



Measurement of the forward-backward charge asymmetry (AFB) at hadron colliders in the future

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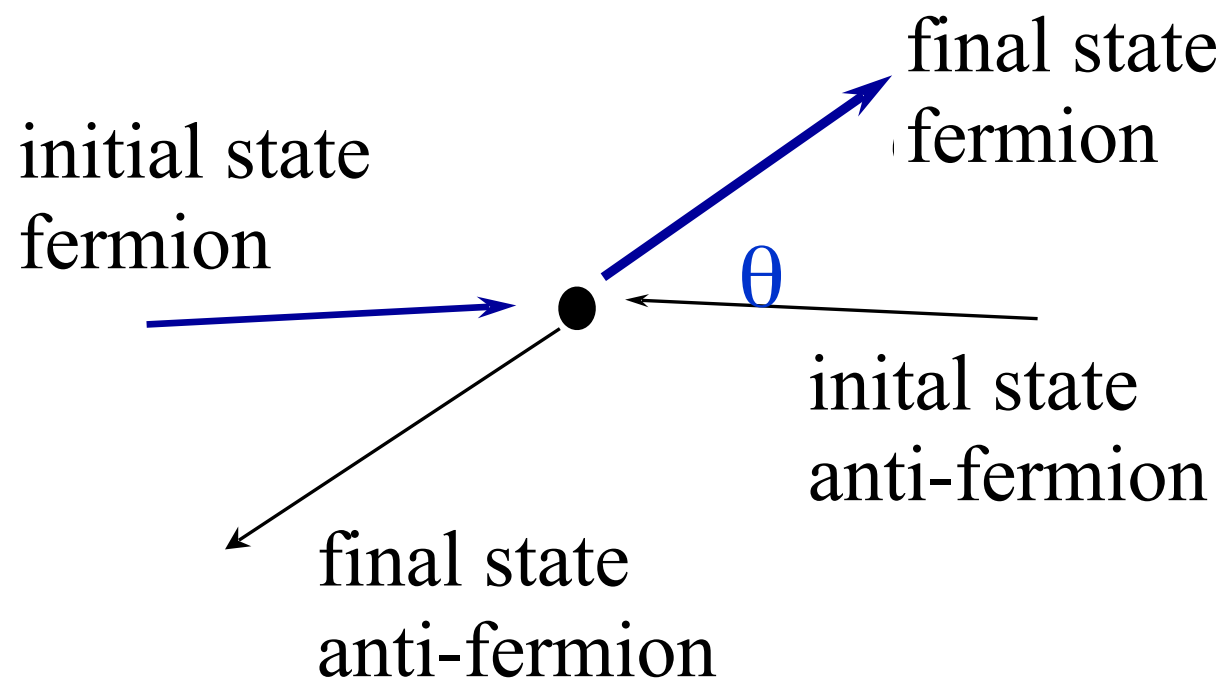
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Forward-Backward Asymmetry at hadron colliders

Asymmetry at Z pole

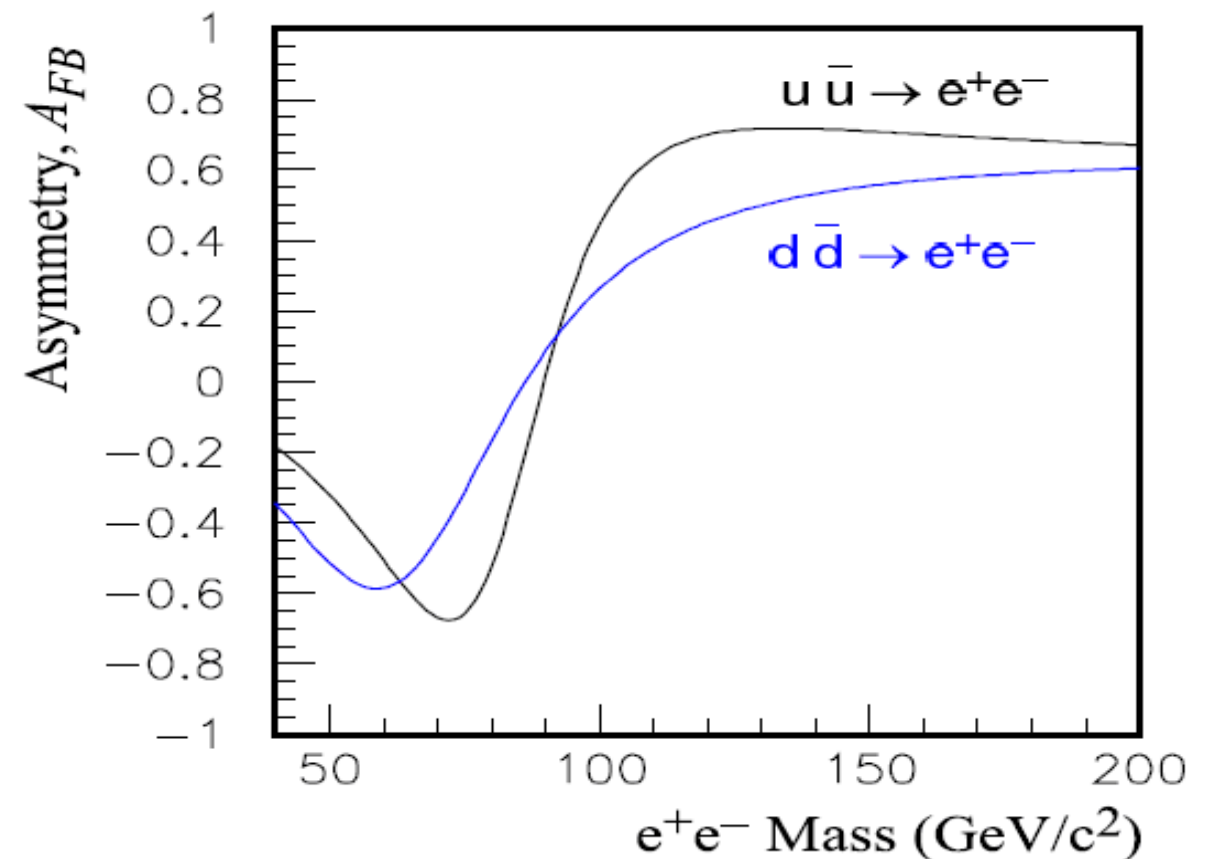
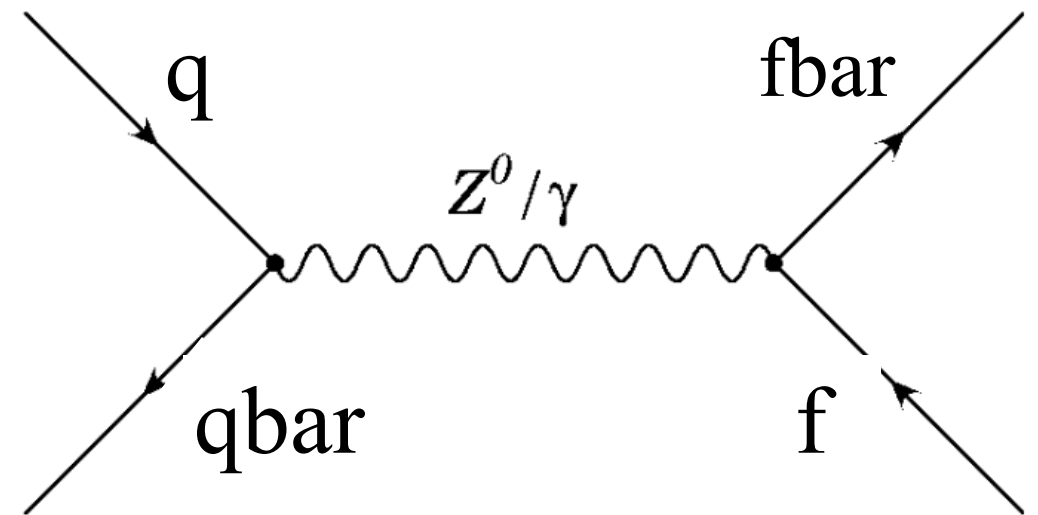
- Forward-Backward Asymmetry (A_{FB})
- A function of invariant mass



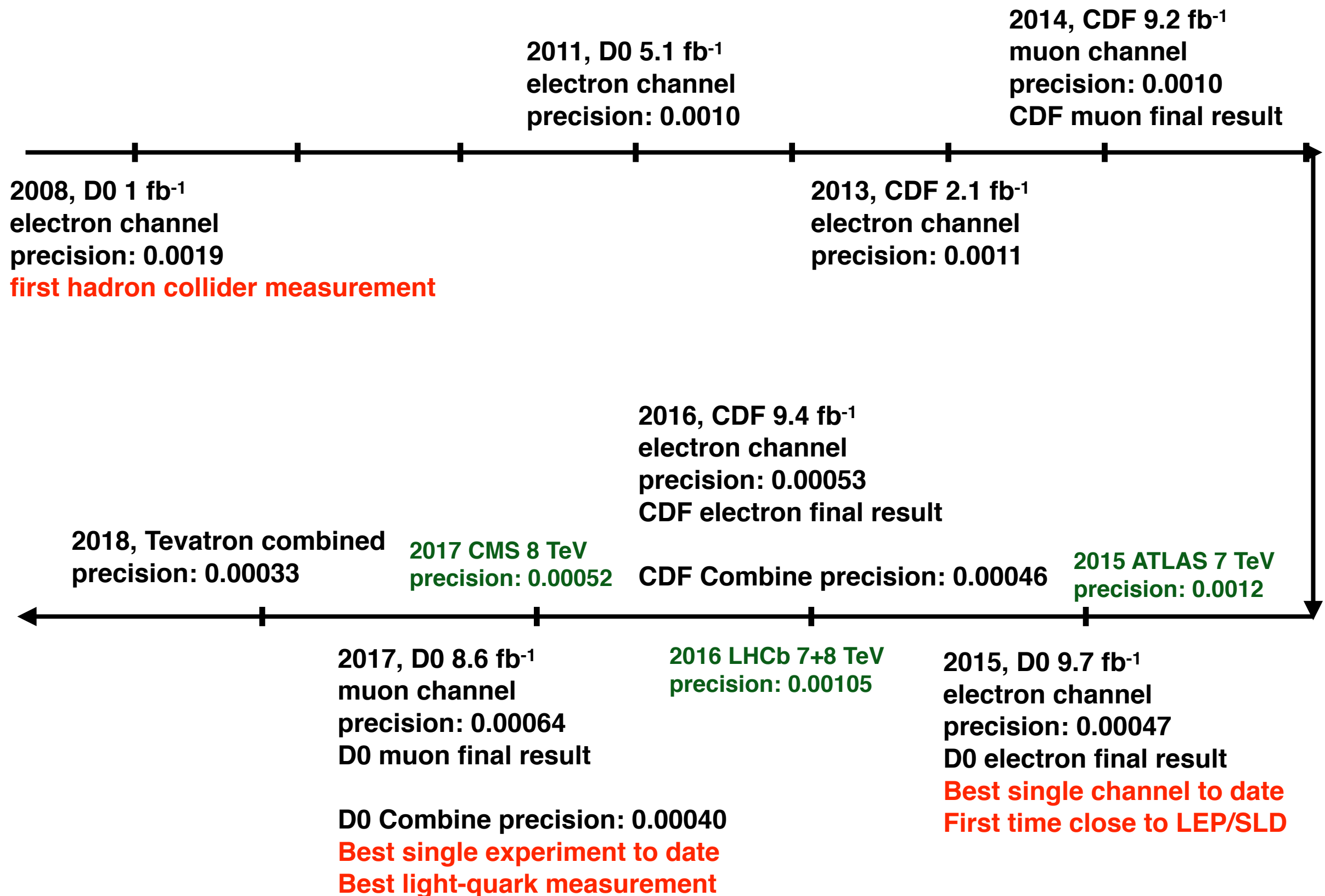
$\cos\theta > 0$, forward

$\cos\theta < 0$, backward

$$A_{FB} = \frac{\sigma_F - \sigma_B}{\sigma_F + \sigma_B} = A_{FB}(\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^f)$$



AFB: determination on $\sin^2\theta_w$



AFB: determination on $\sin^2\theta_w$

Uncertainty from LEP/SLC/Tevatron	0.00029 0.00026 0.00033
Uncertainty from LHC (full Run II)	Stat. <0.00020 PDF. >0.00020 Exp. Syst. ~0.00010
Uncertainty from LHC (>1000 fb ⁻¹)	Stat. <0.00010 PDF. >0.00020 (??) Exp. Syst. ~0.00010 (??)
Theoretical uncertainty from 2-loop correction	0.00005

AFB: determination on $\sin^2\theta_w$

Measurement at the LHC

- light-quark (ud) initial state / lepton final state
- Statistical uncertainty very small
- PDF uncertainty dominated (even if in the future it could be reduced)

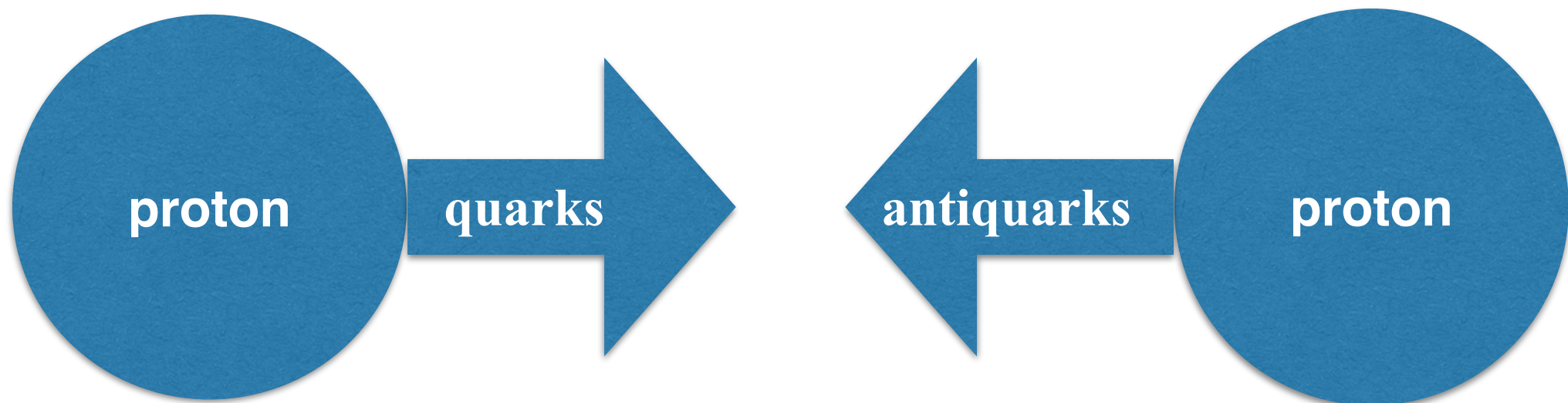
High precision measurement from single experiment more important than LHC combination

- Combination does not provide higher precision
- Various assumptions needed

AFB: dilution and proton structure

Forward-backward definition at the LHC

- Assume $q = Z$ boost direction (valence quark $E >$ sea quark E , statistically)
- Dilution: valence quark $E <$ sea quark E

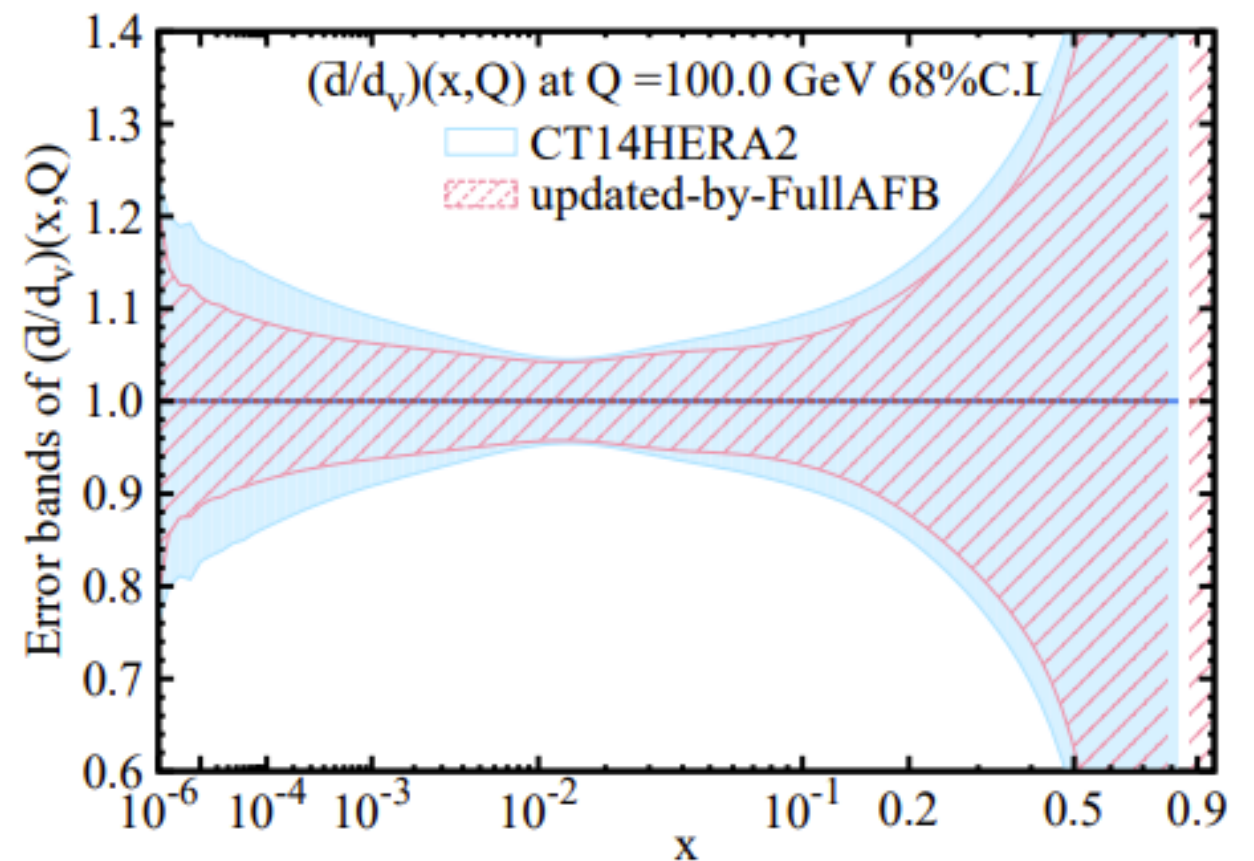
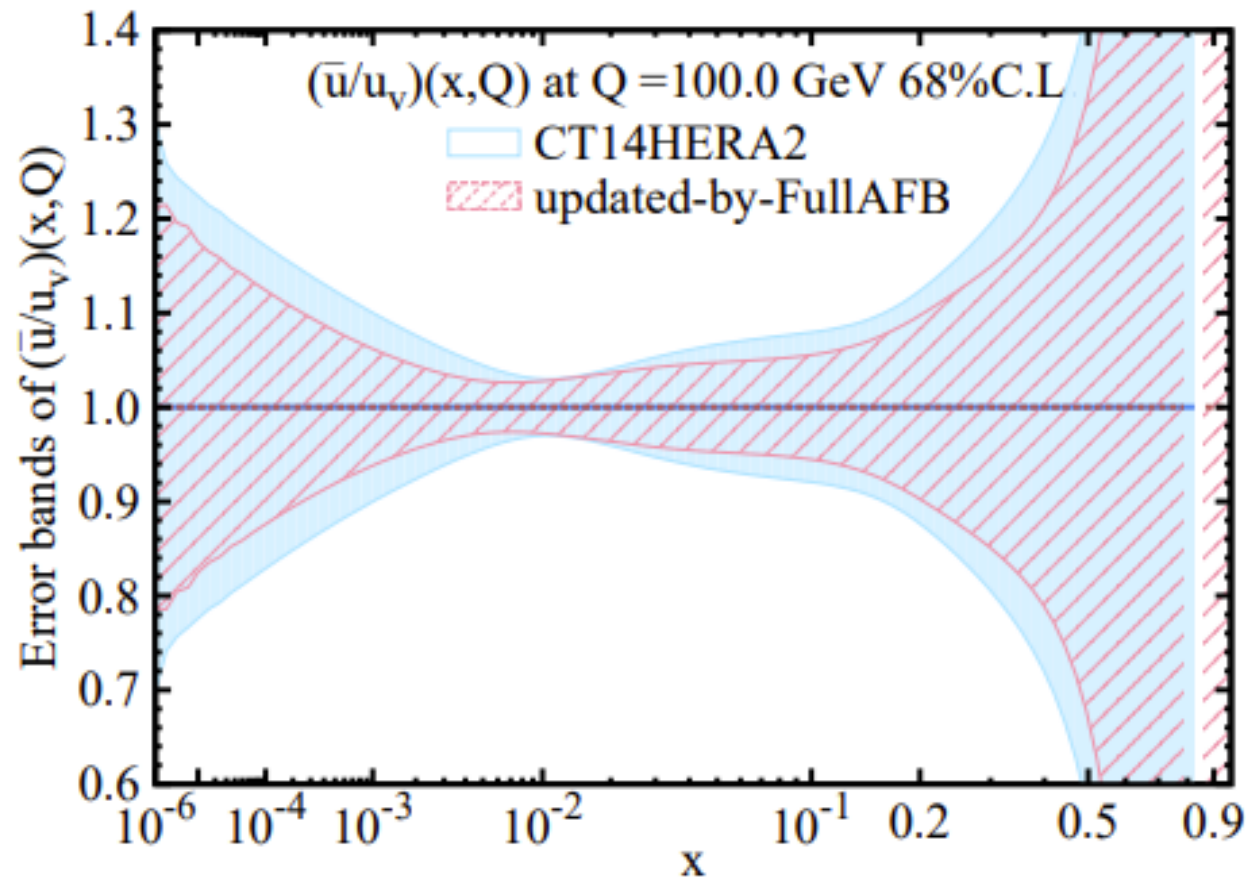


Unique proton structure information

- Relative difference between quark and antiquark at $Q=100$ GeV, $x=0.01\sim 0.001$
- Not directly covered by other experimental results

AFB: dilution and proton structure

Chinese Physics C 45, 053001 (2021)



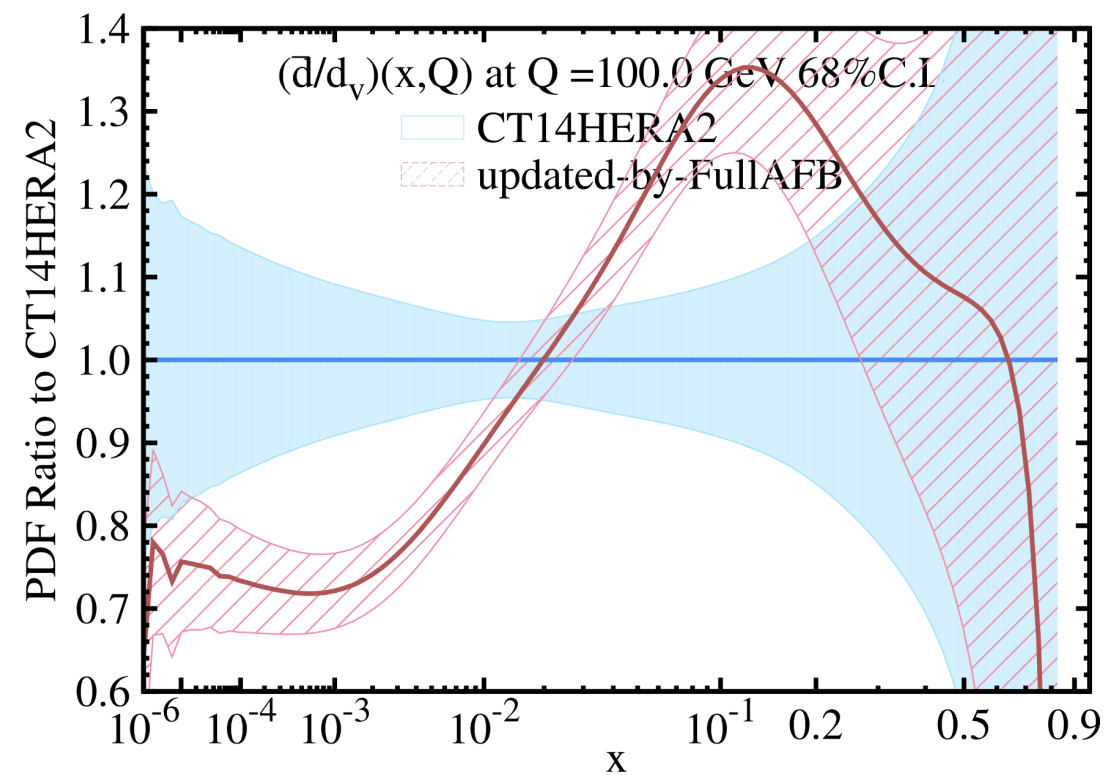
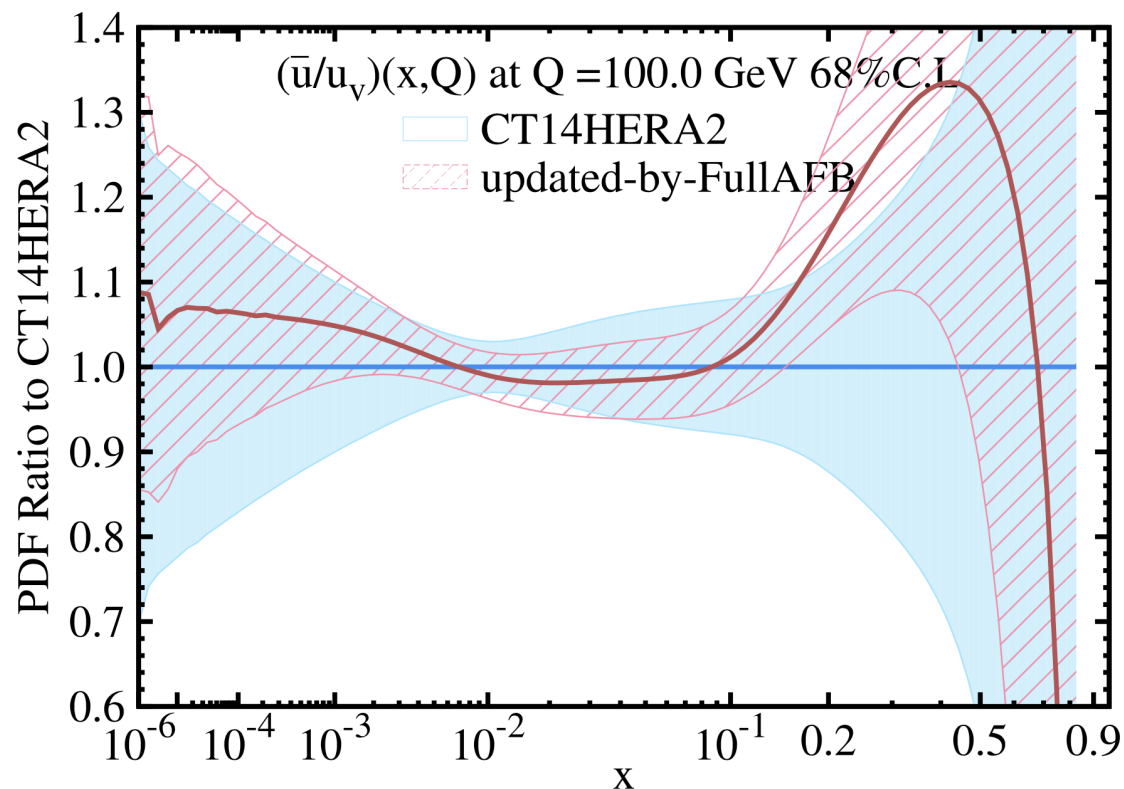
Using AFB in the PDF global fitting, corresponding to 130 fb^{-1} data collected by ATLAS or CMS (LHC Run 2)

AFB generated using ResBos+CT14HERA2

AFB: correlations between proton structure and $\sin^2\theta_w$

Correlations

- Observation on proton structure highly correlated with determination on $\sin^2\theta_w$
- Difficult to be considered in the PDF global fitting theory



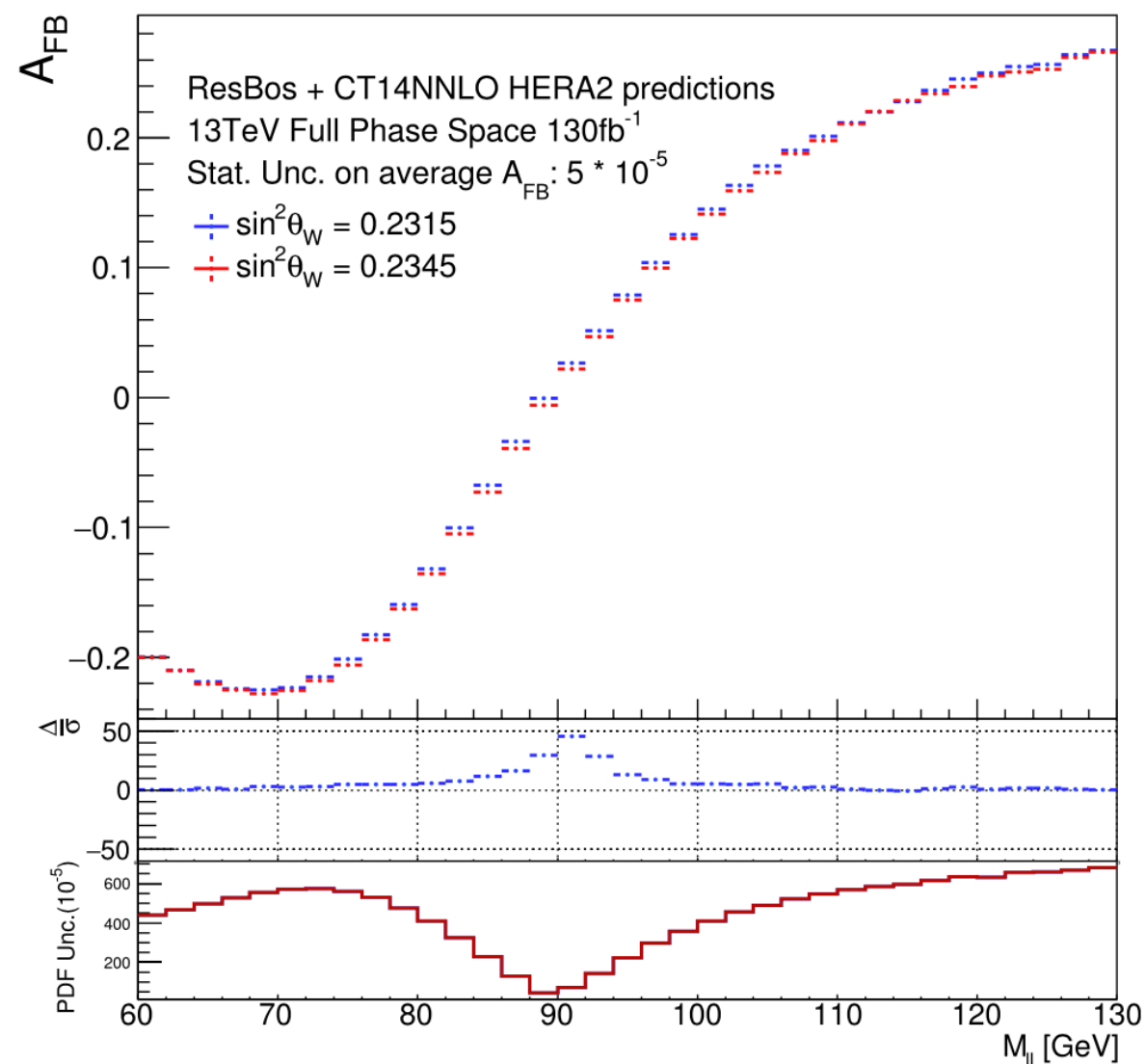
Using AFB in the PDF global fitting. The input AFB is generated with its $\sin^2\theta_w$ value different from the PDF global fitting theory (0.2315 vs 0.2324)

Reducing the correlation (1) sideband

Sideband region AFB

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- AFB-to- $\sin^2\theta_W$ sensitivity dominated by Z pole region
- AFB-to-dilution sensitivity dominated by sideband region
- Using sideband AFB in PDF global fitting would reduce the correlation

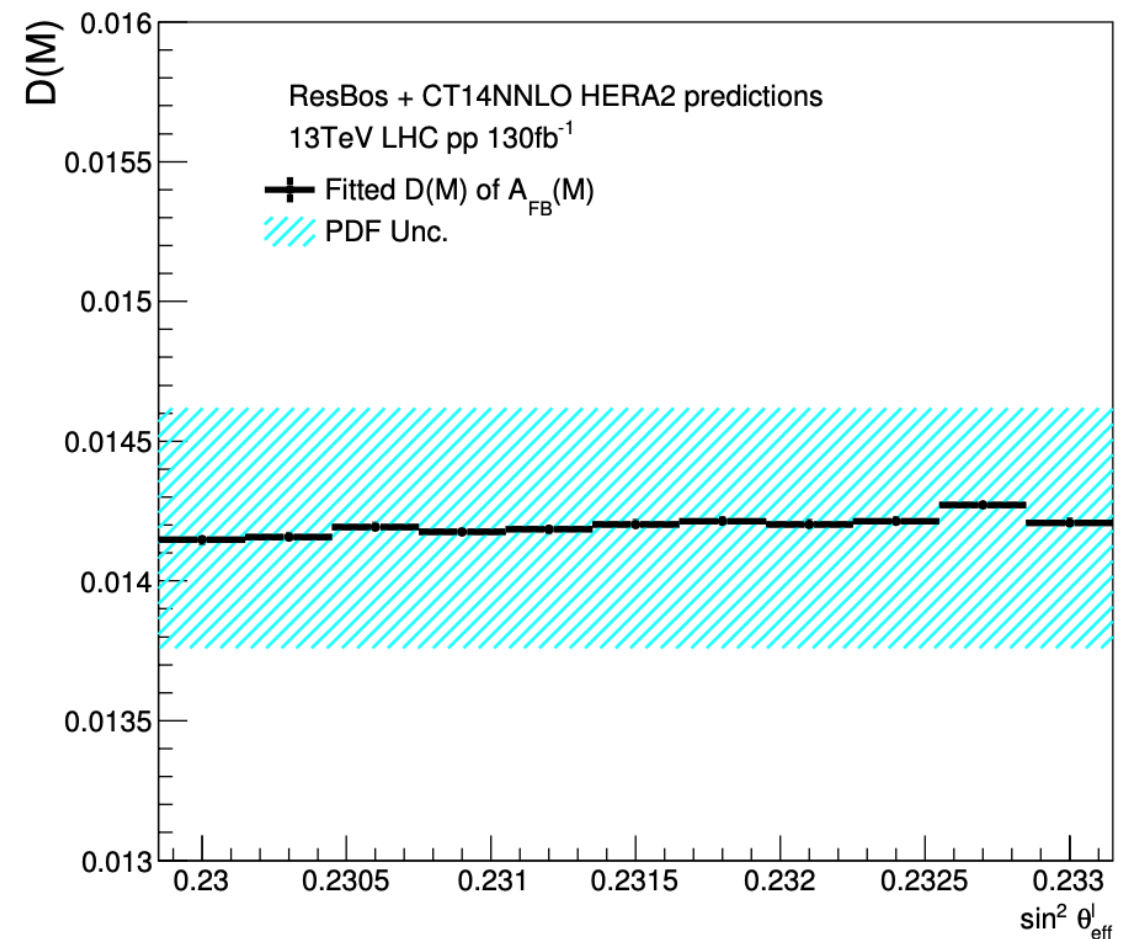
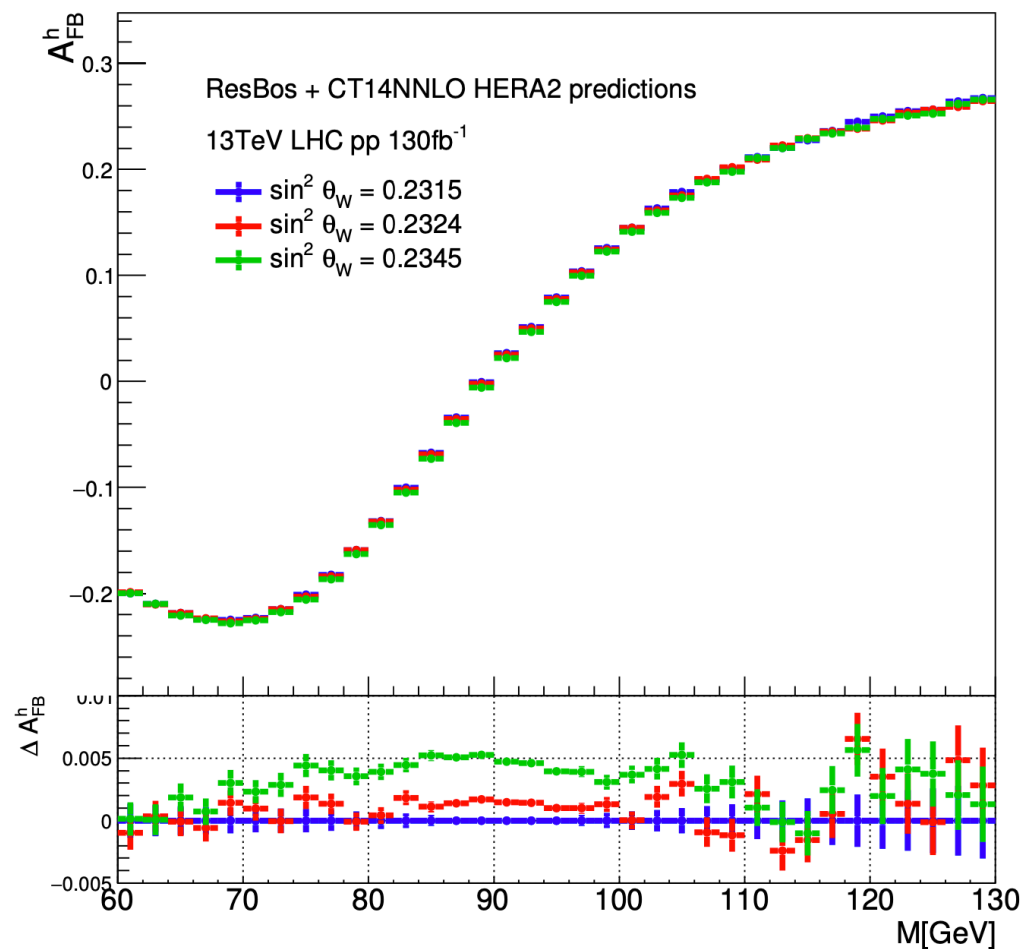


Reducing the correlation (2) gradient

arXiv: 2108.06550

Shape information of AFB vs M

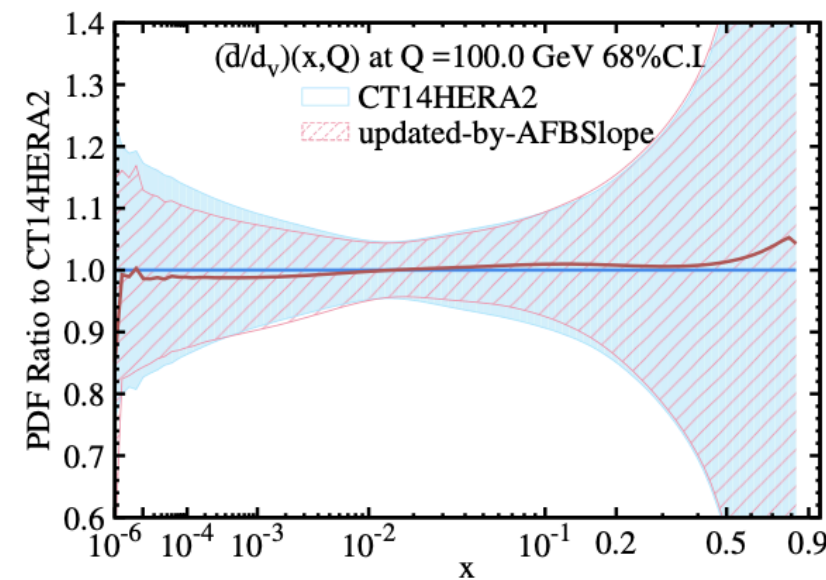
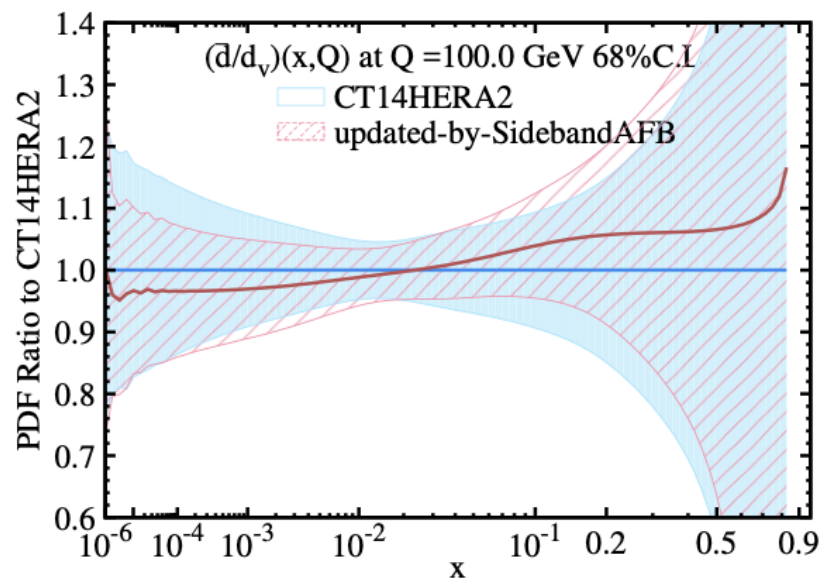
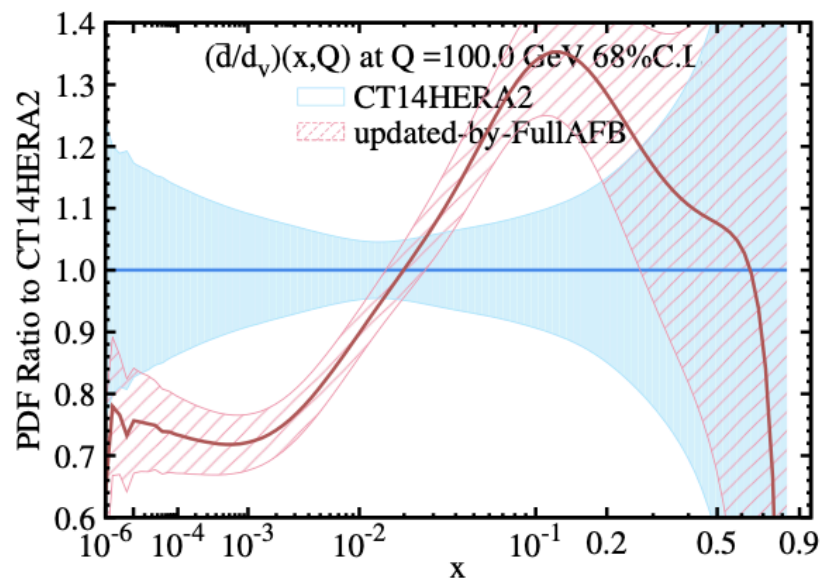
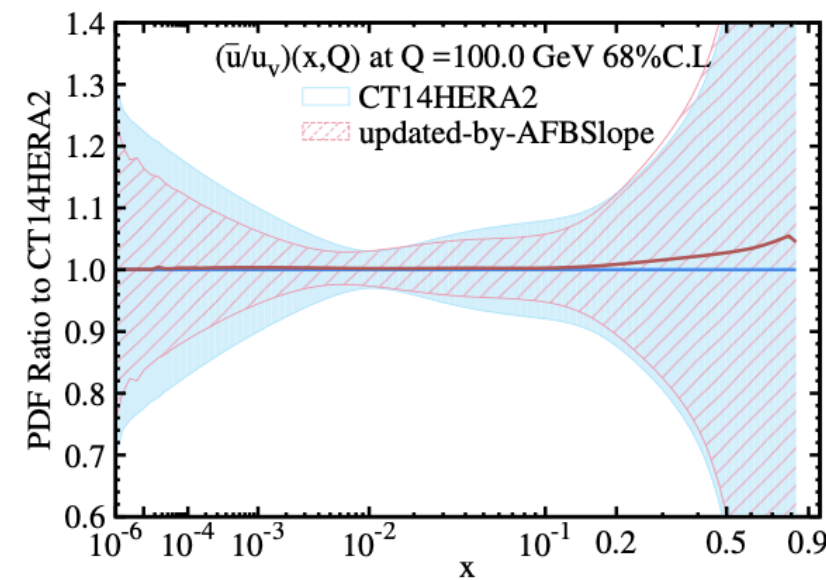
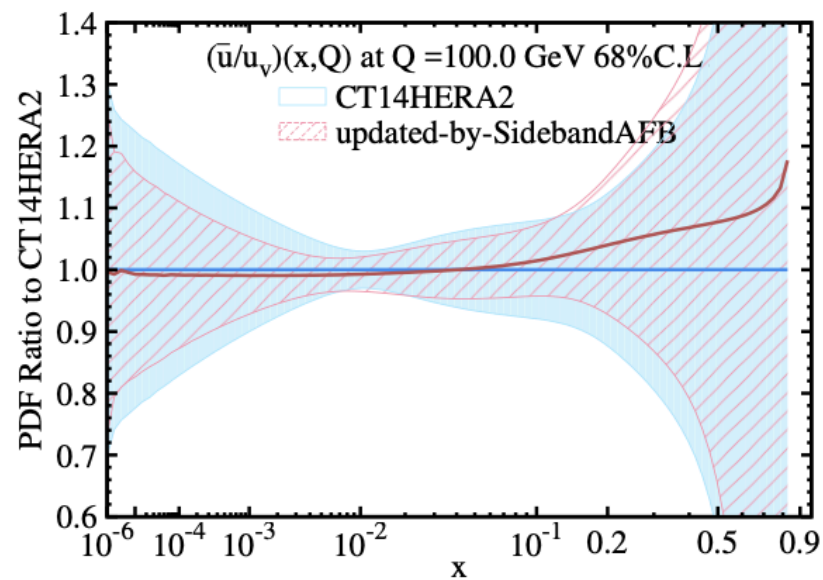
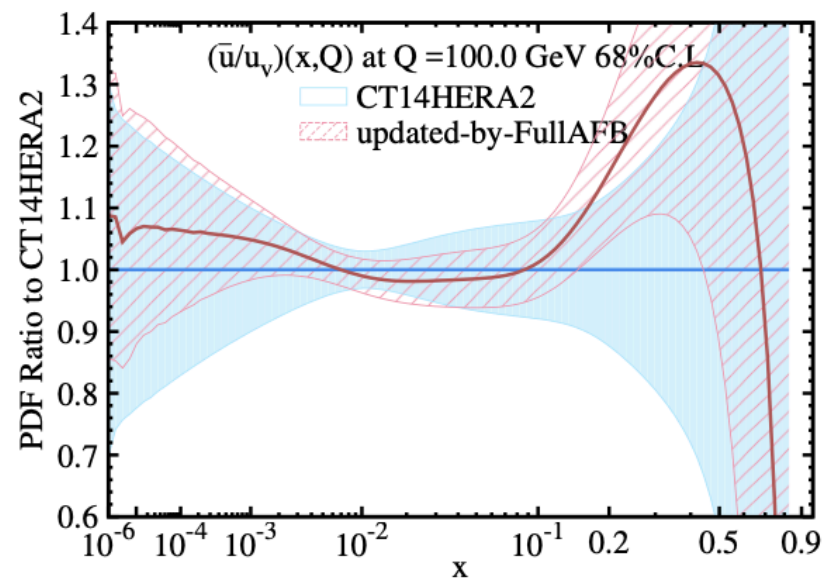
- $\sin^2\theta_W$ governs AFB vs M in the way as a global shift
- dilution governs AFB vs M in the way as a shape rotation
- using only the “shape” information of AFB would reduce the correlation



The slope of AFB vs M at Z pole (if treated as a linear type), as a function of $\sin^2\theta_W$

Reducing the correlation

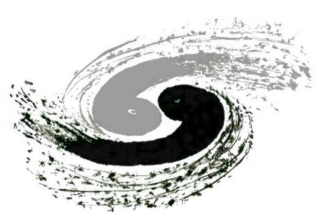
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and arXiv: 2108.06550



Full-AFB updating

Sideband AFB updating

AFB slope updating



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Measurement of the effective weak mixing angle at CEPC

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Precision determination on $\sin^2\theta_w$

Fundamental parameters in electroweak sector

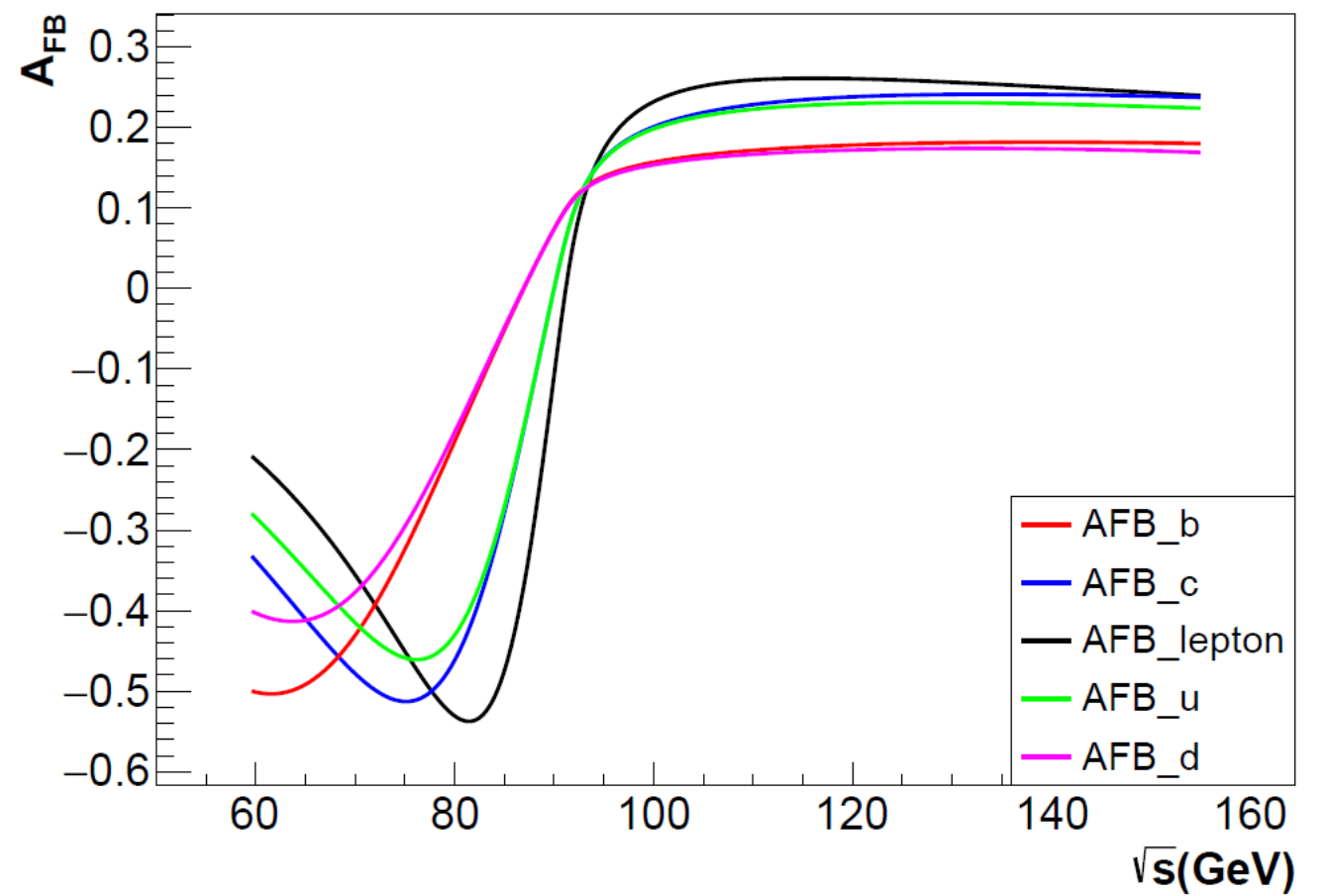
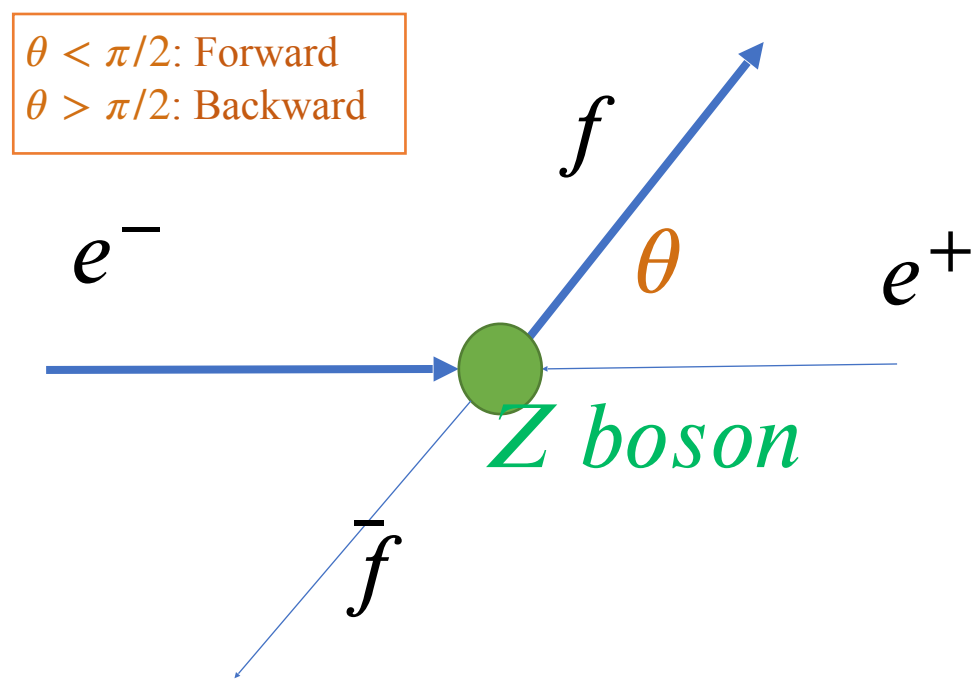
- α , G_μ , M_Z , M_W , $\sin^2\theta_w$

	Precision
Fine structure constant	$\sim 10^{-8}$
Fermi-constant	$\sim 10^{-5}$
M_Z	$\sim 10^{-5}$
M_W	close to 10^{-4}
$\sin^2\theta_w$	10^{-3}

Measurement at CEPC

High luminosity at the CEPC

- 600 billion Z events in a 2 years plan
- Low systematics



Measurement at CEPC

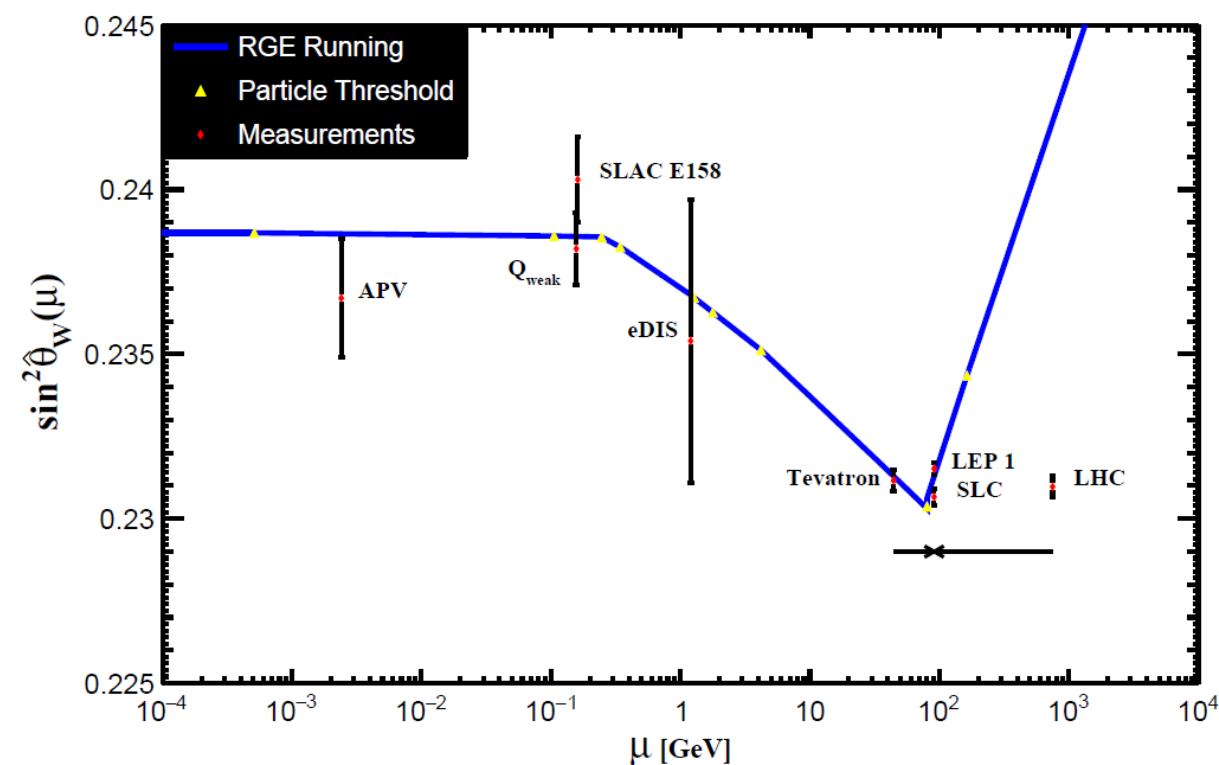
High precision determination

- Best precisions on $\sin^2\theta_W \sim 0.00001$

Independent measurements from lepton, light quarks and heavy quarks

- $ee, \mu\mu, \tau\tau, u/d$ light quark and b, c heavy quark final states

$\sin^2\theta_W$ determination as a function of energy



Low systematics

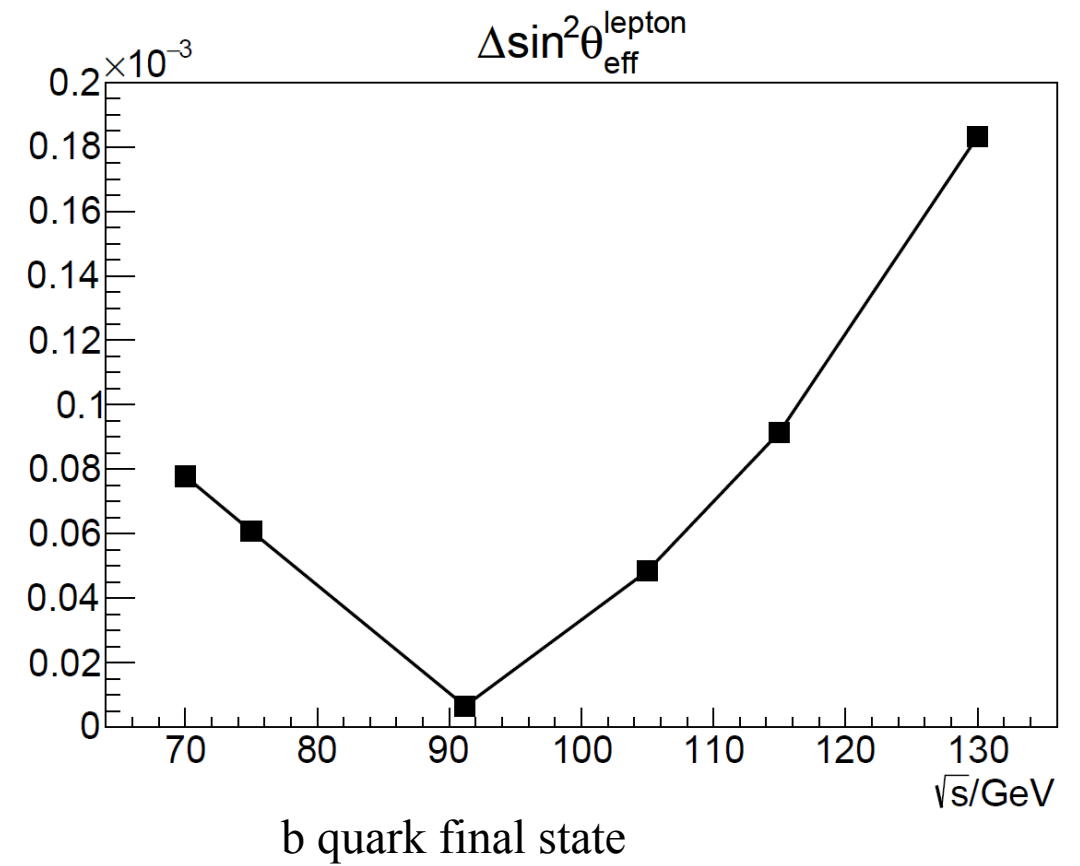
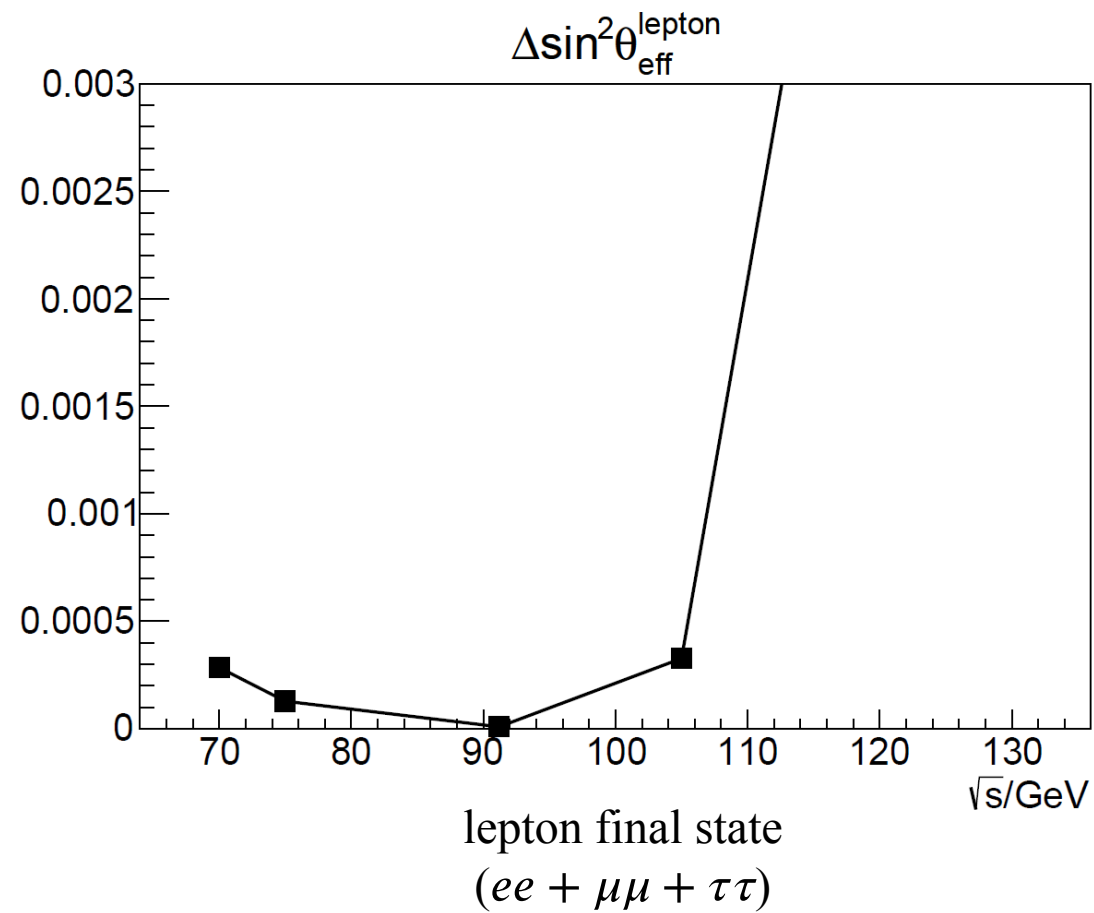
$$\frac{dA_{FB}^{obs}}{d\sin^2\theta_W} = \frac{1}{1-2f} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{\epsilon_{\text{tagging}}}} \cdot \frac{dA_{FB}}{d\sin^2\theta_W}$$

	Leptons	Quarks
tagging power = $\epsilon \times (1-2f)^2$	$\sim 100\%$	~ 0.138 (b quarks) ~ 0.283 (c quarks)

- **efficiency does not extrapolate as systematics, for it cancelled out in the AFB definition**
- **charge-misID probability can be precisely determined from data**
- **invariant mass is precisely controlled by the beam energy**

Results

Statistics of each measurement point correspond to 1 month data taken



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

Summary

High precision measurement at CEPC

- According to 1 month data taken

Best precision at Z pole	Precision in lepton/quark comparison at Z pole	Precision in energy running
0.00001	0.00001	~0.00010