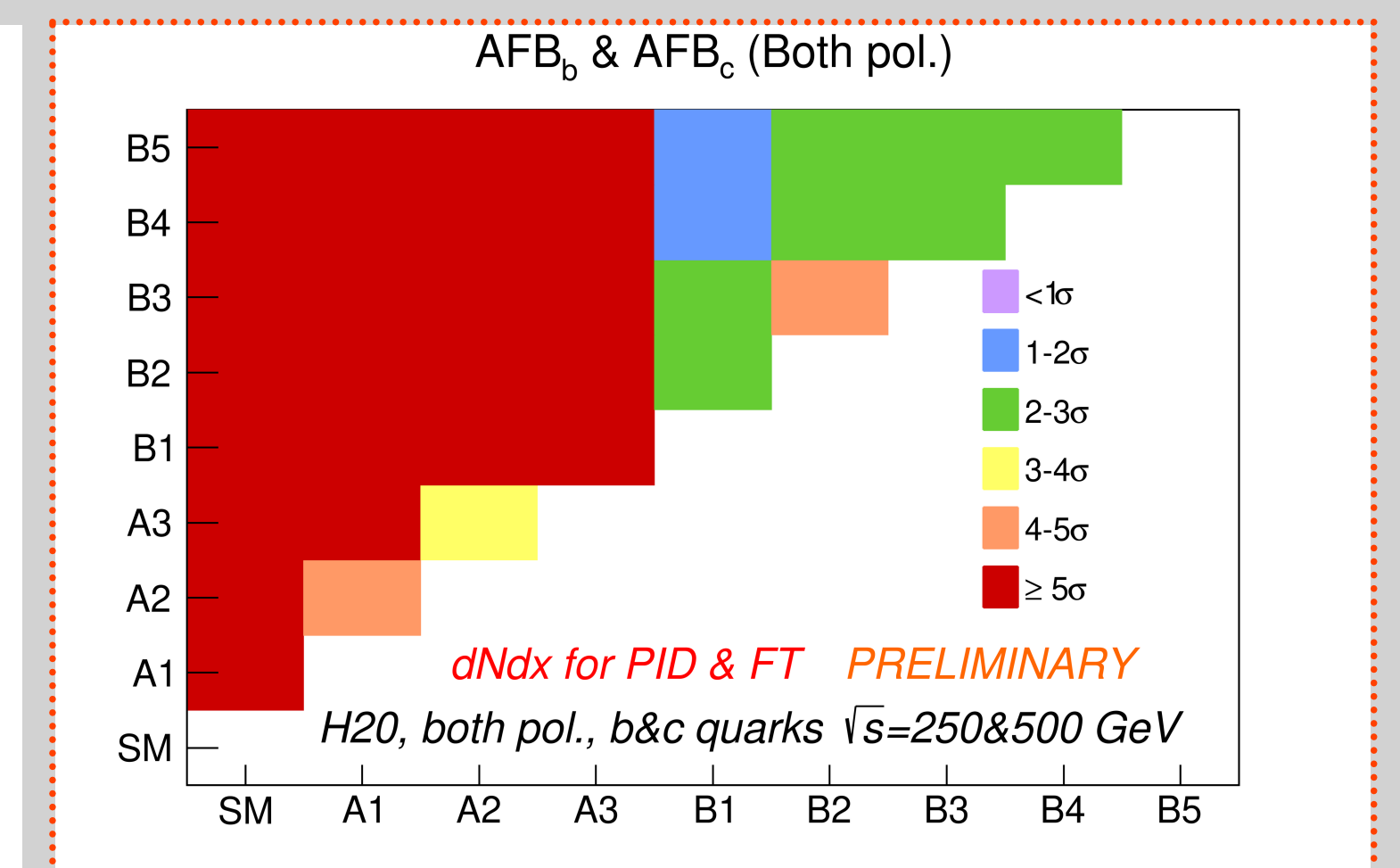
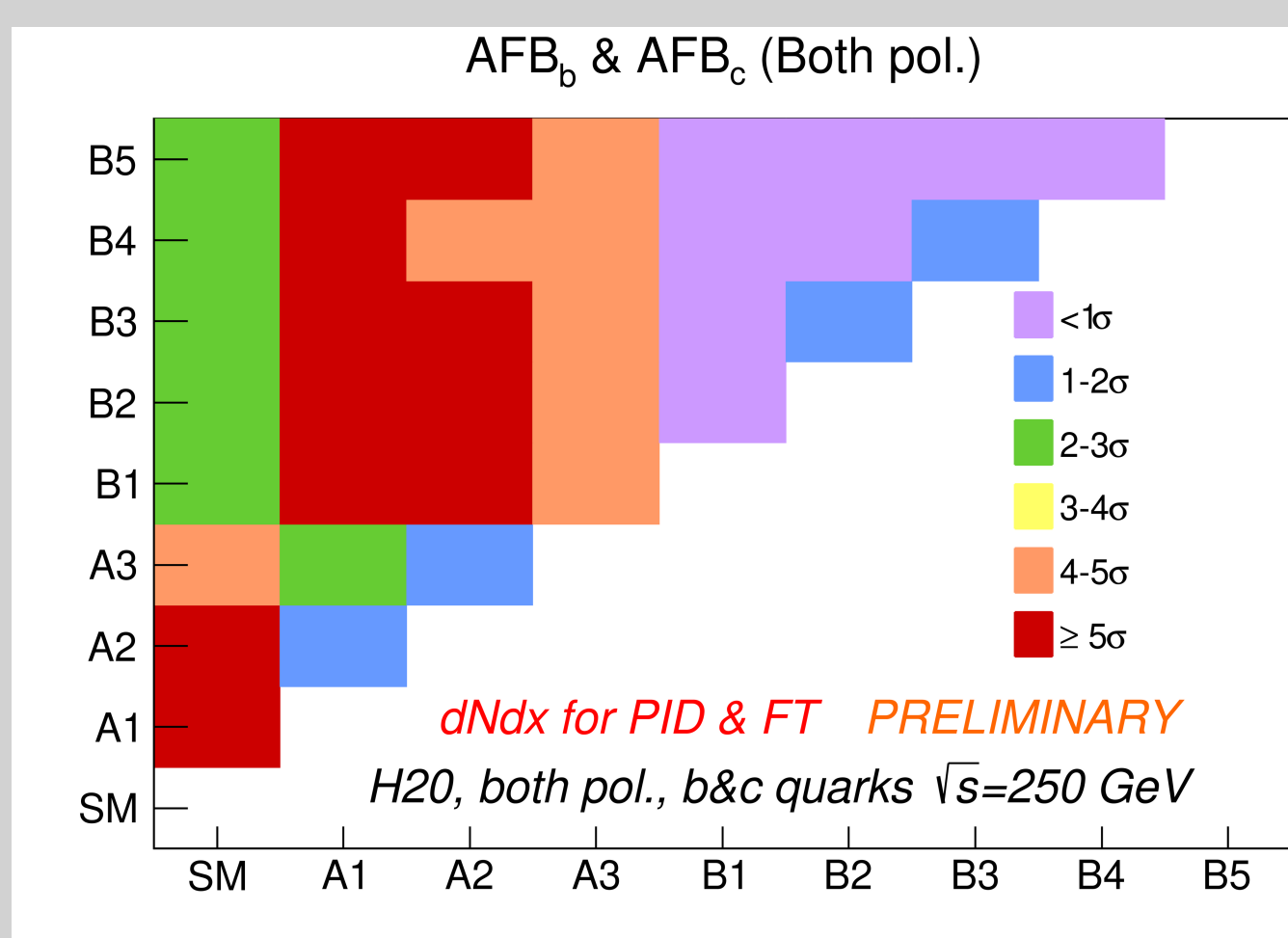
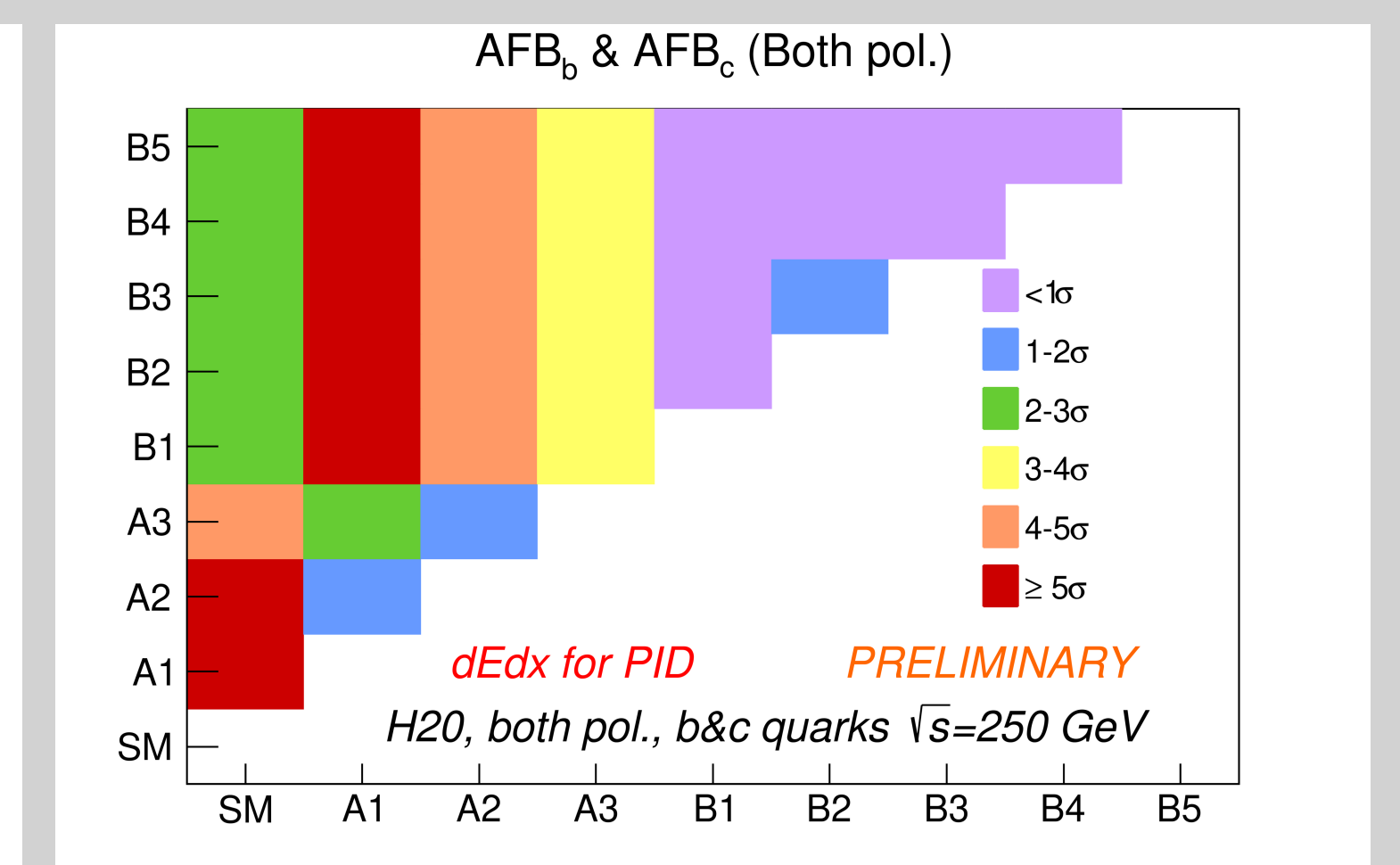
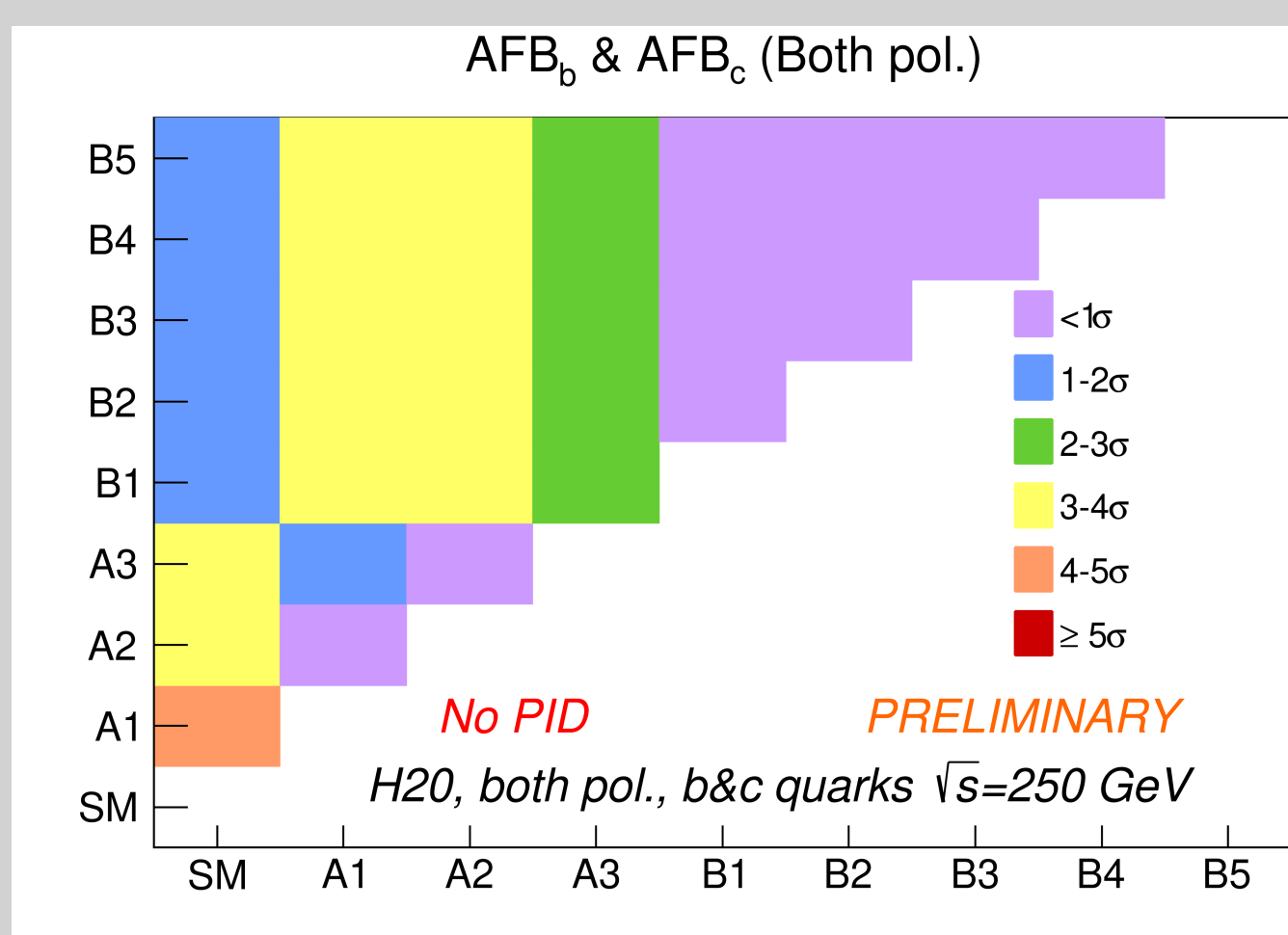
[4] Suehara T, Tanabe T. LCFIPlus: a framework for jet analysis in linear collider studies. Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment. 2016 Feb 1;808:109–16. ICEPP KYUSHU

## PID in Flavour Tagging and Charge Measurement



## Experimental Prospects for GHU

Results from full simulation studies using ILCSoft. ILN Note on preparation!



Combining results from both polarisations, using dNdx for both PID & FT and getting access to 500 GeV allows full discrimination from the SM!