b polarization as a probe of new physics

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Work in progress, with
Mario Galanti, Andrea Giammanco (experiment)
Yuval Grossman, Emmanuel Stamou, Jure Zupan (theory)

Motivation

Polarization of decay products contains valuable information.

- Examples: (SUSY) LH vs. RH stop/sbottom decaying to b's

  (Higgs) CPV coupling $h\bar{b}\gamma^5 b$ (spin correlations)

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- Despite hadronization, bottom **baryons** partly retain polarization.

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- **Evidence** observed at **LEP**.

  ALEPH: PLB 365, 437 (1996); OPAL: PLB 444, 539 (1998); DELPHI: PLB 474, 205 (2000)

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- What's the best way for measuring it at the **LHC**?
- Can we **calibrate** the measurement on Standard Model samples?
- Can we use it for discovering / characterizing **new physics**?

b spin in a hadron

b quark is heavy: $m_b \gg \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$

magnetic moment: $\mu_b \propto \dfrac{1}{m_b}$

b spin is **preserved** in hadronization

up to $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/m_b)$ effects

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⬇

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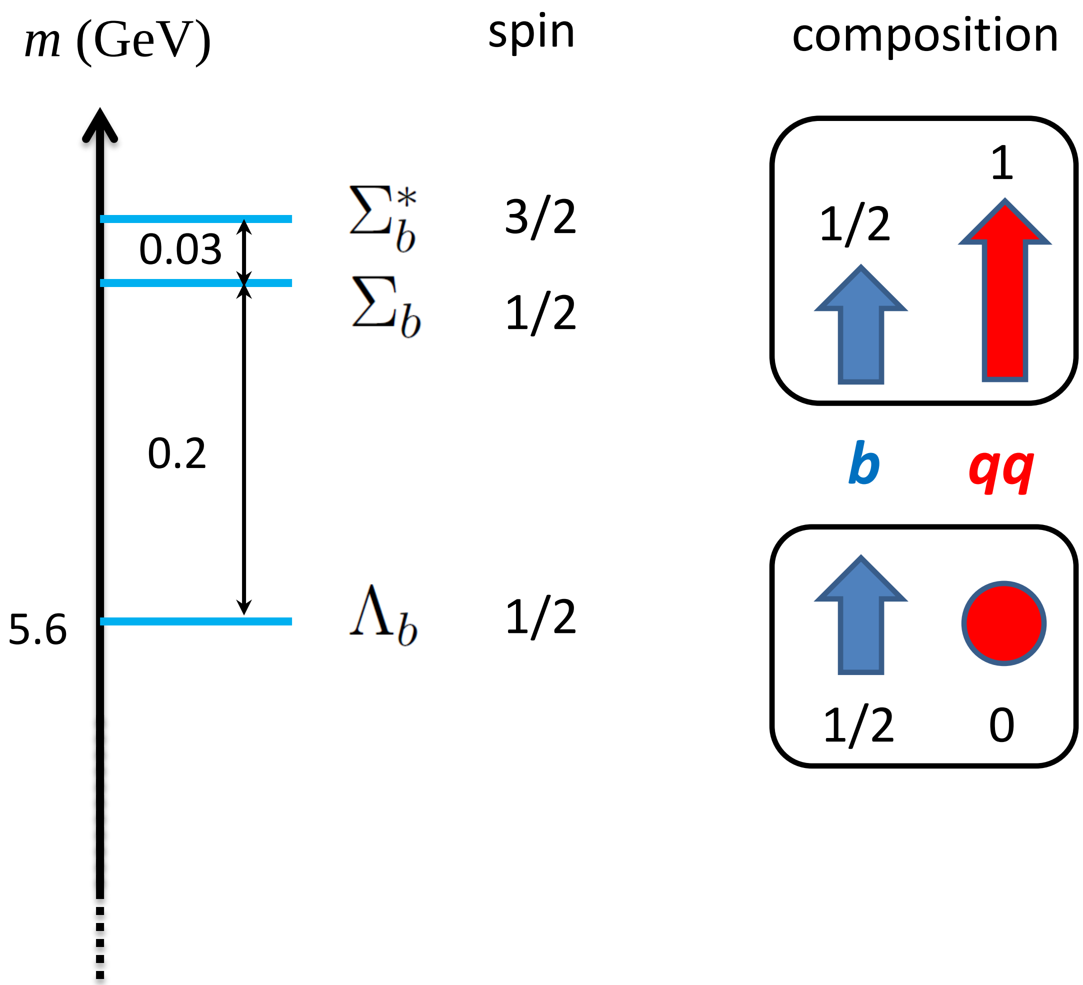
Mesons (≈ 90%): decay as scalars, therefore useless

Baryons (≈ 10%): much more interesting!

b spin in a baryon



b spin can **oscillate** due to magnetic moment interaction.

Contribute to Λ_b sample:

$$\Sigma_b^{(*)} \to \Lambda_b \pi$$

b spin is **preserved**

Polarization retention

For interpreting polarization measurement, need to know

$$r \equiv \frac{\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b)}{\mathcal{P}(b)}$$

Polarization loss due to Λ_b's from $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ decays:

Produced in *b* spin basis, but decay in $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ mass basis

diquarks

S	T
spin-0 isosinglet	spin-1 isotriplet

$$\Lambda_{b,+\frac{1}{2}} = b_{+\frac{1}{2}} S_0$$

$$\Sigma_{b,+\frac{1}{2}} = -\sqrt{\tfrac{1}{3}}\, b_{+\frac{1}{2}} T_0 + \sqrt{\tfrac{2}{3}}\, b_{-\frac{1}{2}} T_{+1}$$

$$\Sigma^*_{b,+\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\tfrac{2}{3}}\, b_{+\frac{1}{2}} T_0 + \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{3}}\, b_{-\frac{1}{2}} T_{+1}$$

$$\Sigma^*_{b,+\frac{3}{2}} = b_{+\frac{1}{2}} T_{+1}$$

Example: $b_{+\frac{1}{2}} T_0 = -\sqrt{\tfrac{1}{3}}\, \Sigma_{b,+\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{\tfrac{2}{3}}\, \Sigma^*_{b,+\frac{1}{2}}$

Polarization retention

For interpreting polarization measurement, need to know

$$r \equiv \frac{\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b)}{\mathcal{P}(b)}$$

Result:

$$r = \frac{1 + (1 + 4w_1)A/9}{1 + A}$$

depends on two hadronization parameters:

$$A = \frac{\text{prob}(\Sigma_b^{(*)})}{\text{prob}\,(\Lambda_b)} = 9\,\frac{\text{prob}(T)}{\text{prob}(S)} \qquad w_1 = \frac{\text{prob}\,(T_{\pm 1})}{\text{prob}\,(T)}$$

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Pythia tunes: $0.24 \lesssim A \lesssim 0.45$

DELPHI: $w_1 = -0.36 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.30$ CLEO: $w_1 = 0.71 \pm 0.13$

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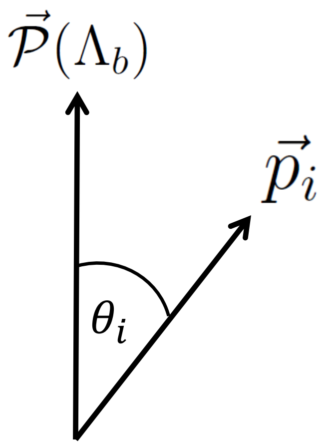
It would be useful to measure *r* directly.

Λ_b decay modes

	Mode		Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)
Γ_1	$J/\psi(1S)\Lambda \times$ B($b \to \Lambda_b^0$)		$(5.8\pm0.8)\times10^{-5}$
Γ_2	$p D^0 \pi^-$		
Γ_3	$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$		$(5.7^{+4.0}_{-2.6})\times10^{-3}$
Γ_4	$\Lambda_c^+ a_1(1260)^-$		seen
Γ_5	$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+\pi^-\pi^-$		$(8\ ^{+5}_{-4}\ )\times10^{-3}$
Γ_6	$\Lambda_c(2595)^+\pi^-$, $\Lambda_c(2595)^+ \to \Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-$		$(3.7^{+2.8}_{-2.3})\times10^{-4}$
Γ_7	$\Lambda_c(2625)^+\pi^-$, $\Lambda_c(2625)^+ \to \Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-$		$(3.6^{+2.7}_{-2.1})\times10^{-4}$
Γ_8	$\Sigma_c(2455)^0\pi^+\pi^-$, $\Sigma_c^0 \to \Lambda_c^+\pi^-$		$(6\ ^{+5}_{-4}\ )\times10^{-4}$
Γ_9	$\Sigma_c(2455)^{++}\pi^-\pi^-$, $\Sigma_c^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+\pi^+$		$(3.5^{+2.8}_{-2.3})\times10^{-4}$
Γ_{10}	$\Lambda K^0 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$		
Γ_{11}	$\Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$ anything	[a]	(9.8 ± 2.2) %
Γ_{12}	$\Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$		$(6.5^{+3.2}_{-2.5})$ %
Γ_{13}	$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+\pi^- \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$		(5.6 ± 3.1) %
Γ_{14}	$\Lambda_c(2595)^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$		$(8\ \pm5\ )\times10^{-3}$
Γ_{15}	$\Lambda_c(2625)^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$		$(1.4^{+0.9}_{-0.7})$ %
Γ_{16}	$\Sigma_c(2455)^0 \pi^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$		
Γ_{17}	$\Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \pi^- \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$		
Γ_{18}	$p h^-$	[b]	$< 2.3 \times10^{-5}$
Γ_{19}	$p\pi^-$		$(4.0\pm0.8)\times10^{-6}$
Γ_{20}	pK^-		$(4.8\pm0.9)\times10^{-6}$
Γ_{21}	$\Lambda\mu^+\mu^-$		$(1.7\pm0.7)\times10^{-6}$
Γ_{22}	$\Lambda\gamma$		$< 1.3 \times10^{-3}$

Choose semileptonic mode, **inclusive** in charm hadrons to avoid hadronic uncertainties.

Semileptonic Λ_b decays



$$\Lambda_b \to X_c \ell^- \bar{\nu}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma_{\Lambda_b}} \frac{d\Gamma_{\Lambda_b}}{d\cos\theta_i} = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \alpha_i\, \mathcal{P}\left(\Lambda_b\right) \cos\theta_i\right)$$

$$\alpha_\ell = \frac{-\frac{1}{6} + 2\rho + 6\rho^2 - \frac{22}{3}\rho^3 - \frac{1}{2}\rho^4 + 6\rho^2 \log\rho + 4\rho^3 \log\rho}{\frac{1}{2}\left(1 - 8\rho + 8\rho^3 - \rho^4 - 12\rho^2 \log\rho\right)} \approx -0.26$$

$$\alpha_\nu = 1 \qquad\qquad \rho = \frac{m_c^2}{m_b^2}$$

$\mathcal{O}(\Lambda_{\mathrm{QCD}}/m_b)$ corrections are absent, and α_s corrections are few %.

Manohar, Wise
PRD 49, 1310 (1994)

Czarnecki, Jezabek, Korner, Kuhn, PRL 73, 384 (1994)
Czarnecki, Jezabek, NPB 427, 3 (1994)

Polarization measurement

- Demand a muon (with IP and $p_{\mathrm{T,rel}}$) inside a jet.

- Reconstruct the neutrino (up to 2-fold ambiguity) by using:
  - Λ_b mass constraint
  - Line from primary to secondary vertex as Λ_b direction of motion

  Dambach, Langenegger, Starodumov, NIMA 569, 824 (2006) [hep-ph/0607294]

- Measure neutrino A_{FB} in Λ_b rest frame

$$A_{\mathrm{FB}} \equiv \frac{N_+ - N_-}{N_+ + N_-} = f\,\frac{\alpha}{2}\,\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b)$$

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Λ_b fragmentation fraction (≈ 10%)

i.e., semileptonic B-meson "background" (isotropic) dilutes A_{FB}.

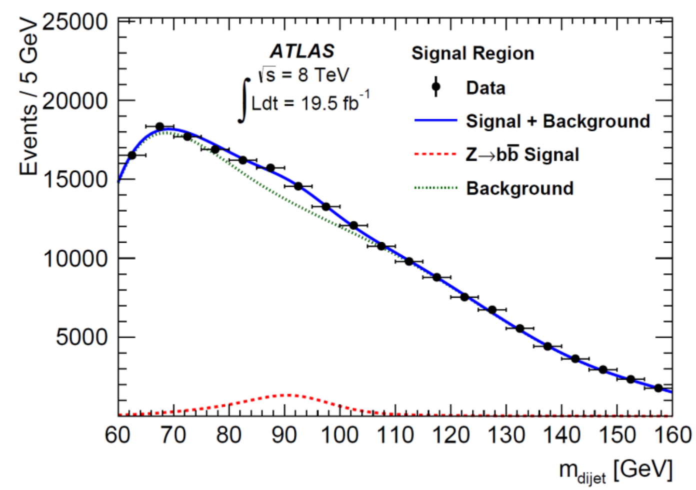
- (optional) To eliminate the B-mesons, demand the presence of $\Lambda \to p\pi^-$ in the jet (see backup slides).

Where to measure

- **Top pair production**
  + Maximal polarization (≈ 1)
  + Large cross section
  + Easy to select a clean sample
  > 3σ significance possible at ATLAS/CMS (in lepton + jets channel) with existing 8 TeV data, even for *r* = 0.5 (preliminary estimate).

- **Z production**
  + Large polarization (≈ 0.94)
  + Large cross section
  – Large QCD background (S/B ≈ 1/15) contributes statistical fluctuations.
  Likely not measurable anytime soon.

arXiv:1404.7042



LEP

$$\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b) = -0.23^{+0.24}_{-0.20}\,^{+0.08}_{-0.07} \quad \text{(ALEPH)}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b) = -0.49^{+0.32}_{-0.30} \pm 0.17 \quad \text{(DELPHI)}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b) = -0.56^{+0.20}_{-0.13} \pm 0.09 \quad \text{(OPAL)}$$

Where to measure

- **QCD production**

  \+ Large cross section

  – Unpolarized at leading order

  \+ *Transverse* polarization at NLO

  = Strong dependence on kinematics

  – Significant only at low momenta

$$\mathcal{P}(b) \sim \alpha_s m_b / p_b$$

Relevant for LHCb

Dharmaratna, Goldstein
PRD 53, 1073 (1996)

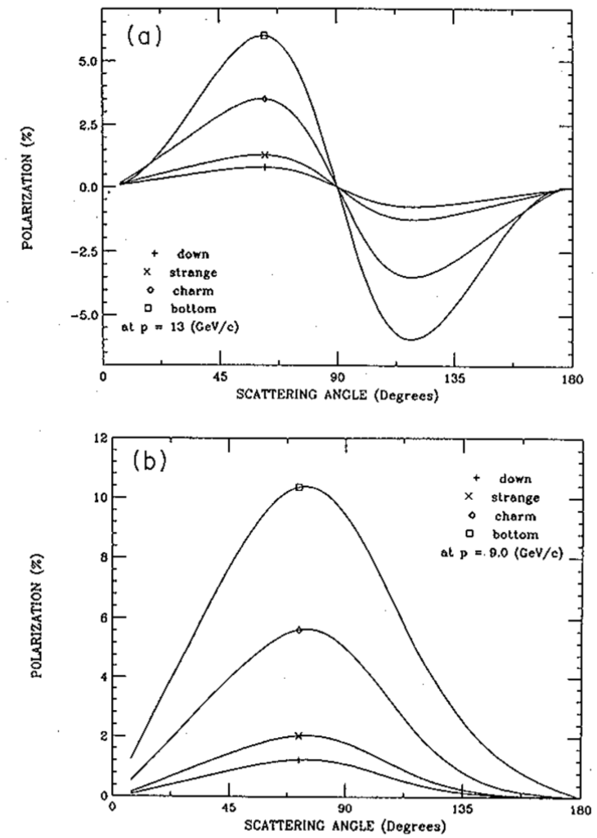


FIG. 7. Polarization of up, strange, charm, and bottom quarks at the subprocess CM momentum of (a) 13 GeV/c for gluon fusion and (b) 9 GeV/c for annihilation. Other parameters are identical to Fig. 5.

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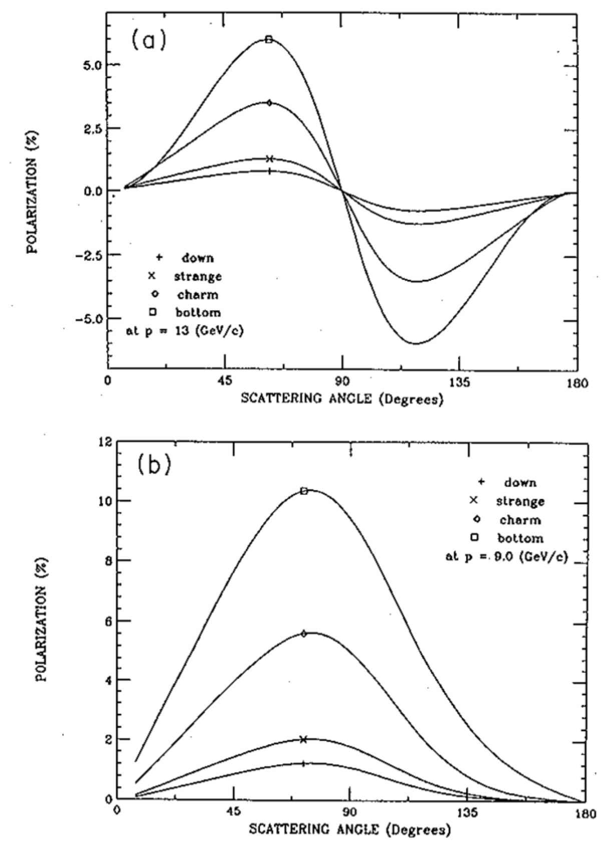

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LHCb has already measured:

Measurements of the $\Lambda_b^0 \to J/\psi\, \Lambda$ decay amplitudes and the Λ_b^0 polarisation in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

PLB 724, 27 (2013)
[arXiv:1302.5578]

$$\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b) = 0.06 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.02$$

Far from optimal because the dependence on kinematics was ignored.

b's from new physics

Example: b's from pair produced **sbottoms or stops**

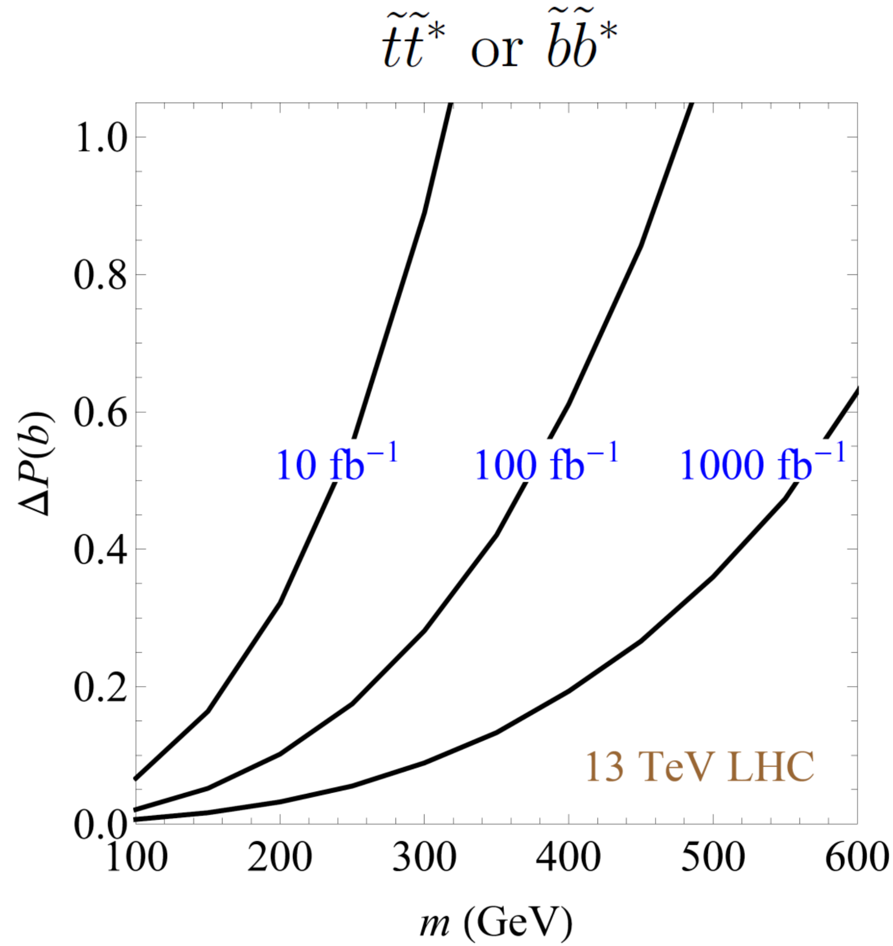
Assumptions about a future analysis:

- $S/B \gtrsim 1$
- signal efficiency $\epsilon_S = 0.1$
- muon BR x efficiency $\epsilon_{b\to\mu} = 0.06$
- Using neutrino A_{FB}, i.e., $\alpha = 1$
- Not requiring a Λ
- Statistical uncertainty dominates

$$\Delta\mathcal{P}(b) = \frac{\sqrt{2}\,(1 + B/S)}{\alpha\, r\, f \sqrt{\epsilon_{b\to\mu}\,\epsilon_S\,\mathcal{L}\,\sigma}} \approx \frac{260}{\sqrt{\mathcal{L}\,\sigma}}$$

$\uparrow$ $r = 0.7$

$$-1 < \mathcal{P}(b) < 1$$



b's from new physics

Example: *b*'s from pair produced **gluinos** (one *b* per gluino)

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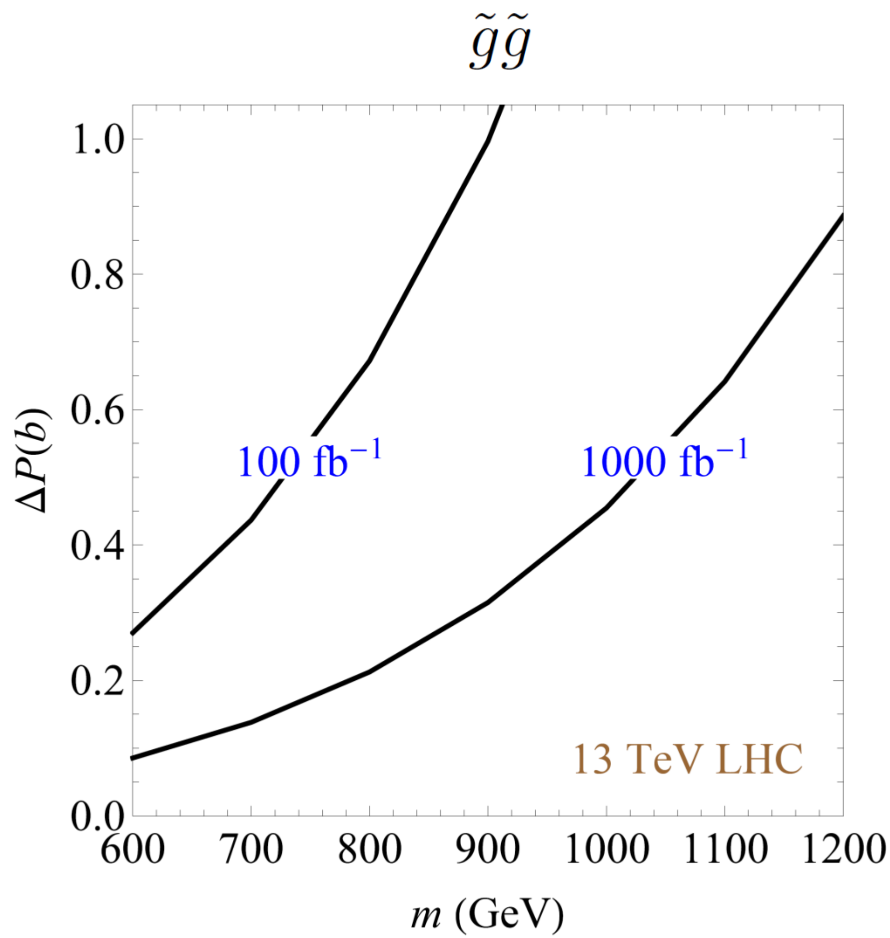

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Thank You!

Backup slides

Effect of finite $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ widths

$$\Delta \equiv m_{\Sigma_b^*} - m_{\Sigma_b} \approx 21 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma \equiv \Gamma_{\Sigma_b} \approx \Gamma_{\Sigma_b^*} = 8 \pm 3 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\epsilon \equiv \left(\frac{\Gamma}{\Delta}\right)^2 \approx 0.15$$

$$r = \frac{1 + A\,\dfrac{(1+4w_1)/9+\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}}{1+A}$$

The effect is small: suppressed by both ϵ and A

Extracting A and w_1 from anisotropy of r

$$w_1 = \frac{\text{prob}\,(T_{\pm 1})}{\text{prob}\,(T)}$$ applies along the fragmentation axis

If b is polarized transversely, r is different.

$$r_L = \frac{1 + (1 + 4w_1)A/9}{1 + A}$$

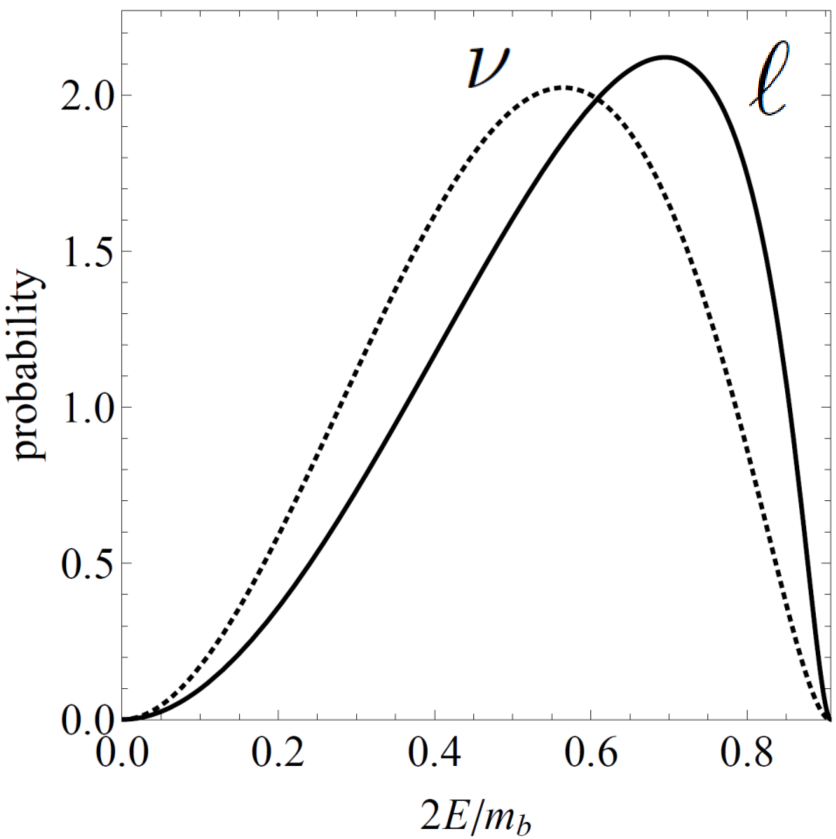
$$r_T = \frac{1 + (5 - 2w_1)A/9}{1 + A}$$

Measuring both r_L and r_T would allow determining A and w_1.

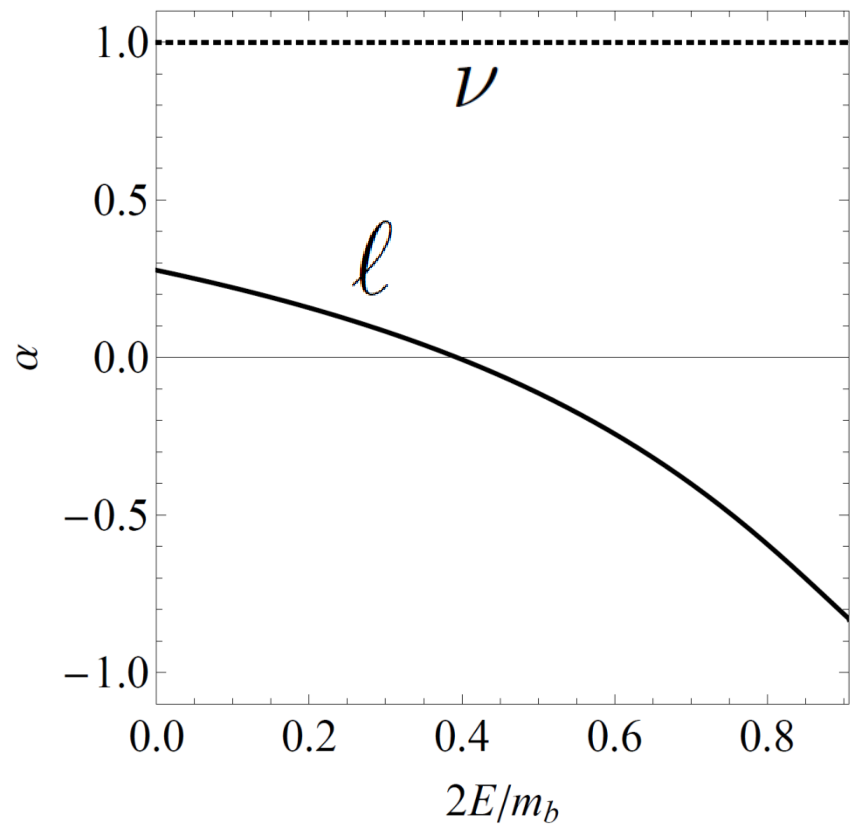
Energy dependence in Λ_b decay

$$\Lambda_b \to X_c \ell^- \bar{\nu}$$

energy distribution



A_{FB} vs. energy



Soft muon b-tagging

CMS PAS BTV-09-001

MC @ 10 TeV

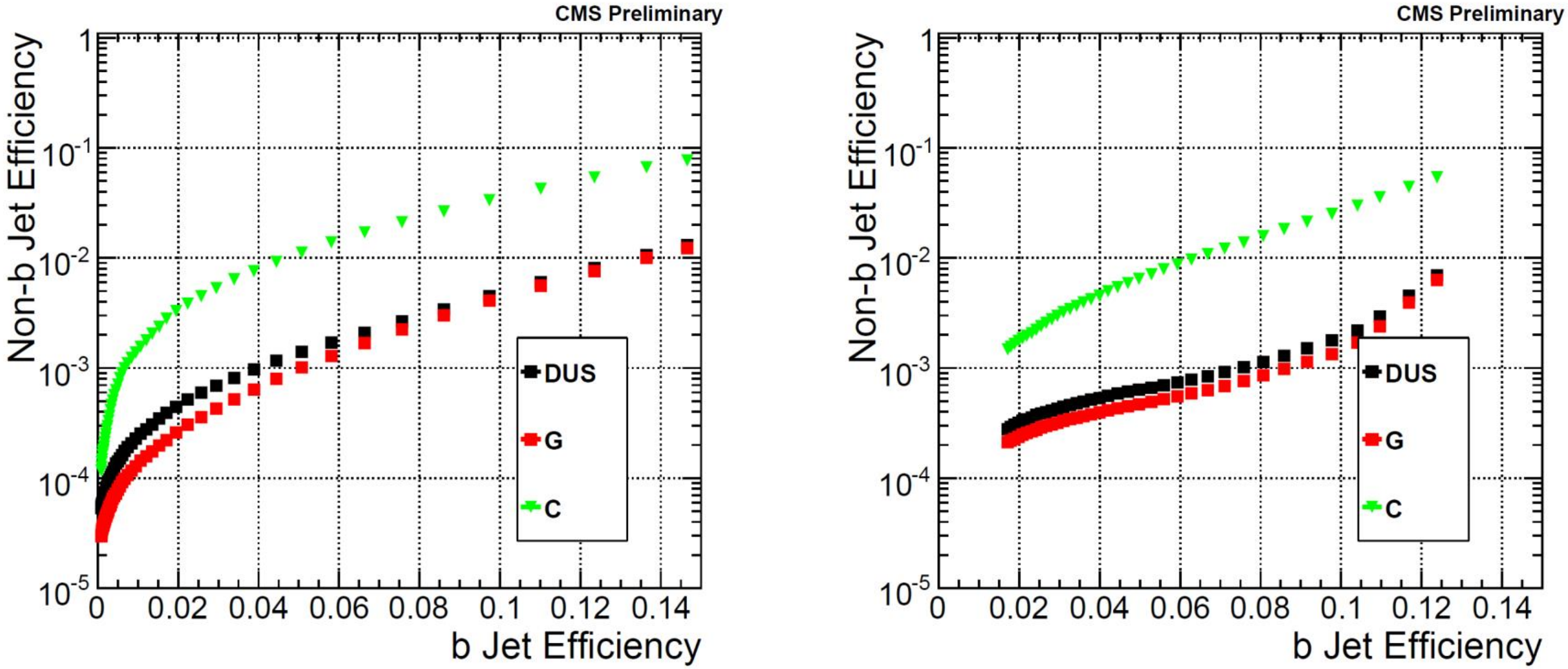


Figure 9: Mistag rate versus efficiency for the “soft muon by $p_{T_{rel}}$” (left) and “soft muon by IP” (right) taggers.

Λ requirement

Λ_c decay modes

Inclusive modes

Γ_{67}	e^+ anything	(4.5 ± 1.7) %
Γ_{68}	pe^+ anything	(1.8 ± 0.9) %
Γ_{69}	Λe^+ anything	
Γ_{70}	p anything	(50 ± 16) %
Γ_{71}	p anything (no Λ)	(12 ± 19) %
Γ_{72}	p hadrons	
Γ_{73}	n anything	(50 ± 16) %
Γ_{74}	n anything (no Λ)	(29 ± 17) %
Γ_{75}	Λ anything	(35 ± 11) %
Γ_{76}	$\Sigma^{\pm}$ anything	(10 ± 5) %
Γ_{77}	3prongs	(24 ± 8) %

Semileptonic modes

Γ_{64}	$\Lambda \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	(2.0 ± 0.6) %
Γ_{65}	$\Lambda e^+ \nu_e$	(2.1 ± 0.6) %
Γ_{66}	$\Lambda \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	(2.0 ± 0.7) %

Λ decay modes

Γ_1	$p\pi^-$	(63.9 ± 0.5) %
Γ_2	$n\pi^0$	(35.8 ± 0.5) %
Γ_3	$n\gamma$	$(1.75 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-3}$
Γ_4	$p\pi^-\gamma$	$(8.4 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-4}$
Γ_5	$pe^-\overline{\nu}_e$	$(8.32 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-4}$
Γ_6	$p\mu^-\overline{\nu}_\mu$	$(1.57 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-4}$

Overall BR ≈ 20%. Need $\Lambda \to p\pi^-$ reconstruction efficiency > 50% to have statistical advantage. Will be possible with upgraded detectors (?)