# Electromagnetic dipole moment and time reversal invariance violating interactions for high energy short-lived particles in bent and straight crystals at Large Hadron Collider

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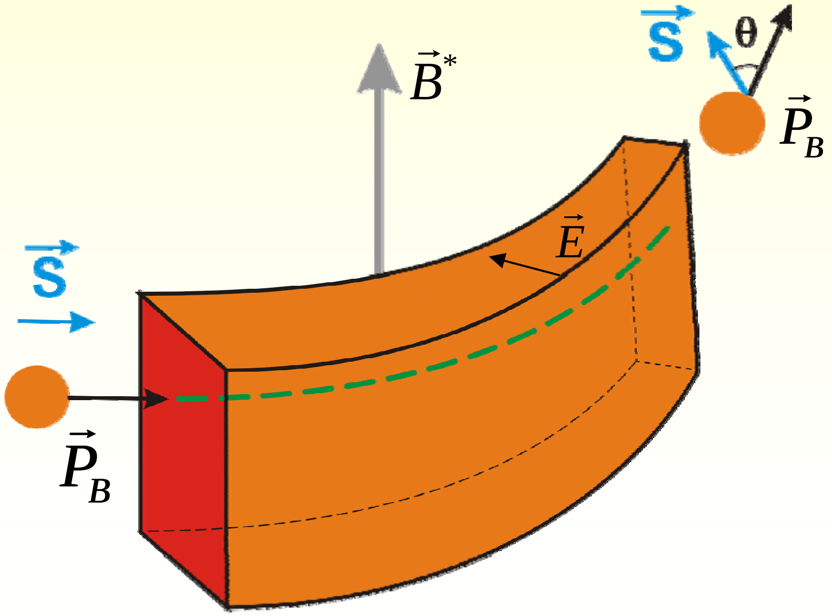
# Spin rotation effect of ultrarelativistic particles passing through a crystal

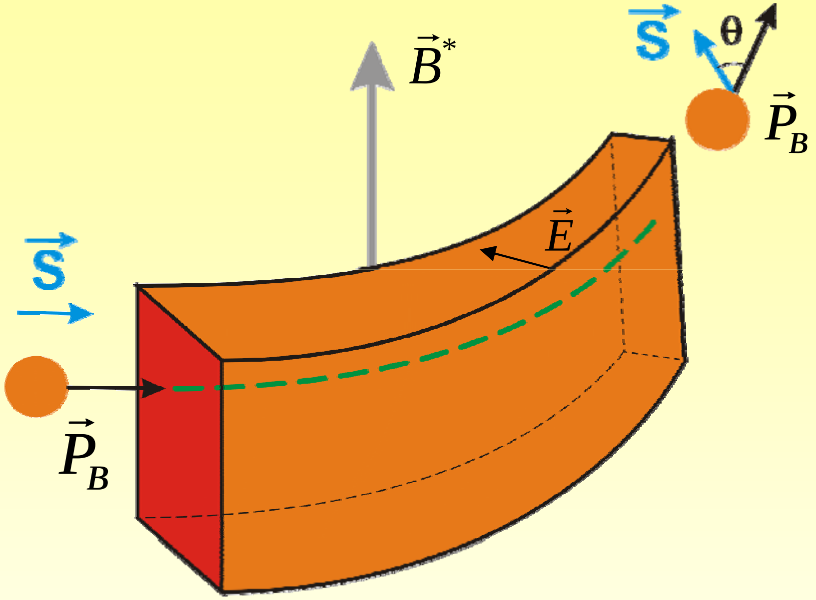
* **V.G. Baryshevsky**, Spin rotation of ultrarelativistic particles passing through a crystal, Pis'ma Zh. Tekh. Fiz., 5, 3 (1979), pp 182-184.

* **V.G. Baryshevsky**, Spin rotation and depolarization of high-energy particles in crystals at Hadron Collider (LHC) and Future Circular Collider (FCC) energies and the possibility to measure the anomalous magnetic moments of short-lived particles, arXiv:1504.06702 [hep-ph]

* **V.G. Baryshevsky**, The possibility to measure the magnetic moments of short-lived particles (charm and beauty baryons) at LHC and FCC energies using the phenomenon of spin rotation in crystals, Physics Letters B, V. 757, 2016, pp 426–429.



# First  experiment to measure (g-2) rotation



E761 Collaboration, FERMILAB

”First observation of spin precession of polarized $\Sigma^+$ hyperons channeled in bent crystals”, LNPI Research Reports (1990-1991) 129.

Energy of $\Sigma^+$ : 200 – 300 GeV

D. Chen et all

”First Observation of Magnetic Moment Precession of Channeled Particles in Bent Crystals”, Phys. Rev. Lett. 69 (1992) 3286.

A.V. Khanzadeev, V.M. Samsonov, R.A. Carrigan, D. Chen

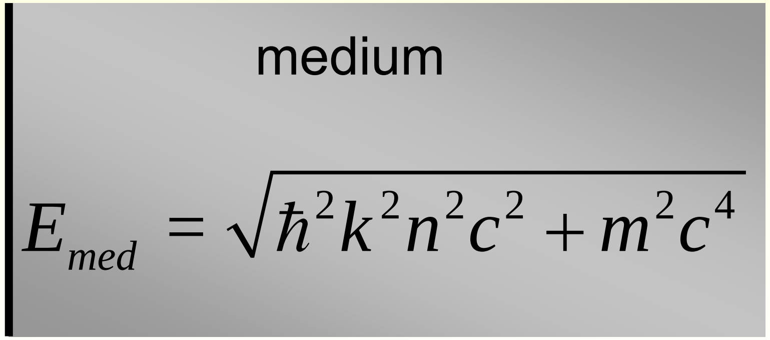
”Experiment to observe the spin precession of channeled relativistic $\Sigma^+$hyperons” NIM 119 (1996) 266.

# The index of refraction and effective potential energy of relativistic particles in matter

The wave number of the particle in vacuum is denoted *k, k'* = *kn* is the wave number of the particle in medium. Expression for n does not contain ħ.

$$\boxed{n = 1 + \frac{2\pi N}{k^2} f(0)}$$

Boundary vacuum-medium



vacuum

medium

$$E = \sqrt{\hbar^2 k^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4}$$

$$E_{med} = \sqrt{\hbar^2 k^2 n^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4}$$

Kinetic energy of a particle in vacuum is not equal to that in medium.

# Effective potential energy of particle interaction in matter

From the energy conservation condition we immediately obtain the necessity to suppose that a particle in medium possesses effective potential energy. This energy can be found easily from the evident equality:

$$E = E_{med} + U_{eff}$$

$$U_{eff} = E - E_{med} = -\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m\gamma} N f(E,0) = (2\pi)^3 N T_{aa}(\vec{k}' - \vec{k} = 0)$$

$$f(E,0) = -(2\pi)^2 \frac{E}{c^2\hbar^2} T_{aa}(\vec{k}' - \vec{k} = 0) = -(2\pi)^2 \frac{m\gamma}{\hbar^2} T_{aa}(\vec{k}' - \vec{k} = 0)$$

# Effective potential energy of particle interaction with plane and axis

For plane:

$$\hat{U}(x) = -\sum_{\tau_x} \frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m\gamma V} \hat{F}(q_x = \tau_x, q_y = q_z = 0) e^{i\tau_x x} =$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m\gamma V d_y d_z} \sum_{X_n} \hat{F}(x - X_n, q_y = q_z = 0)$$

$$\hat{F}(\vec{q}) = \int \hat{F}(\vec{r}\,') e^{-i\vec{q}\vec{r}\,'} d^3 r\,'$$

For axis:

$$\hat{U}(\vec{\rho}) = -\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m\gamma V} \sum_{\tau_x, \tau_y} \hat{F}(q_x = \tau_x, q_y = \tau_y, q_z = 0) e^{i\tau_\perp \vec{\rho}} =$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m\gamma d_z} \sum_{R_{n\perp}} \hat{F}(\vec{\rho} - \vec{R}_{n\perp}, q_z = 0)$$

# Scattering amplitude of a particle with spin 1/2

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}&\hat{F}(\vec{q}) = A_{coul}(\vec{q}) + A_s(\vec{q}) + (B_{magn}(\vec{q}) + B_S(\vec{q}))\vec{\sigma}[\vec{n}\times\vec{q}] + \\ &+(B_{we}(\vec{q}) + B_{wnuc}(\vec{q}))\vec{\sigma}\vec{N}_w + (B_{EDM}(\vec{q}) + B_{Te}(\vec{q}) + B_{Tnuc}(\vec{q}))\vec{\sigma}\vec{q}\end{aligned}}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{q} = \vec{k}' - \vec{k},\ \ \vec{n} = \frac{\vec{k}}{k},\ \vec{N}_w = \frac{\vec{k}' + \vec{k}}{|\vec{k}' + \vec{k}|}}$$

# P and CP violating spin rotation in bent crystals

$$\boxed{ih\frac{\partial|\Psi(t)>}{\partial t}=\hat{U}_{eff}\,|\Psi(t)>}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{\xi}=\frac{<\Psi(t)|\vec{\sigma}|\Psi(t)>}{<\Psi(t)|\Psi(t)>}}$$

# P and CP violating spin rotation in bent crystals

$$\frac{d\vec{\xi}}{dt} = \left[\vec{\xi} \times \vec{\Omega}_{mso}\right] - \frac{2}{\hbar}(\delta_m(x) + \delta_{s0}(x))\{\vec{N}_m - \vec{\xi}(\vec{N}_m\vec{\xi})\} +$$

$$+ \left[\vec{\xi} \times \vec{\Omega}_T\right] + \frac{2}{\hbar}(\delta_{EDM}(x) + \delta_{Te}(x) + \delta_{Tnuc}(x))\{\vec{N}_T - \vec{\xi}(\vec{N}_T\vec{\xi})\} +$$

$$+ \left[\vec{\xi} \times \vec{\Omega}_w\right] - \frac{2}{\hbar}\delta_w\{\vec{n} - \vec{\xi}(\vec{n}\vec{\xi})\}.$$

$$\vec{\Omega}_{mso} = \vec{\Omega}_{MDM} + \vec{\Omega}_{so} = -\left(\frac{e(g-2)}{2mc}E_x(x) + \frac{2}{\hbar}\alpha_{so}(x)\right)\vec{N}_m,$$

$$\vec{\Omega}_T = \vec{\Omega}_{EDM} + \vec{\Omega}_{Ten} = \frac{2}{\hbar}(dE_x(x) + \alpha_{Te}(x) + \alpha_{Tnuc}(x))\vec{N}_T,$$

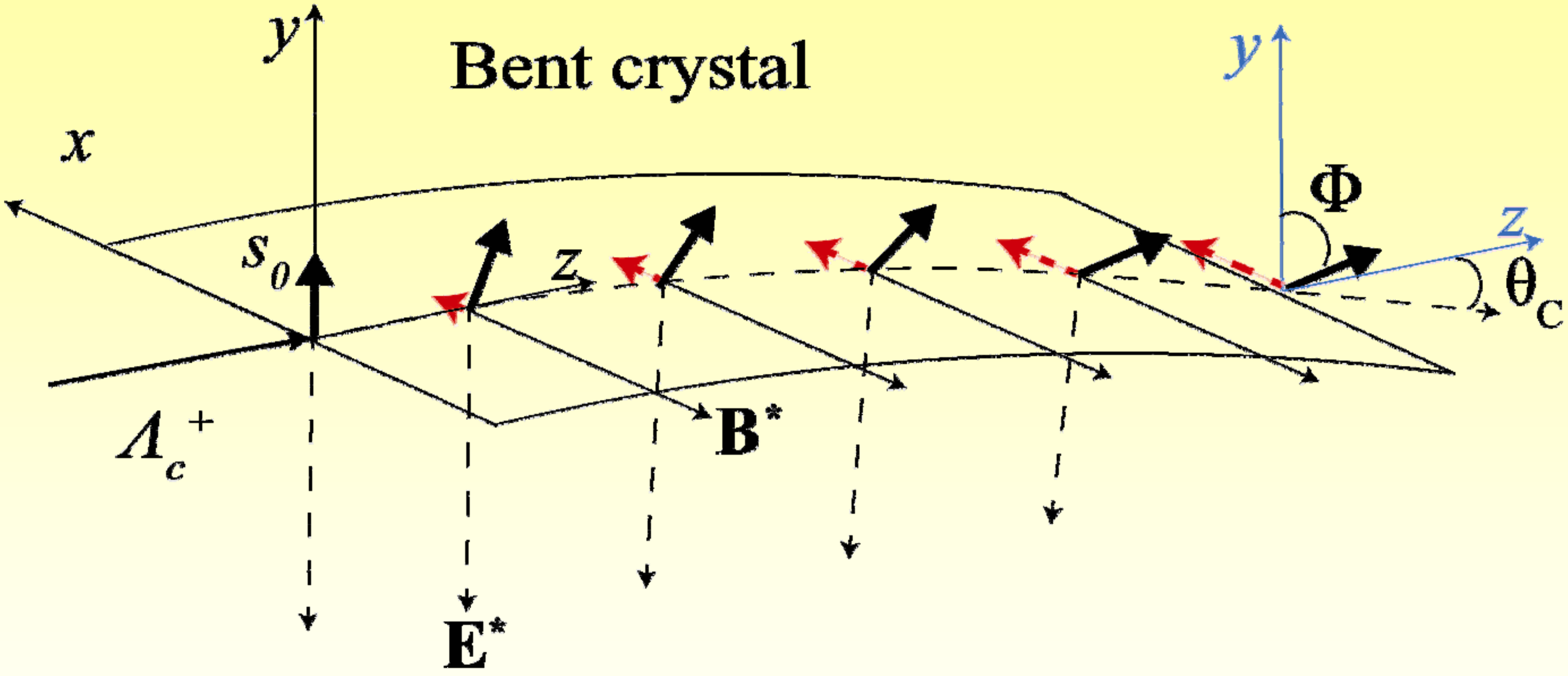
$$\vec{\Omega}_w = \frac{2}{\hbar}\alpha_w\vec{n}.$$

$$\vec{N}_m = [\vec{n} \times \vec{n}_x],$$

$$\vec{N}_T = \vec{n}_x,$$

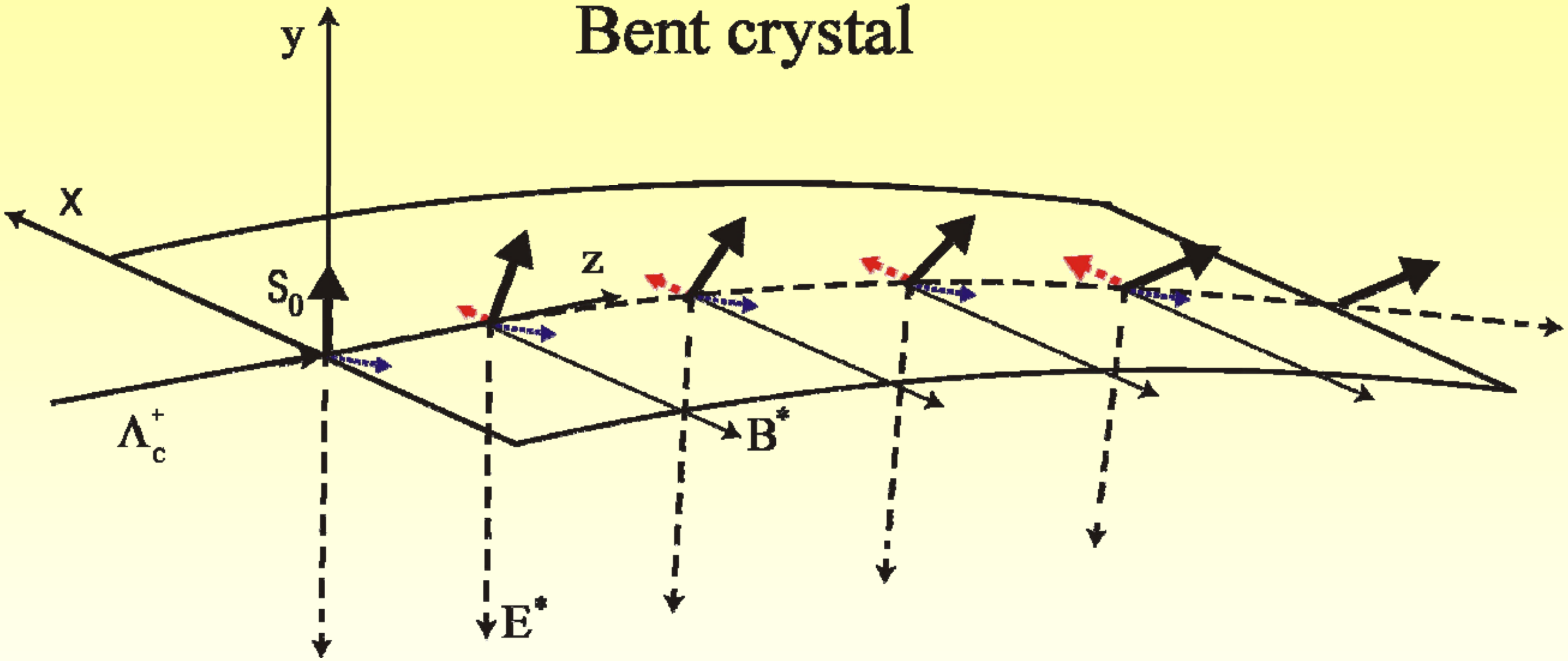
$$\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{k}}{k}$$

# Electromagnetic dipole moment and particles spin rotation in bent crystals at Large Hadron Collider



Behavior of the spin rotation caused by magnetic moment and EDM. The figure is reprinted from Botella et all, On the search for the electric dipole moment of strange and charm baryons at LHC, *Eur. Phys J.C.* 77, 181 (2017). Black arrows represent spin rotation caused by magnetic dipole moment, red arrows represent spin rotation caused by electric dipole moment.

# Magnetic spin rotation and EDM (Todd interactions) measuring

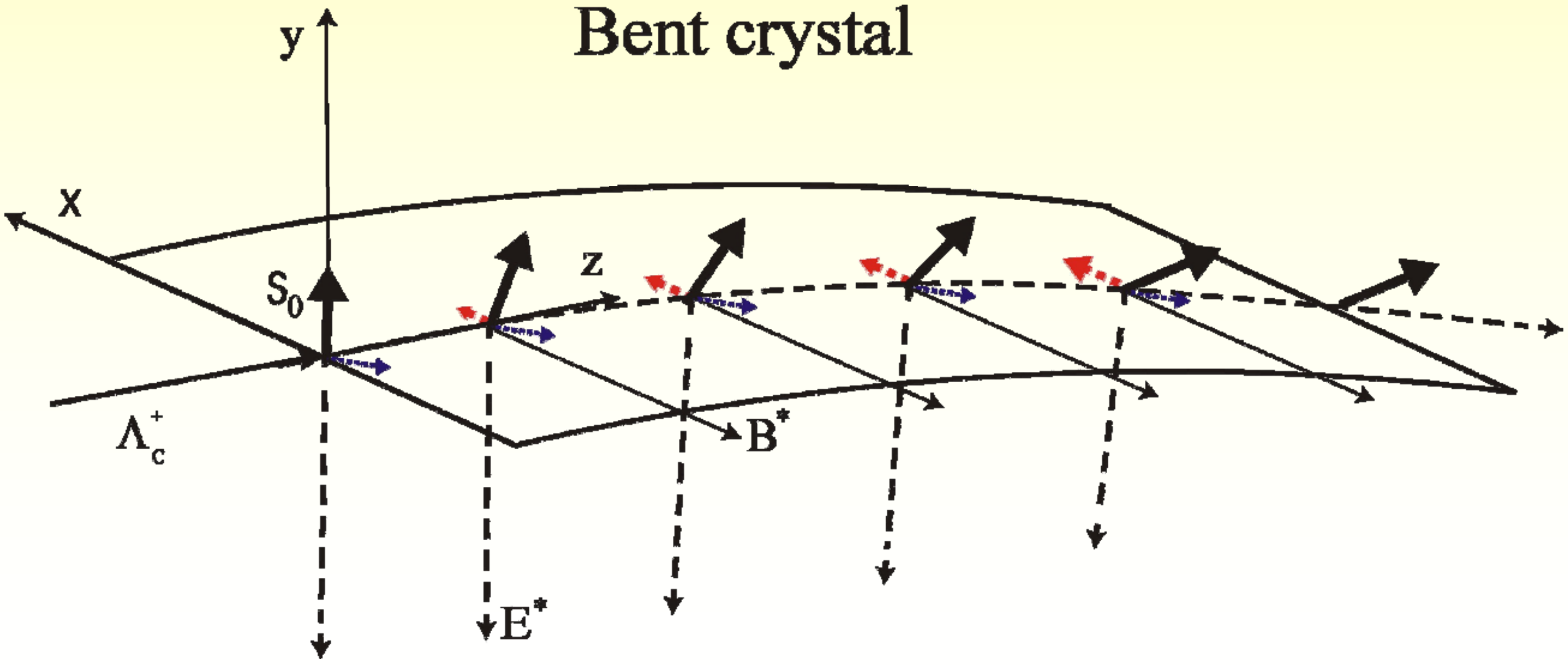


Behavior of the spin rotation caused by magnetic moment and T-reversal violation interactions. Black arrows represent spin rotation about effective magnetic field (about bent axis, direction $\vec{N}_m$), red arrows represent spin rotation about electric field (direction $\vec{N}_T$), purple arrows represent new effect – magnetic spin rotation in direction $\vec{N}_m$ , new effect – Todd spin rotation in direction E and spin rotation owing to P-violating interactions, is not shown here for simplicity.

# Magnetic spin rotation and EDM (Todd interactions) measuring

The following estimation for the value $\delta_m$ can be obtained: $\delta_m \sim 10^8 - 10^9 \sec^{-1}$.

The charm baryon EDM is predicted to be as large as $d \sim 10^{-17}$. Spin rotation frequency $\Omega_{EDM}$ determined by such charmed baryon EDM is $\Omega_{EDM} \sim 10^6 - 10^7 \sec^{-1}$. As a result, the nonelastic processes, which are caused by magnetic moment scattering, can imitate the EDM and T odd contribution.



# Effective potential energy determined by P-odd and T-even interactions

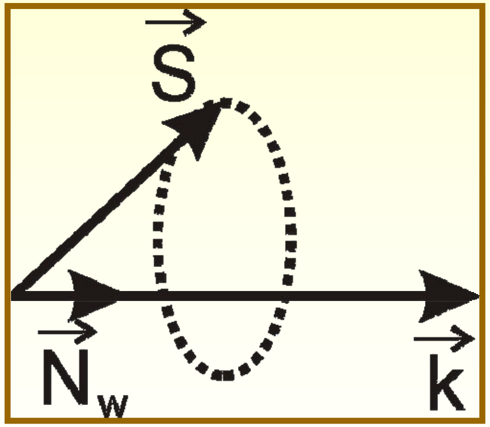
$$\hat{F}_w(\vec{q}) = (B_{we}(\vec{q}) + B_{wnuc}(\vec{q}))\vec{\sigma}\vec{N}_w$$

$$\boxed{\hat{U}_w(x) = \hat{U}_{we}(x) + \hat{U}_{wnuc}(x) = -(\alpha_w(x) + i\delta_w(x))\vec{\sigma}\vec{N}_w}$$

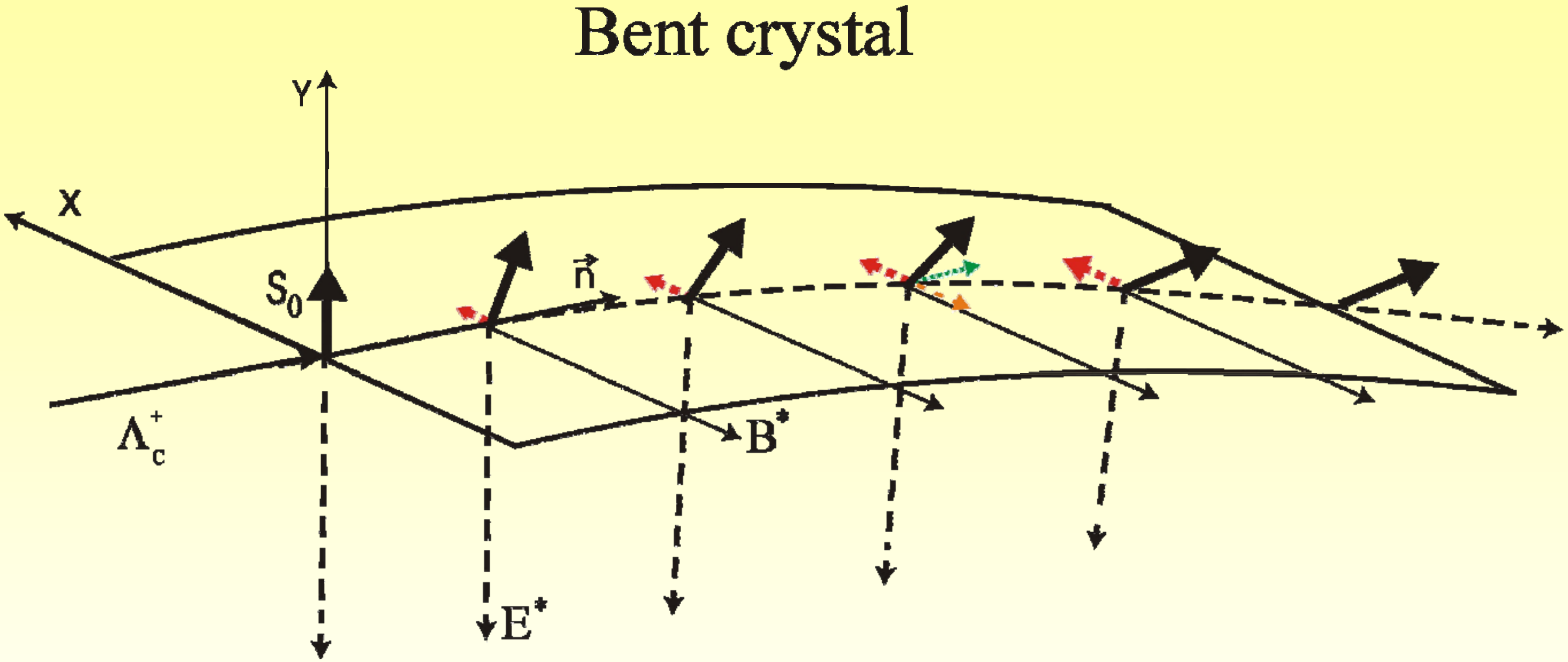
$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_w(x) &= \alpha_{we}(x) + \alpha_{wnuc}(x) \\ \delta_w(x) &= \delta_{we}(x) + \delta_{wnuc}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_w(x) = \frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m\gamma d_y d_z}(\tilde{B}'_{we}(0)N_e(x) + \tilde{B}'_{wnuc}(0)N_{nuc}(x))$$

$$\delta_w(x) = \frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m\gamma d_y d_z}(\tilde{B}''_{we}(0)N_e(x) + \tilde{B}''_{wnuc}(0)N_{nuc}(x))$$



# P and CP violating spin rotation in bent crystals



Behavior of the spin rotation caused by magnetic moment, T-reversal violation interactions (including EDM) and P-violation spin rotation about direction $\vec{n}$ and rotation in direction $\vec{n}$ (orange and green arrows). Rotation in direction $\vec{N}_m$ and direction $\vec{N}_T$ is not shown for simplicity. It is obvious that P-odd T-even interactions can imitate EDM rotation.

# P violating spin rotation in bent and straight crystals

Precession frequency $\Omega_w$ is determined by the real part of the amplitude of baryon weak scattering by an electron (nucleus). This amplitude can be evaluated by Fermi theory for the energies, which are necessary for W and Z bosons production or smaller:

$$\boxed{ReB \sim G_F k = 10^{-5} \frac{1}{m_p^2} k = 10^{-5} \frac{\hbar}{m_p c} \frac{m\gamma}{m_p} = 10^{-5} \lambda_{cp} \frac{m\gamma}{m_p}}$$

For different particle trajectories in a bent crystal the value of precession frequency $\Omega_w$ could vary in the range $\Omega_w \sim 10^3 - 10^4 \sec^{-1}$. Therefore, when a particle passes $10\,cm$ in a crystal, its spin undergoes additional rotation around momentum direction at angle $\vartheta_p \sim 10^{-6} - 10^{-7}\,rad$ .

The effect grows for a heavy baryon as a result of the mechanism similar to that of its EDM growth!

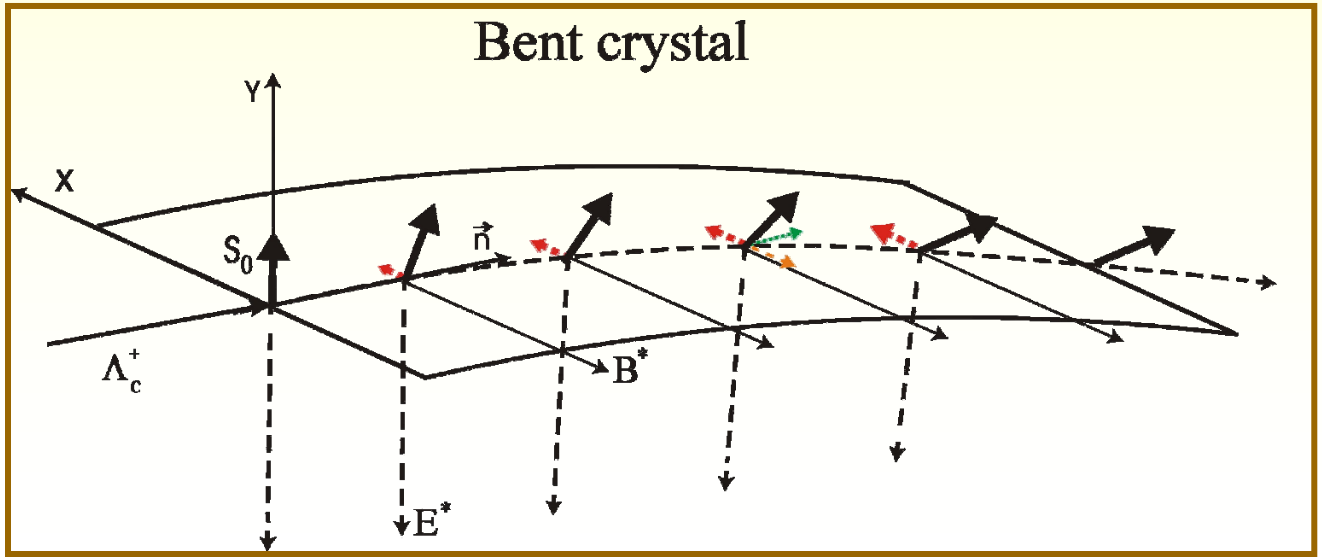
# P violating spin rotation in bent and straight crystals

Absorption caused by parity violating weak interaction also contributes to change in spin direction. This rotation is caused by the imaginary part of weak scattering amplitude and is proportional to the difference of total scattering cross-sections $\sigma\uparrow\uparrow$ and $\sigma\downarrow\uparrow$.

$$\sigma_{\uparrow\uparrow(\downarrow\uparrow)} = \int | f_{c(nuc)} + B_{0w} \pm B_w |^2 \, d\Omega$$

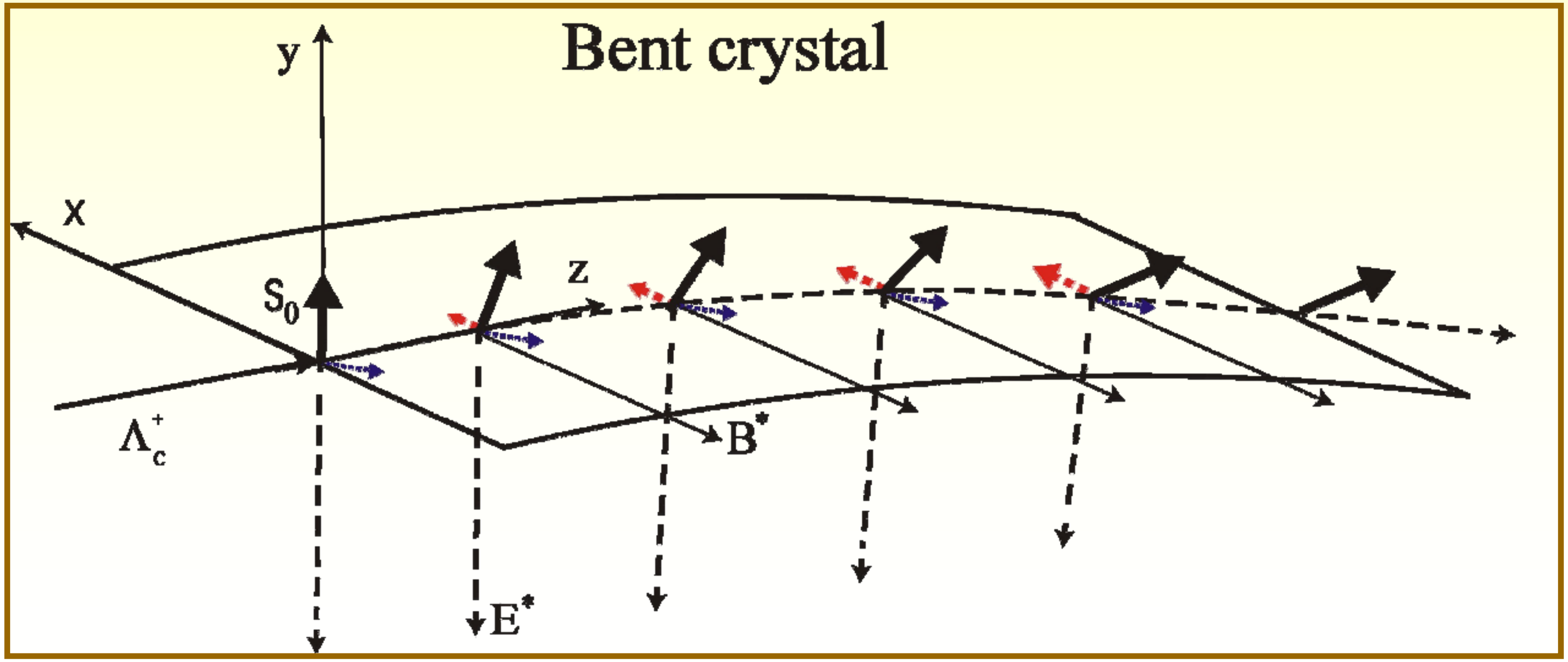
$$\sigma_{\uparrow\uparrow} - \sigma_{\downarrow\uparrow} = 2\int [( f_{c(nuc)} + B_{0w})B^* + ( f_{c(nuc)} + B_{0w})^* B] d\Omega$$

When baryon trajectory passes in the area, where collisions with nuclei are important (this occurs in the vicinity of potential barrier for positively charged particles), the value $\delta_w \sim 10^6 - 10^7 \sec^{-1}$. Similar to the real part *ReB* for the case of heavy baryons the difference in cross-sections grows.

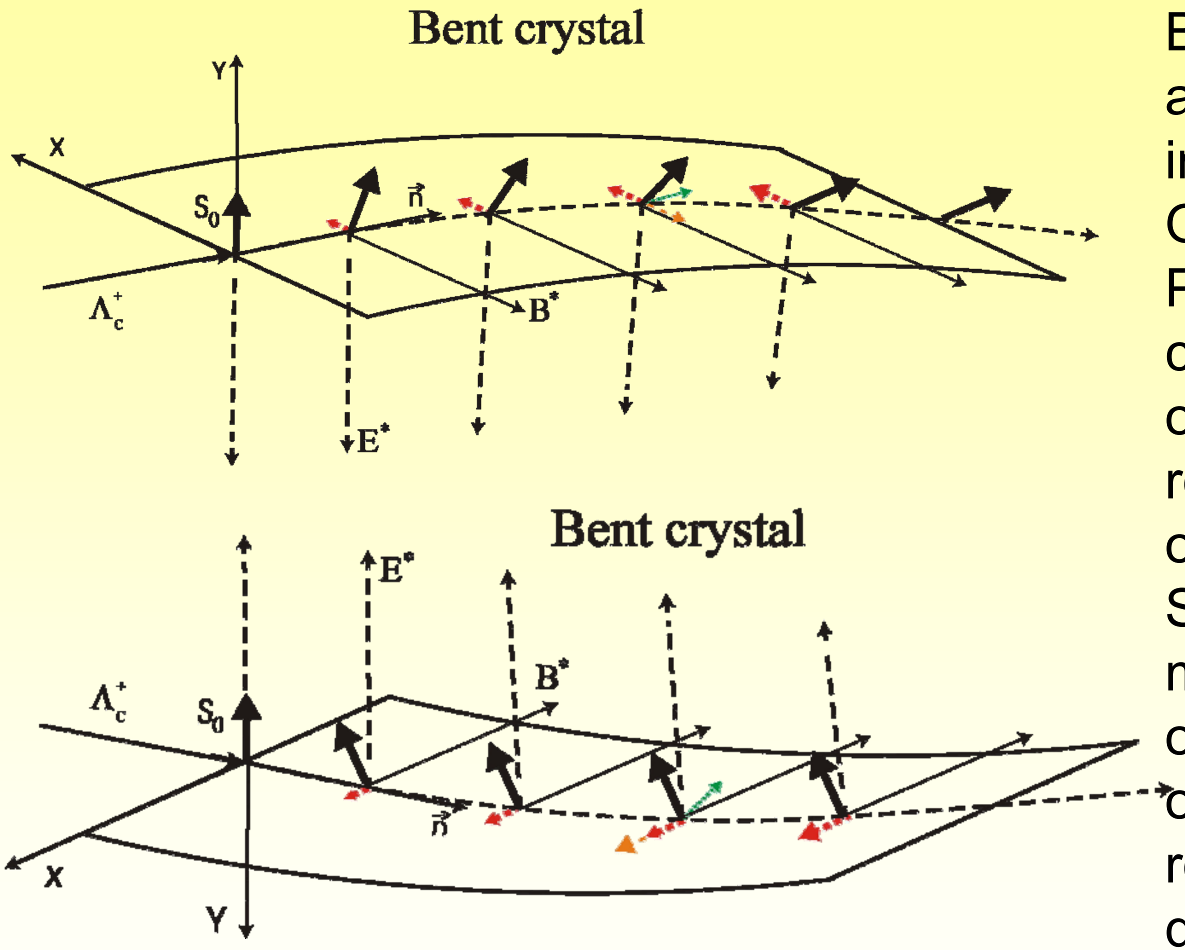


# P and CP violating spin rotation in bent crystals

- Thus baryon spin rotates around three axes: effective magnetic field direction $\vec{N}_m \parallel \left[\vec{n}\times\vec{E}\right]$, electric field direction $\vec{N}_T \parallel \vec{E}$ and momentum direction $\vec{n}$ .
- Contribution to rotations is determined by several types of interactions.
- Nonelastic processes in crystals result in the new effect: terms proportional to $\delta$ lead to rotation of the polarization vector in directions three of the vectors $\vec{N}_m$, $\vec{N}_T$ and $\vec{n}$

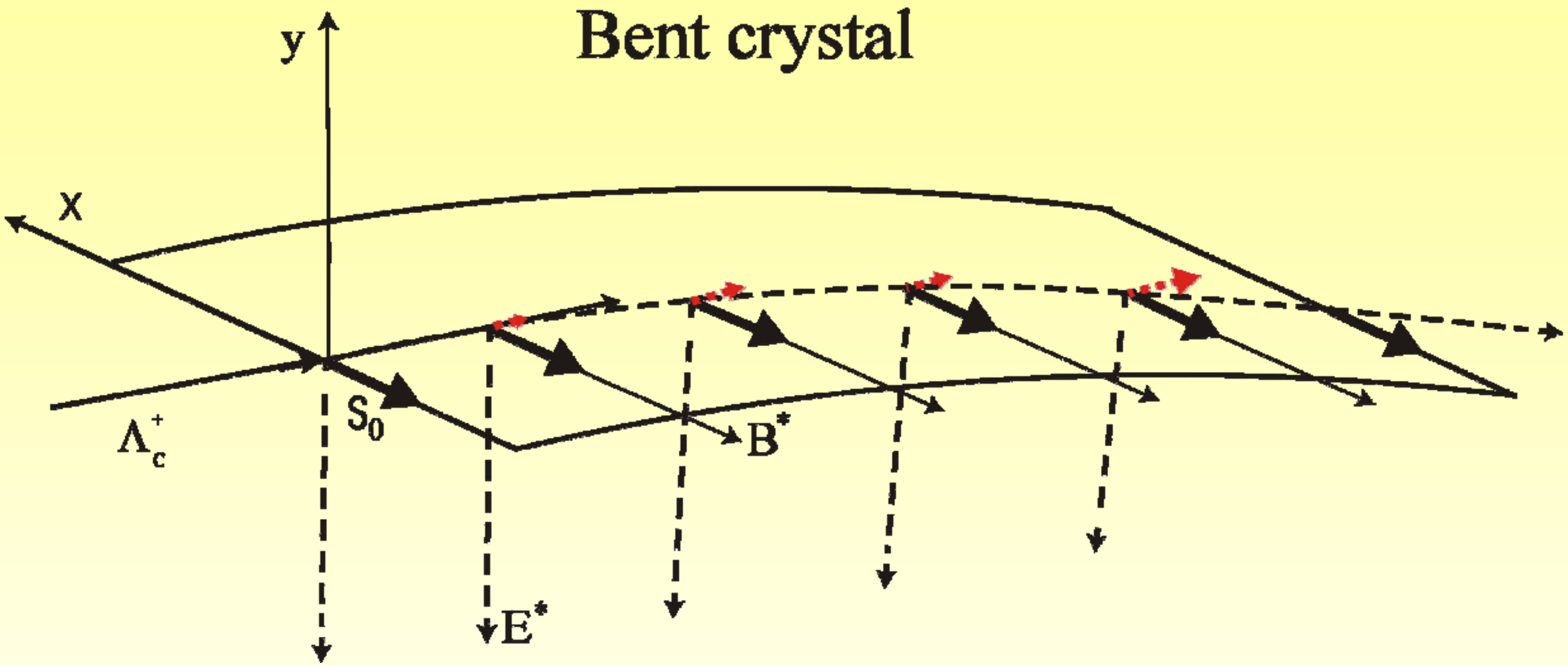


# Separation of P and CP violating spin rotation



By turning the crystal 180° around the direction of incident baryon momentum One could observe that $P_{odd}$ spin rotation does not change, while the sign of MDM and To$_{dd}$ spin rotations does due to change of the electric field direction. Subtracting results of measurements for two opposite crystal positions one could obtain the angle of rotation, which does not depend on $P_{odd}$ effect.

# Separation of MDM and T



Separation of the contributions caused by MDM and T-odd spin rotation is possible when comparing experimental results for two initial orientations of polarization vector $\vec{\xi}$ . Namely: $\vec{\xi} \parallel \vec{N}_m$ and $\vec{\xi} \parallel \vec{N}_t$, i.e. the initial $\vec{\xi}$ is parallel to the bending axis of the crystal or $\vec{E}$ .

In real situation rotating the crystal by 90° so that direction of $S_0$ is parallel to $B^*$ can be more convenient.

# Angular asymmetry and polarization of the scattered particles

## Elastic scattering angular distribution of a particle with spin 1/2

# Elastic scattering of a particle with spin 1/2

$$\boxed{\hat{F}(\vec{q}) = A(\vec{q}) + B(\vec{q})\vec{\sigma}\vec{N} + B_{0w}(\vec{q}) + B_{w}(\vec{q})\vec{\sigma}\vec{N}_{w} + B_{T}\vec{\sigma}\vec{N}_{T}}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{q} = \vec{k}' - \vec{k},\ \ \vec{n} = \frac{\vec{k}}{k},\ \vec{N}_{w} = \frac{\vec{k}' + \vec{k}}{|\vec{k}' + \vec{k}|},\ \ \vec{N} = \frac{\left[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}\,'\right]}{\left\|\left[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}\,''\right]\right\|},\ \vec{N}_{T} = \frac{\vec{q}}{q}.}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = tr\,\rho\hat{F}^{+}(\vec{q})\hat{F}(\vec{q})}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{\xi} = \frac{tr\,\rho F^{+}\vec{\sigma}F}{tr\,\rho F^{+}F} = \frac{tr\,\rho F^{+}\sigma F}{\dfrac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}}}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{\xi} = \vec{\xi}_{so} + \vec{\xi}_{w} + \vec{\xi}_{T}}$$

# Elastic scattering angular distribution of a particle with spin 1/2

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = tr\,\rho F^{+}F = &|\overline{A}|^{2} + |B|^{2} + |B_{w}|^{2} + |B_{T}|^{2} + 2Re(\overline{A}B^{*})\vec{N}\vec{\xi}_{0} + \\ &+ 2Re(\overline{A}B_{w}^{*})\vec{N}_{w}\vec{\xi}_{0} + 2Re(\overline{A}B_{T}^{*})\vec{N}_{T}\vec{\xi}_{0}\end{aligned}}$$

The angular distribution of scattered particles is anisotropic, the value of which is proportional to the amplitudes determined by the considered interactions.

# Scattering of a particle with spin 1/2 in crystals

$$\vec{\xi}_{so} = \left\{ (|\overline{A}|^2 - |B|^2)\vec{\xi}_0 + 2Im(\overline{A}B^*)[\vec{N}\vec{\xi}_0] + 2|B|^2\ \vec{N}(\vec{N}\vec{\xi}_0) + 2\vec{N}Re(\overline{A}B^*) \right\} \cdot \left( \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\vec{\xi}_w = \left\{ (|\overline{A}|^2 - |B_w|^2)\vec{\xi}_0 + 2Im(\overline{A}B_w^*)[\vec{N}_w\vec{\xi}_0] + 2|B_w|^2\ \vec{N}_w(\vec{N}_w\vec{\xi}_0) + 2\vec{N}_w Re(\overline{A}B_w^*) \right\} \cdot \left( \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\vec{\xi}_T = \left\{ (|\overline{A}|^2 - |B_T|^2)\vec{\xi}_0 + 2Im(\overline{A}B_T^*)[\vec{N}_T\vec{\xi}_0] + 2|B_T|^2\ \vec{N}_T(\vec{N}_T\vec{\xi}_0) + 2\vec{N}_T Re(\overline{A}B_T^*) \right\} \cdot \left( \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)^{-1}$$

Both rotation around $\vec{N}, \vec{N}_W, \vec{N}_T$ and components in directions of $\vec{N}, \vec{N}_W, \vec{N}_T$ appear.

Initially unpolarized particle beam acquires polarization. Use of nonpolarized incident beam results in increase of intensity of scattered polarized particles and, therefore, enables enhancement of experiment sensitivity

# Conclusion

- When analyzing particle's spin rotation and angular asymmetry of the scattering of baryons in bent and straight crystalls, which is caused by electric dipole moment interaction with electric field, one should consider effects, resulting from weak interaction of the baryons (tau leptons) with electrons and nuclei.
- It gives unique possibility for measurement of constants determining $T_{odd}$, $P_{odd}$ (CP) violating interactions and $P_{odd}$, $T_{even}$ interactions of baryon and tau lepton with electrons and nucleus (nucleons).

# Conclusion

- New effects, which is caused by nonelastic processes arises –spin rotation to the direction of the bend axis, the direction of the electric field and the direction of the particle momentum. This effects can imitate EDM spin rotation.
- Analyze polarization of particles possible

  using of a crystal with polarized nuclei. As a result we don`t need study decay modes.

# Conclusion

Detailes see in the next articles:

**V.G. Baryshesky**, On the search for the electric dipole moment of strange and charm baryons at LHC and parity violating (P) and time reversal (T) invariance violating spin rotation and dichroism in crystal,

arXiv: 1708.09799v1 [hep-ph], 31 Aug 2017.

**V.G. Baryshesky**, Electromagnetic dipole moments and time reversal violating interactions for high energy charge barions in bent crystal at LHC, Eur. Phys. J. C (2019) 79:350

DOI:10.1140/epjc/s10052-019-6857-6

**V.G. Baryshesky**, Electromagnetic dipole moment and time reversal invariance violating interactions of high energy short-lived particles in bent and straight crystals, PhysRevAccelBeams (2019) 22,081004

DOI:10.1103/ PhysRevAccelBeams.22.081004

- **Baryshevsky V.G**., High-Energy Nuclear Optics of Polarized Particles, World Scientific Publishing Company, 640 p., (2012).

# Thank you!