

SuperB Polarisation Physics Programme

Michael Roney
University of Victoria

Polarisation Working group discussion
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An Exciting Programme!

- Search for CP and T violation in tau decays
- tau EDM
- Search for LFV – background suppression
- Discover LFV - measure structure of LV process
- low energy window on precision neutral current measurements
 - opportunity to re-visit a lingering 3 sigma effect left over from LEP/SLC: high luminosity + polarization

An Exciting Programme!

- All but the last have been explored, to some extent, and presented at our workshops. These are the ~low risk – high gain studies: ‘Wouldn’t it be wonderful if...’ CPV seen; LFV discovered and studied; etc
- Still work to be done on those
- but the neutral current component is another class of physics that until now hasn’t be presented in the context of polarization at SuperB

$e^+e^- \rightarrow f \bar{f}$ Diff. Cross section

$$\frac{2s}{\pi} \frac{1}{N_c^f} \frac{d\sigma_{ew}}{d\cos\theta}(e^+e^- \rightarrow f\bar{f}) =$$

at LEP: 15M hadronic Z decays, unpolarised
 at SLC: 0.5M hadronic Z decays, polarised e-
 at SuperB: Z-term ~30M hadronic Z, polarised

$$\underbrace{|\alpha(s)Q_f|^2 (1 + \cos^2 \theta)}_{\sigma^\gamma}$$

$$\underbrace{-8\Re \left\{ \alpha^*(s)Q_f\chi(s) \left[\mathcal{G}_{Ve}\mathcal{G}_{Vf}(1 + \cos^2 \theta) + 2\mathcal{G}_{Ae}\mathcal{G}_{Af}\cos\theta \right] \right\}}_{\gamma\text{-Z interference}}$$

$$\underbrace{+16|\chi(s)|^2 \left[(|\mathcal{G}_{Ve}|^2 + |\mathcal{G}_{Ae}|^2)(|\mathcal{G}_{Vf}|^2 + |\mathcal{G}_{Af}|^2)(1 + \cos^2 \theta) + 8\Re \{ \mathcal{G}_{Ve}\mathcal{G}_{Ae}^* \} \Re \{ \mathcal{G}_{Vf}\mathcal{G}_{Af}^* \} \cos\theta \right]}_{\sigma^Z}$$

with:

$$\chi(s) = \frac{G_F m_Z^2}{8\pi\sqrt{2}} \frac{s}{s - m_Z^2 + is\Gamma_Z/m_Z}$$

where θ is the scattering angle of the out-going fermion with respect to the direction of the e^- .

$e^+e^- \rightarrow f \bar{f}$ Diff. Cross section

$$\mathcal{G}_{Vf} = \sqrt{\mathcal{R}_f} (T_3^f - 2Q_f \mathcal{K}_f \sin^2 \theta_W)$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{Af} = \sqrt{\mathcal{R}_f} T_3^f.$$

In terms of the real parts of the complex form factors,

$$\rho_f \equiv \Re(\mathcal{R}_f) = 1 + \Delta\rho_{se} + \Delta\rho_f$$

$$\kappa_f \equiv \Re(\mathcal{K}_f) = 1 + \Delta\kappa_{se} + \Delta\kappa_f,$$

the effective electroweak mixing angle and the real effective couplings are defined as:

$$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^f \equiv \kappa_f \sin^2 \theta_W$$

$$g_{Vf} \equiv \sqrt{\rho_f} (T_3^f - 2Q_f \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^f)$$

$$g_{Af} \equiv \sqrt{\rho_f} T_3^f,$$

$$\frac{g_{Vf}}{g_{Af}} = \Re\left(\frac{\mathcal{G}_{Vf}}{\mathcal{G}_{Af}}\right) = 1 - 4|Q_f| \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^f.$$

The quantities $\Delta\rho_{se}$ and $\Delta\kappa_{se}$ are universal corrections arising from the propagator self-energies, while $\Delta\rho_f$ and $\Delta\kappa_f$ are flavour-specific vertex corrections.

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$$+ \underbrace{16|\chi(s)|^2 [(|\mathcal{G}_{Ve}|^2 + |\mathcal{G}_{Ae}|^2)(|\mathcal{G}_{Vf}|^2 + |\mathcal{G}_{Af}|^2)(1 + \cos^2\theta) + 8\Re\{\mathcal{G}_{Ve}\mathcal{G}_{Ae}^*\}\Re\{\mathcal{G}_{Vf}\mathcal{G}_{Af}^*\}\cos\theta]}_{\sigma^Z}$$

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$$\chi(s) = \frac{G_F m_Z^2}{8\pi\sqrt{2}} \frac{s}{s - m_Z^2 + is\Gamma_Z/m_Z}$$

$$g_L^{\text{tree}} = \sqrt{\rho_0} (T_3^f - Q_f \sin^2 \theta_W^{\text{tree}})$$

$$g_R^{\text{tree}} = -\sqrt{\rho_0} Q_f \sin^2 \theta_W^{\text{tree}},$$

or, equivalently in terms of vector and axial-vector couplings:

where θ is the scattering angle of the outgoing fermion

$$g_V^{\text{tree}} \equiv g_L^{\text{tree}} + g_R^{\text{tree}} = \sqrt{\rho_0} (T_3^f - 2Q_f \sin^2 \theta_W^{\text{tree}})$$

$$g_A^{\text{tree}} \equiv g_L^{\text{tree}} - g_R^{\text{tree}} = \sqrt{\rho_0} T_3^f.$$

$e^+e^- \rightarrow f \bar{f}$ Diff. Cross section

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$e^+e^- \rightarrow f \bar{f}$ Diff. Cross section

Asymmetries at Z-pole:

$$A_{\text{FB}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{F}} - \sigma_{\text{B}}}{\sigma_{\text{F}} + \sigma_{\text{B}}}$$

$$A_{\text{LR}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{L}} - \sigma_{\text{R}}}{\sigma_{\text{L}} + \sigma_{\text{R}}} \frac{1}{\langle |\mathcal{P}_e| \rangle}$$

$$A_{\text{LRFB}} = \frac{(\sigma_{\text{F}} - \sigma_{\text{B}})_{\text{L}} - (\sigma_{\text{F}} - \sigma_{\text{B}})_{\text{R}}}{(\sigma_{\text{F}} + \sigma_{\text{B}})_{\text{L}} + (\sigma_{\text{F}} + \sigma_{\text{B}})_{\text{R}}} \frac{1}{\langle |\mathcal{P}_e| \rangle}.$$

Problematic at SuperB because of pure QED FB asymmetry - requires polarised beam - still need to evaluate impact

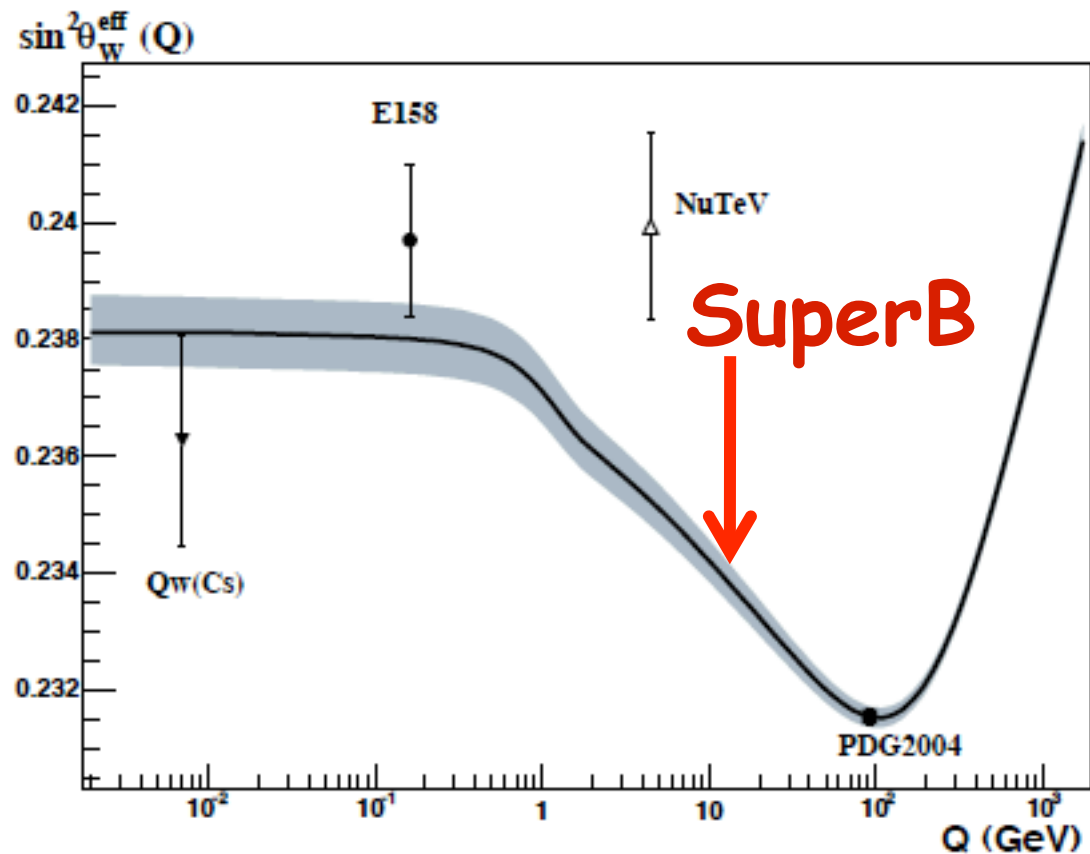
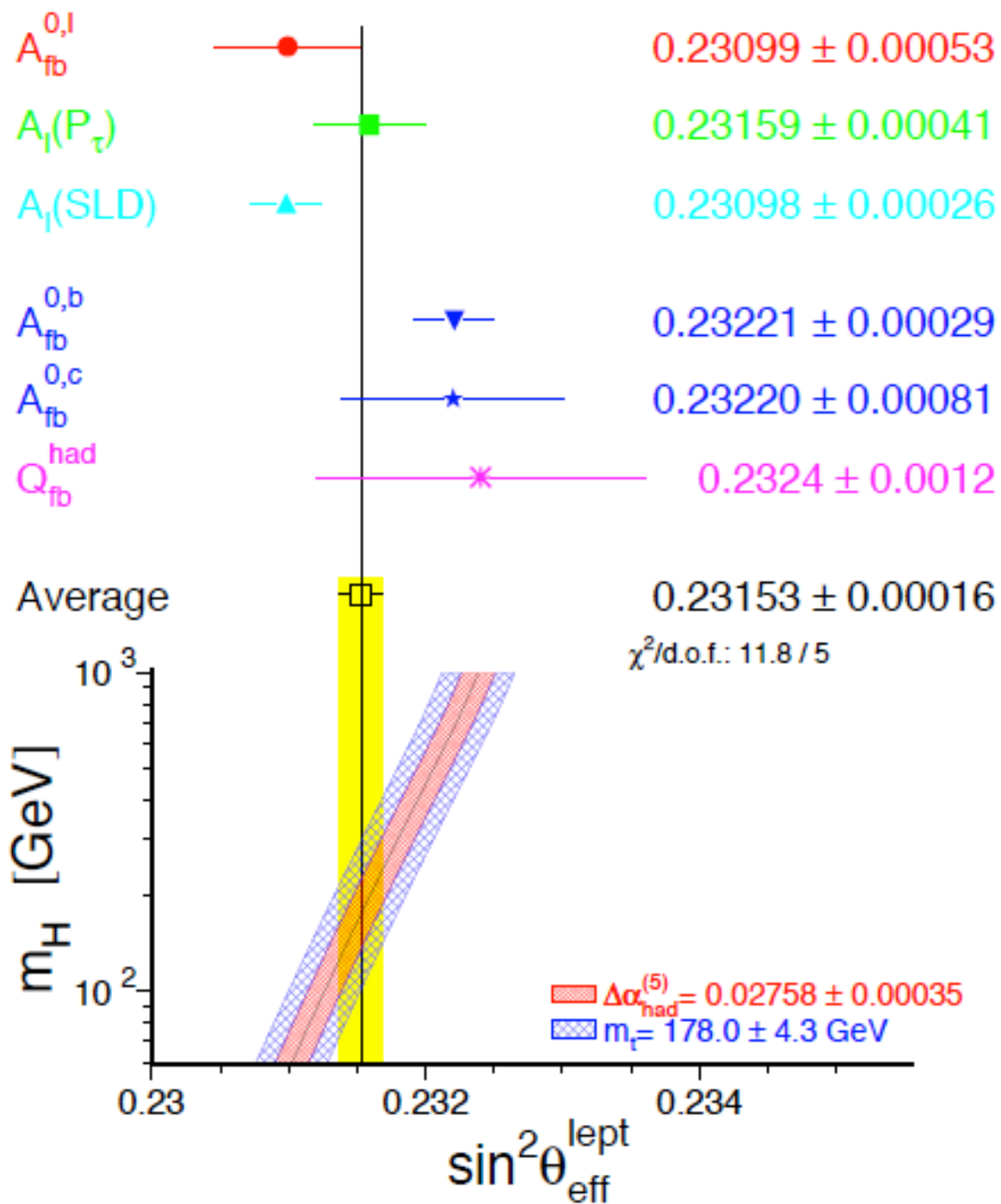
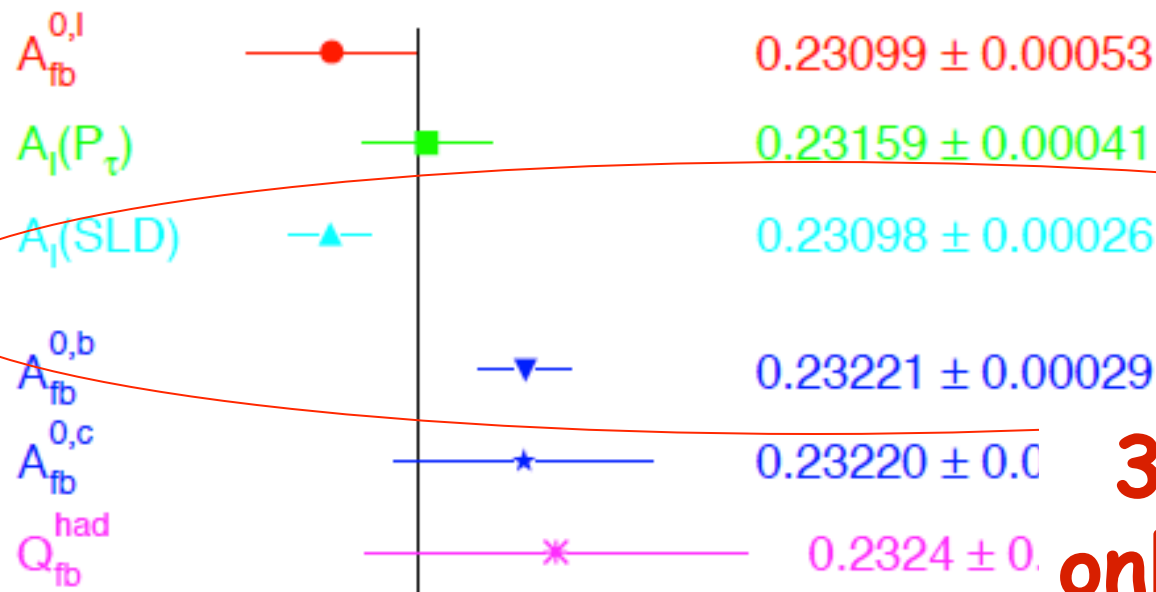


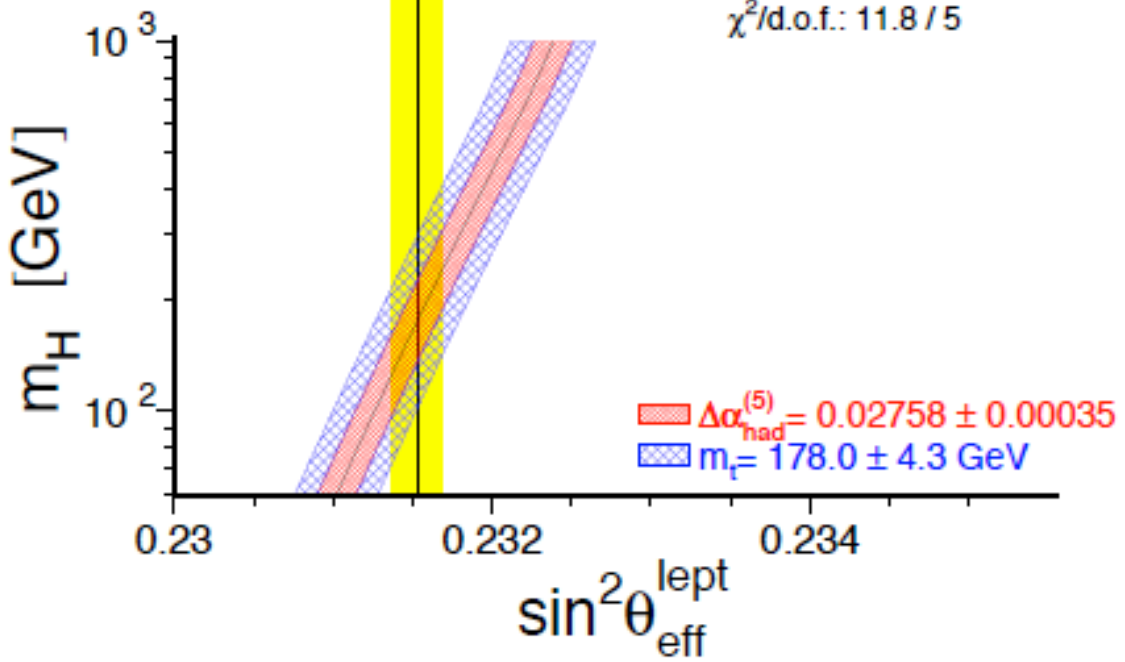
FIG. 2: Predicted variation [18] of $\sin^2 \theta_W^{\text{eff}}$ as a function of momentum transfer Q (solid line) and its estimated theoretical uncertainty (shaded area). Results of prior low energy experiments [6, 16] (closed triangle, shown at an arbitrarily higher Q) and [7] (open triangle) are overlaid together with the Z^0 pole value [16] (square) and this measurement (circle).

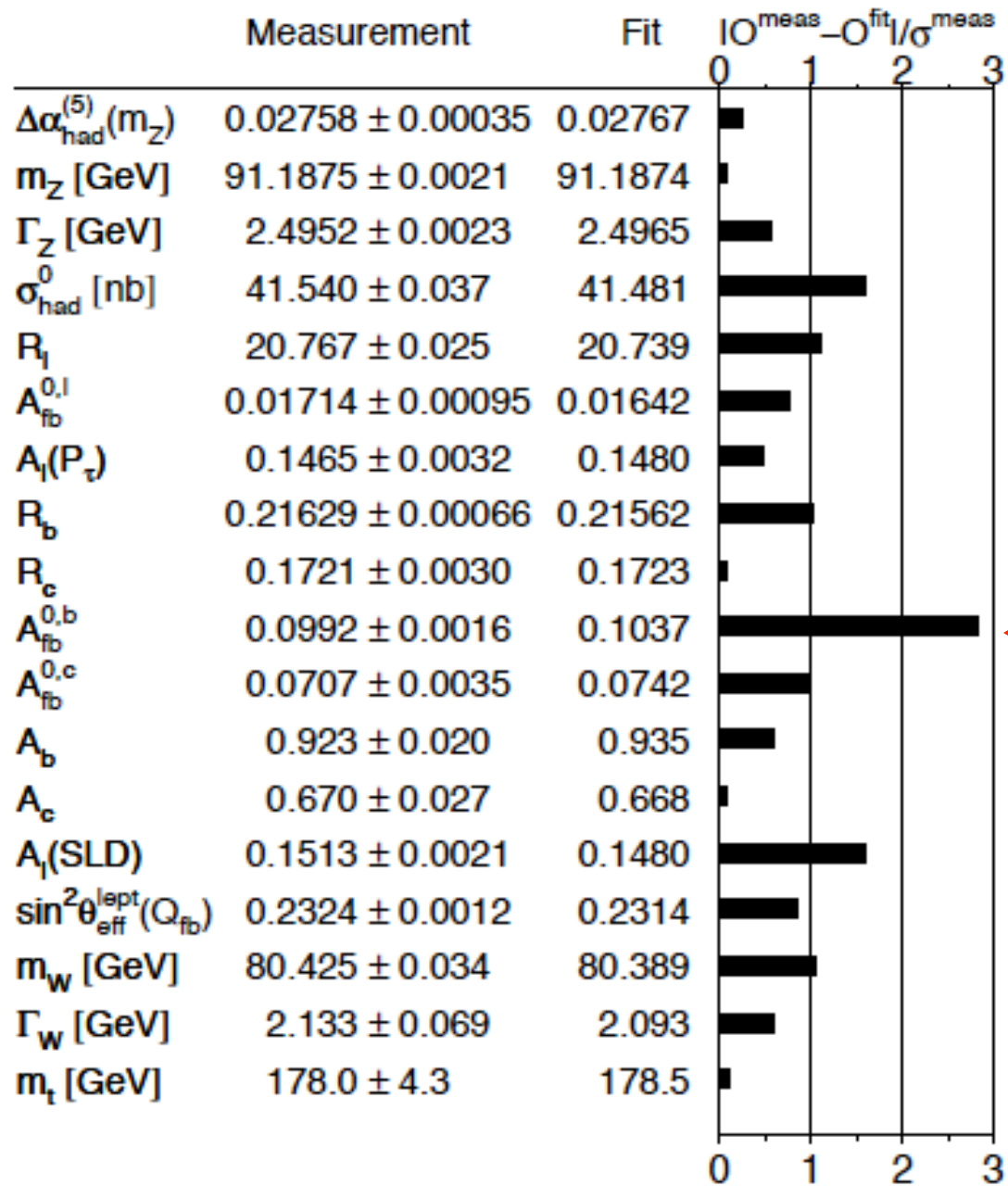




3.2 σ comparing only A_{LR} and $A_{fb}^{0,b}$

Average 0.23153 ± 0.00016
 $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}: 11.8/5$





← 2.8σ

Lepton universality: where are we now?

- Neutral current universality: a reminder

$$g_e^A / g_\mu^A = 0.9981 \pm 0.0013$$

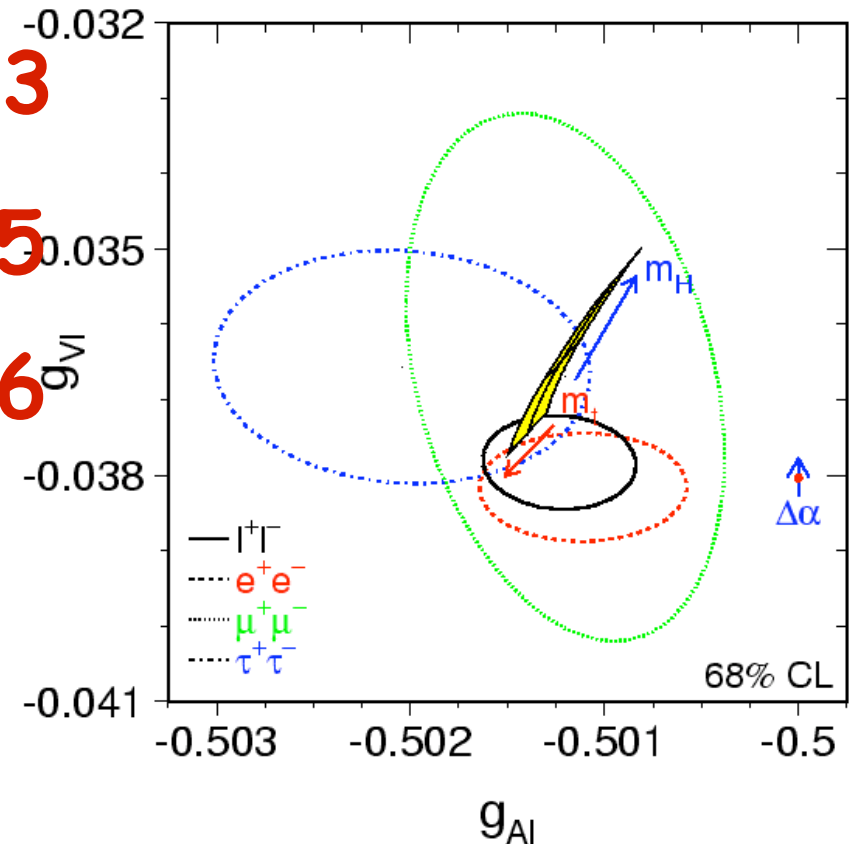
$$g_e^A / g_\tau^A = 0.9981 \pm 0.0015$$

$$g_\mu^A / g_\tau^A = 0.9983 \pm 0.0016$$

$$g_e^V / g_\mu^V = 1.040 \pm 0.065$$

$$g_e^V / g_\tau^V = 1.043 \pm 0.030$$

$$g_\mu^V / g_\tau^V = 1.003 \pm 0.068$$



Neutral Current Physics Programme

- Measure $\sin^2\theta_{\text{w}}^{\text{eff}}$ at 10.58 GeV
 - with muon – probe running, NuTeV result
 - with muons and taus – probe NC universality at low Q^2
 - with charm
 - with b's: probe residual 3σ effect from LEP AFB



Some issues...

- evaluate the sensitivity with $75/\text{ab}$ at SuperB
- need to examine impact of QED AFB
- what are requirements of systematic precision of polarisation

