Effective weak mixing angle($\sin^2\theta^f_{eff}$) measurement at the CEPC

*Zhenyu Zhao**, ***Siqi Yang****,Manqi Ruan**, Minghui Liu*, Liang Han**

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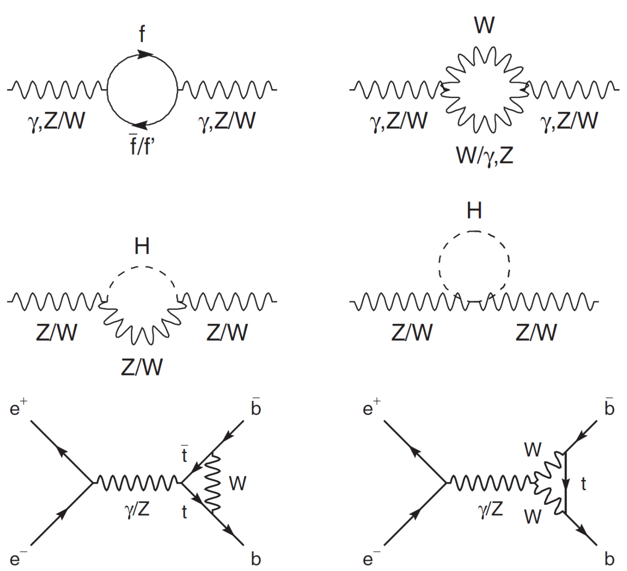
*University of Science and Technology of China (USTC)

**The Institute of High Energy Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (IHEP, CAS)

Electroweak Precision measurements and $\sin^2\theta^f_{eff}$

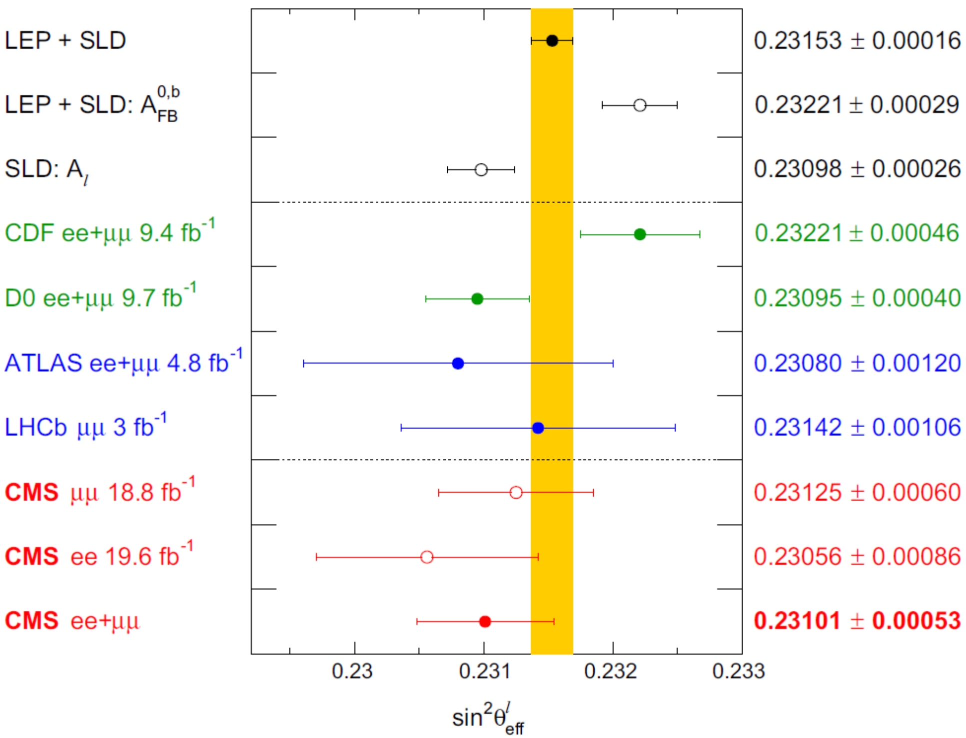
- Key parameter in electroweak sector:
  - α, G_μ, M_Z, M_W, $\sin^2\theta_W$
- Effective weak mixing angle:
  - $\sin^2\theta^f_{eff} = \left(1 - m_W^2/m_Z^2\right) * (1 + \Delta\kappa)$
  - $\Delta\kappa$ absorb higher order corrections

Physical constants	Experimental uncertainty (relative)
Fermi Constant	10-7
Mass of Z	10-5
Mass of W	10-4
Effective Weak mixing angle	10-3



$\sin^2\theta^f_{eff}$ measurement at lepton/hadron collider

- LEP&SLAC (precision~0.1%)
  - LEP: 0.23188 ± 0.00021
  - SLAC: 0.23098 ± 0.00026
  - Statistical dominant
- Tevatron
  - 0.23148 ± 0.00033 (DØ+CDF)
  - Statistic & PDF dominant
- LHC
  - PDF, QCD & systematic dominant
  - Aiming for ~0.00010 in the future



Tevatron:

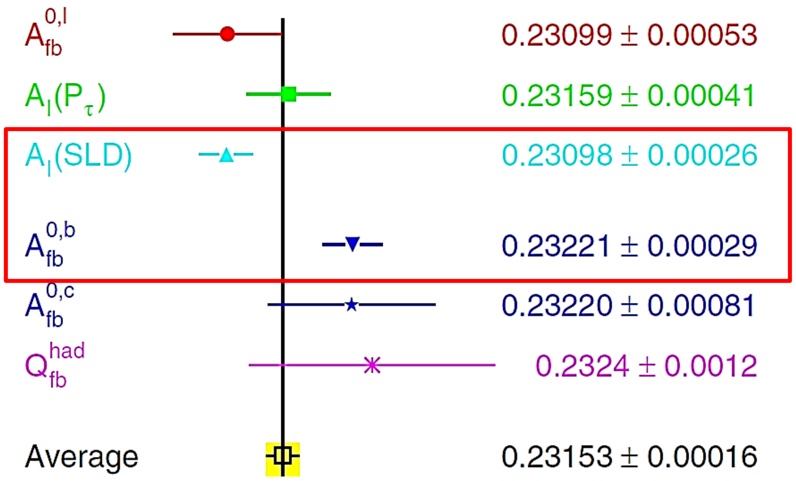
$$\sin^2\theta^l_{eff} = 0.23148 \pm 0.00027(stat.) \pm 0.00005(syst.) \pm 0.00018(PDF)$$

CMS 8TeV:

$$\sin^2\theta^l_{eff} = 0.23101 \pm 0.00036(stat.) \pm 0.00018(syst.) \pm 0.00016(theo.) \pm 0.00031(PDF)$$

measurement of $\sin^2\theta^f_{eff}$ in the future

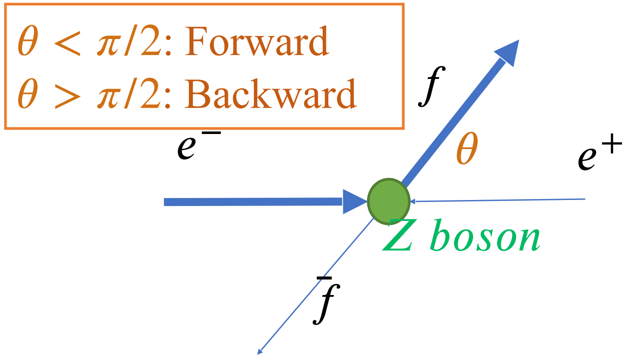
- Measurement before Higgs discovery
  - world average under SM assumption
  - ~0.1% precision good enough for Higgs mass prediction
- Measurement in the future
  - Global test of SM & search for new physics.
  - From O(0.1%) to O(0.01%), comparable to current theoretical calculation.
  - Direct comparison between different progresses (leptons, light quarks, heavy quarks ...)
  - Next 10~15 years: LHC, $\Delta\sin^2\theta^l_{eff}$~0.00010. Limited by PDF, QCD and experimental systematics.



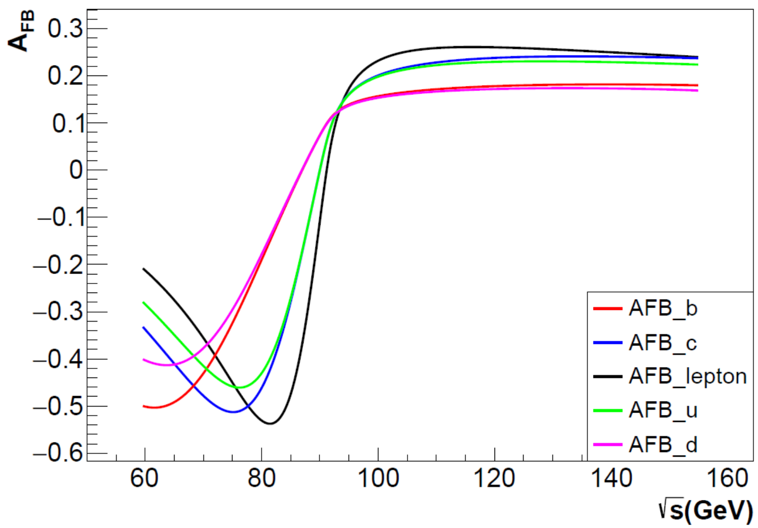
Experimental uncertainty	Theoretical calc. error
~0.00030	~0.00005

$\sin^2\theta^f_{eff}$ measurement at the CEPC

- $A_{FB} = \frac{N_F - N_B}{N_F + N_B} = A_{FB}(\sin^2\theta_{eff})$

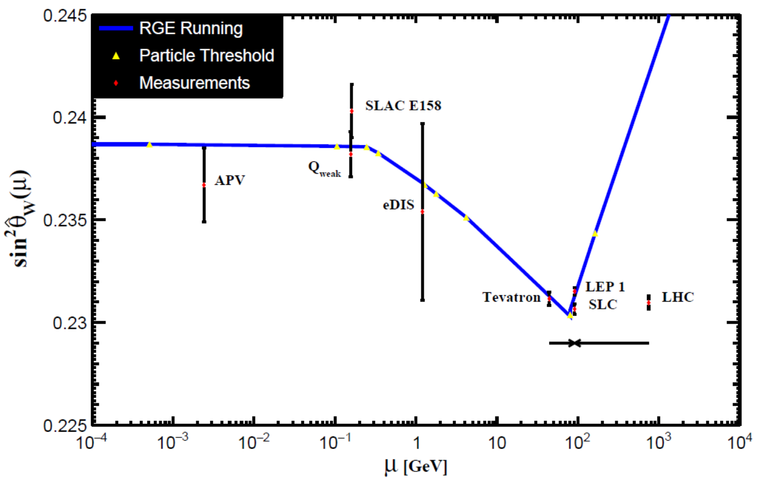


- High luminosity at the CEPC
  - CEPC: 600 billion Z in 2 years (Z period)
- Low systematics



$\sin^2\theta^f_{eff}$ measurement at the CEPC

- High precision measurement
  - Final precision expected to be $\Delta\sin^2\theta_{eff} \sim 0.00001$
- Independent measurement via different final states:
  - Each lepton channel, b, c, u+d (light)
- Running weak mixing angle with energy scale($\sin^2\theta_w(\mu)$)
  - Make measurement at energy scale higher than Z pole for the first time.



NOTE: this is $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme defined weak mixing angle.

Estimation on experimental sensitivity

$$S^{phy} = \frac{\partial A_{FB}^{phy}}{\partial \sin^2\theta_{eff}}$$

$$sensitivity: S = S^{phy} * Det$$

$$Det = \frac{1}{1-2f} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{\epsilon_{tagging}}}$$

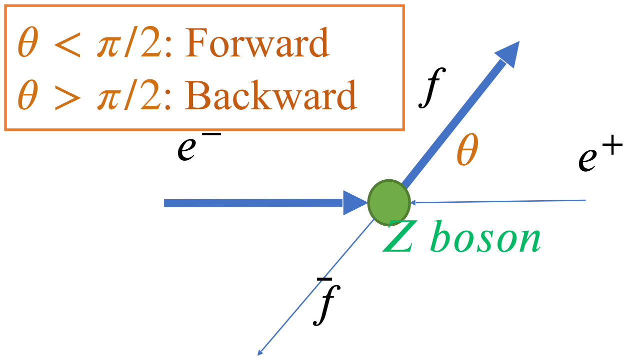
- $\epsilon_{tagging}$: overall efficiency of events observation
- f: charge mis-identification probability

Lepton	Quarks
ε~100% f~0	tagging power: $\epsilon \times (1-2f)^2$ =0.138 (for b quarks) =0.283 (for c quarks)

Estimation on experimental systematics

- Systematics from efficiency determination:
  - Cancelled out in the ratio-type definition of AFB, no propagation
- Systematics from charge mis-ID estimation:
  - Can be precisely measured from data-driven method
- Systematics can be well controlled at 0.00001 level

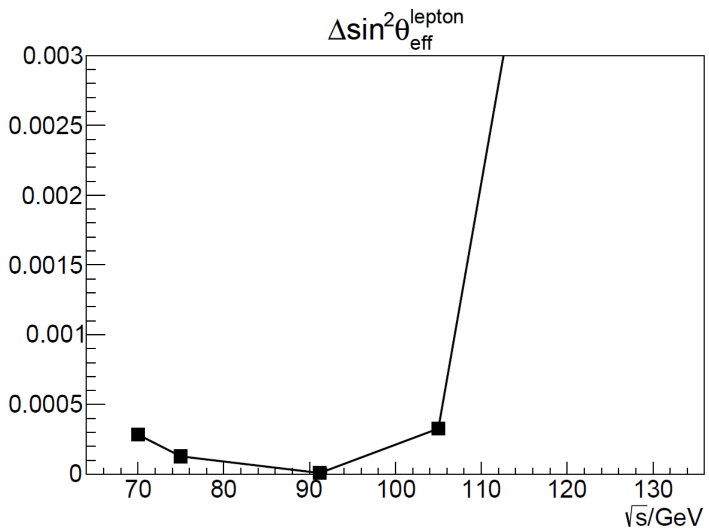
$$A_{FB} = \frac{N_F - N_B}{N_F + N_B}$$



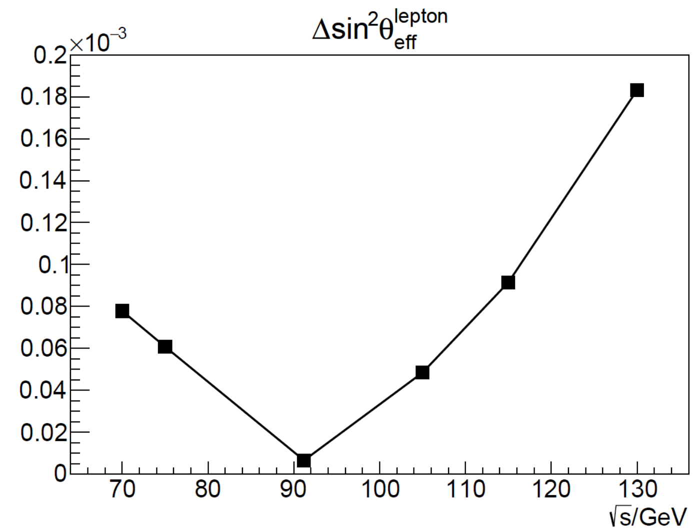
Results: A_{FB} measurement

Consider 1 month statistics at each energy point ($\sim 6e11/24$ Z $events$ at Z pole)

Only statistical uncertainty considered



lepton final state
$(ee + \mu\mu + \tau\tau)$



b quark final state

Energy scale	70 GeV	75 GeV	91.19 GeV	105 GeV	115 GeV	130 GeV
from lepton final state	0.00028	0.00013	0.00001	0.00033	0.00385	0.00766
from b quark final state	0.00008	0.00006	<0.00001	0.00005	0.00009	0.00018

Summary

- Estimation on effective weak mixing angle according to 1 month data collection

Overall precision at Z pole	Precision in lepton/quark comparison	Precision at off Z pole
$\Delta\sin^2\theta_{eff} \sim 0.00001$	$\Delta\sin^2\theta_{eff} \sim 0.00001$	$\Delta\sin^2\theta_{eff} \sim 0.00010$

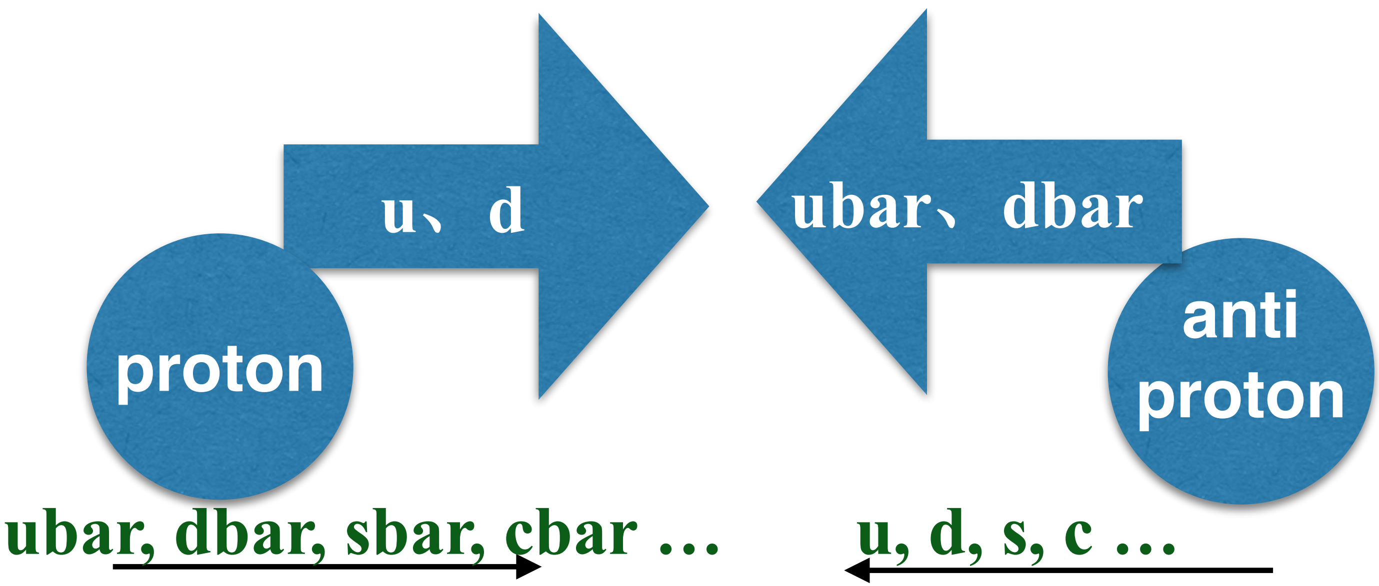
- CEPC features
  - Large statistics
  - Low systematics

Additional discussion: EW, PDF and QCD

- Why we need EW precision measurement at CEPC?

  It is an PDF-QCD independent determination on EW

  At the LHC, EW, PDF and QCD are strongly correlated



Additional discussion: EW, PDF and QCD

- Measurement of sin2thetaW at the LHC

  statistical unc.: ~0.00030, <0.00010 in the future

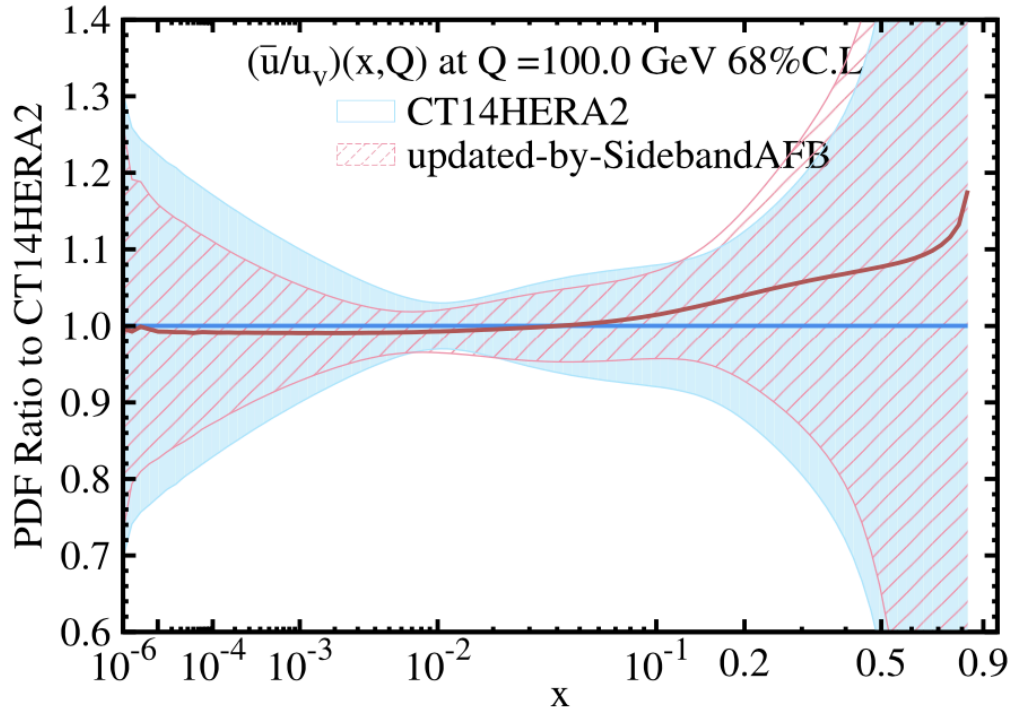
  PDF unc.: ~0.00030

  QCD unc.: ~0.00010

- Using AFB as PDF and non-perturbative QCD constraints:

  provide unique information for q/qbar relative difference

  dominant unc.: independent measurement of sin2thetaW



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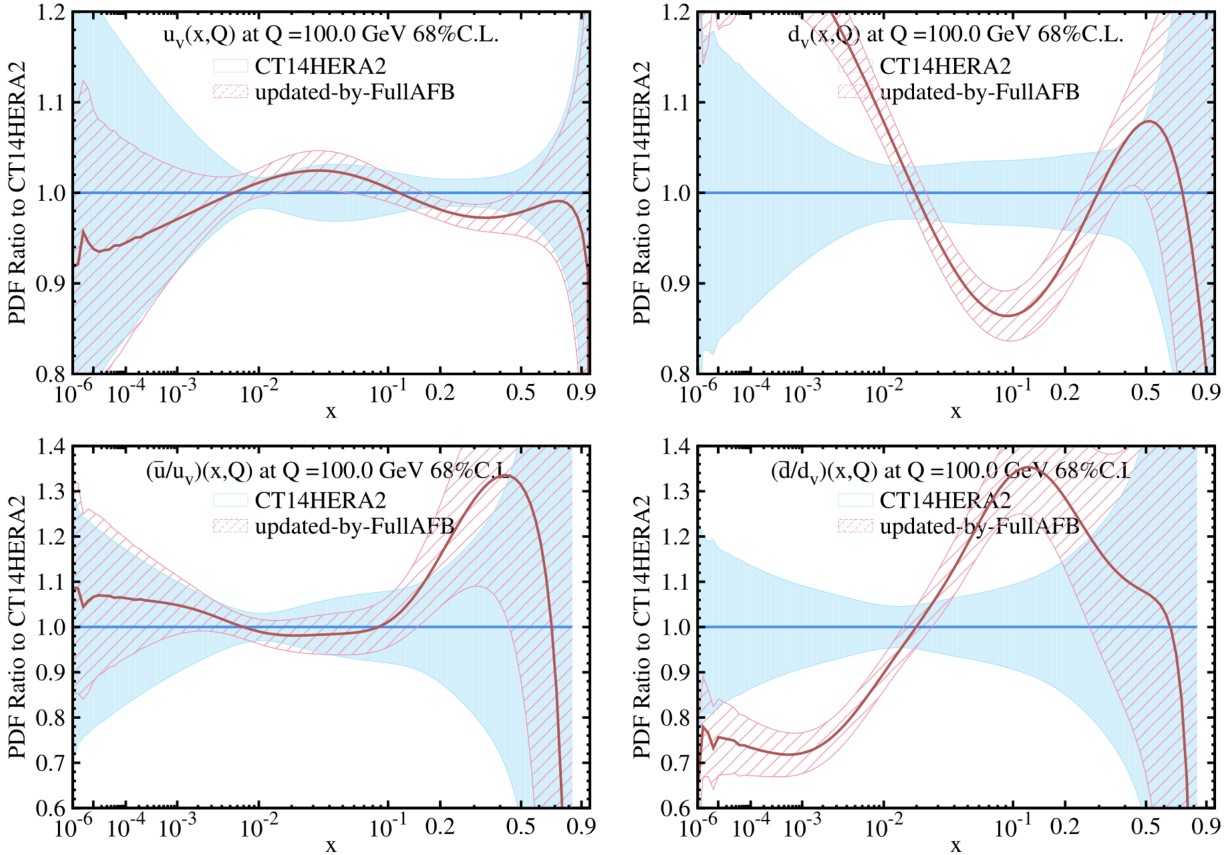

Updating on the PDFs when introducing an LHC-measured AFB (pseudo-data) with sin2thetaW varied according to its experimental precision (from LEP or Tevatron)

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Additional discussion: EW, PDF and QCD

- Constraining on PDF (especially at high-Q scale) needs independent EW precision measurements as input

- Dealing with PDF-EW correlation in the PDF global fitting:

  very difficult to consistently analysis for all data results used in PDF

- Developing combined strategy of PDF-EW combined fitting

  could be an alternative method

  difficult as well to construct analytical relationship between PDF and experimental observable

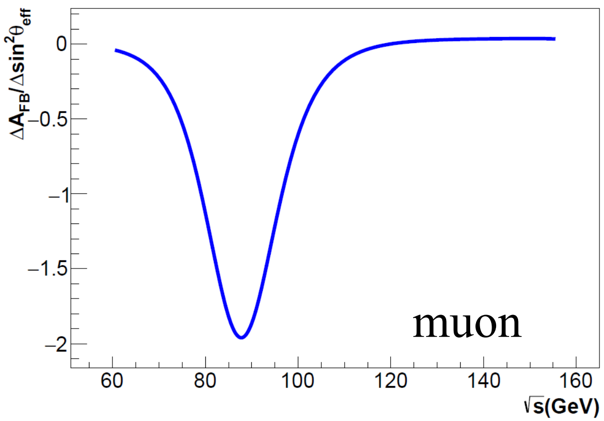
- CEPC independent measurement: the ideal way to probe this

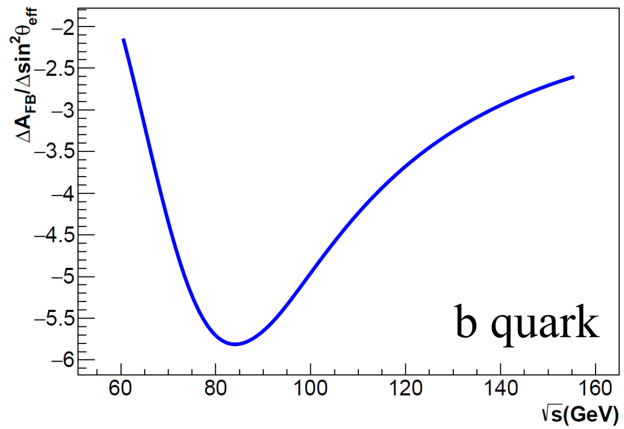
Thanks

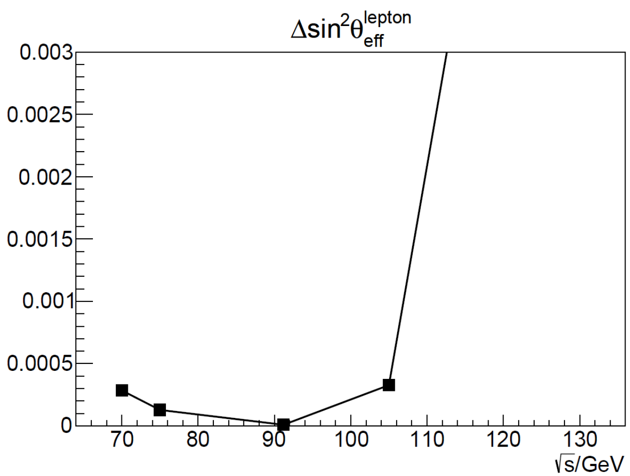
Backups

Sensitivity of AFB to $\sin^2\theta_{eff}$

$$sensitivity = S_{phy} := \frac{\Delta A_{FB}}{\Delta \sin^2\theta_{eff}}$$

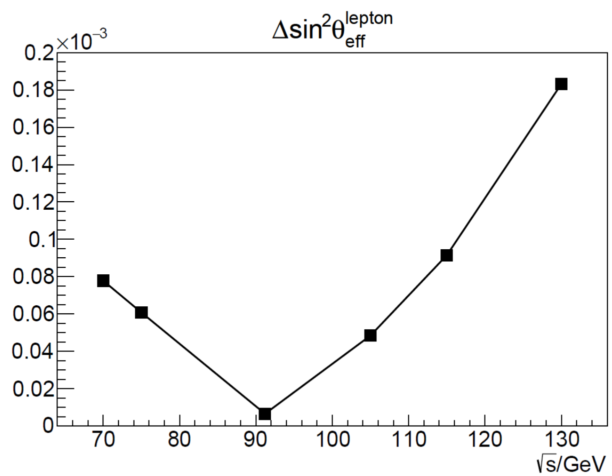






lepton final state

$(ee + \mu\mu + \tau\tau)$



b quark final state

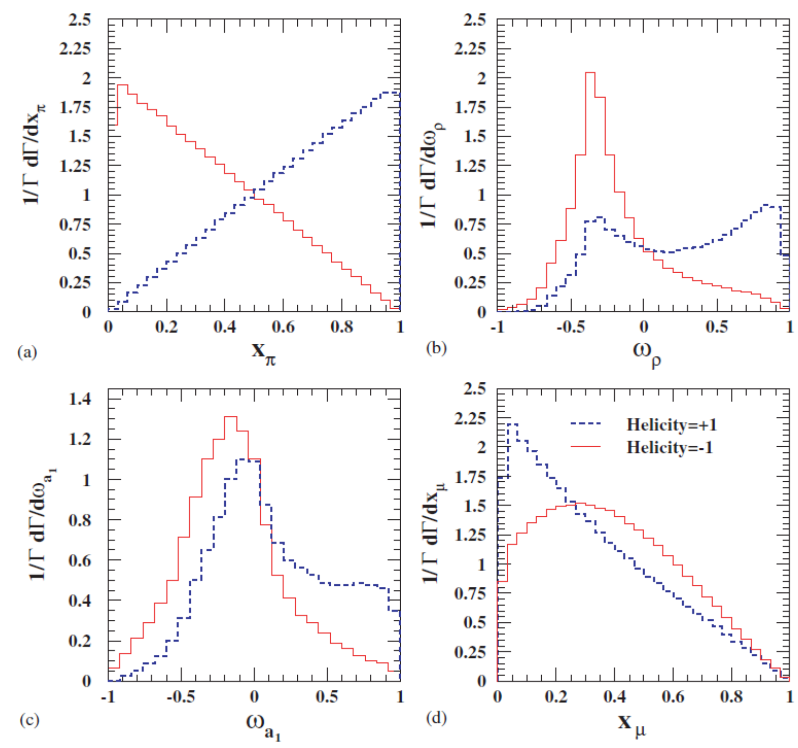
A_{FB}^{b}:

Sensitive to $\sin^2\theta_{eff}$ at Z pole and off Z pole

Measurement for Tau: polarization $P_\tau := \frac{\sigma^+ - \sigma^-}{\sigma^+ + \sigma^-}$

- Tau polarization method
  - Extract weak mixing angle from polarization asymmetry
  - Tau is the only lepton that can measure the polarization

- Theory of the measurement
  - For different tau decay mode, define a kinematic variable ω.
  - Fit spectrum to get P_τ.
  - $P_\tau = P_\tau(\cos\theta) = P_\tau(\sin^2\theta_{eff}, \cos\theta)$ (θ is the scattering angle of tau)

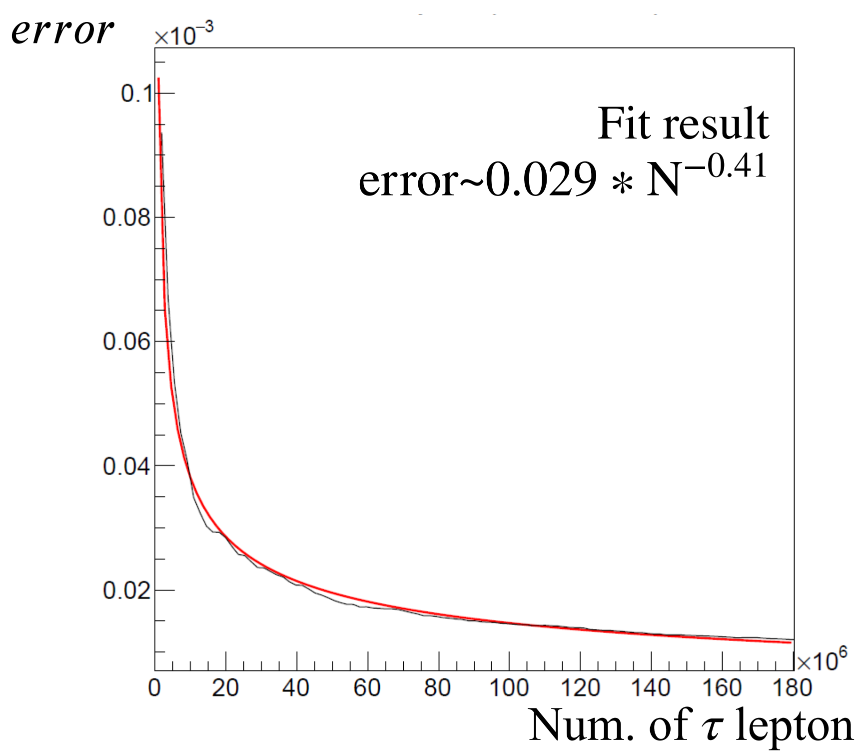


Results: P_τ measurement

- One month's statistics at Z pole

  (3e11/24 Z boson)

  - Statistical error $\sim\ 0.5 * 0.01\%$



- Systematical error needs to be estimated in the future.