

Measurements of A_q (A_b , A_c , A_s) at SLD

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Representing the SLD collaboration

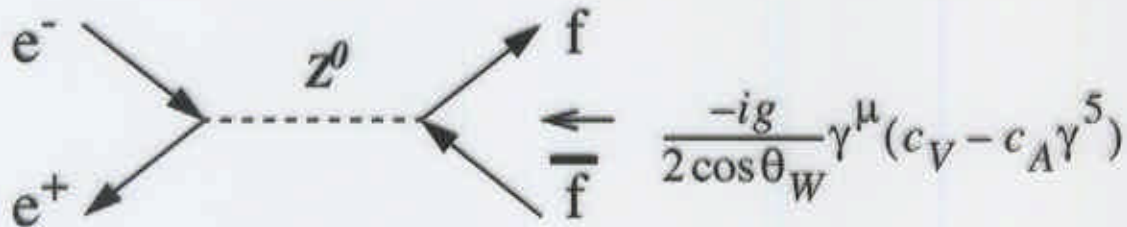
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1) Introduction

SLC : $E_{\text{CM}} = 91.2\text{GeV}$... on Z^0 pole

--> SLD can probe the couplings of Z^0 to fermions



Parity Violation parameter

$$A_f = \frac{2c_V^f c_A^f}{(c_V^f)^2 + (c_A^f)^2} = \frac{g_L^2 - g_R^2}{g_L^2 + g_R^2}$$

The measurement provides a sensitive test of SM

To measure A_f , using Forward-Backward Asymmetry

$$A_{FB}^f = \frac{\sigma^f(F) - \sigma^f(B)}{\sigma^f(F) + \sigma^f(B)} = A_e A_f \frac{2 \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta^2}$$

SLD can measure A_e by Left-Right Forward-Backward Asymmetry

$$\tilde{A}_{FB}^f = \frac{[\sigma_L^f(F) - \sigma_L^f(B)] - [\sigma_R^f(F) - \sigma_R^f(B)]}{[\sigma_L^f(F) + \sigma_L^f(B)] + [\sigma_R^f(F) + \sigma_R^f(B)]} = |P_e| A_f \frac{2 \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta^2}$$

SLD can measure A_f directly

SLD has statistical advantage of $(P_e / A_e)^2 \sim 25$

Unique Features of the SLD/SLC

Polarized electron beam

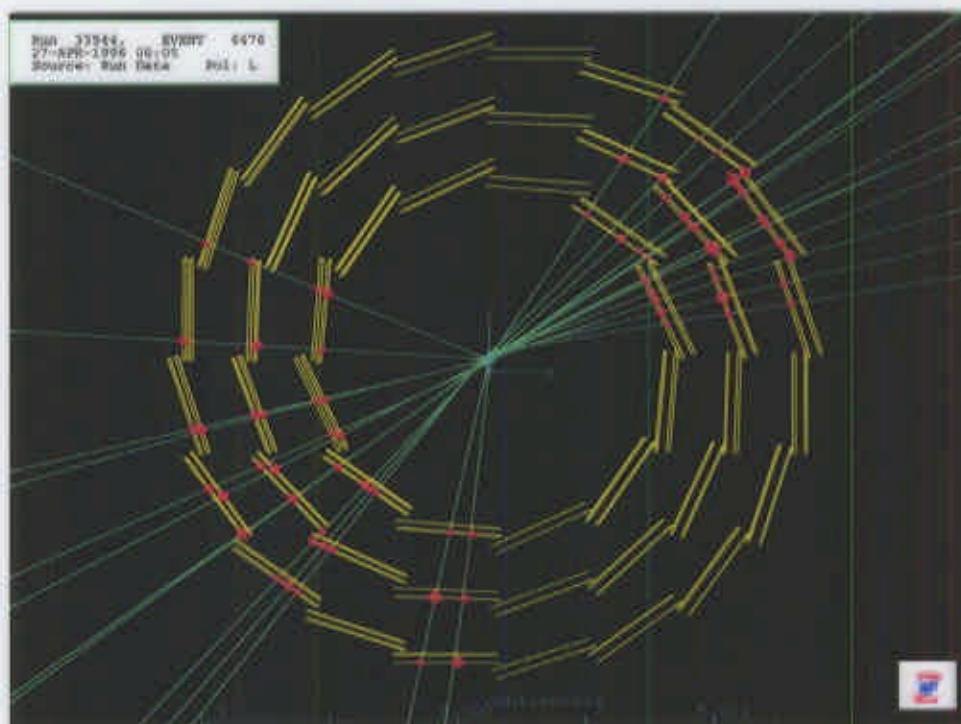
~63% in 1993, ~75% in 1994-98

Small and stable SLC beam spot

Primary vertex resolution $\sigma(r\phi) = 4\mu\text{m}$

High resolution CCD Vertex Detector (VXD3)

Impact parameter resolution of $7.8\mu\text{m}$ ($r\phi$), $9.7\mu\text{m}$ (rz)



Excellent particle ID with the CRID

Kaon ID 0.3 GeV - 35GeV

2) A_b measurements

2-1) A_b with Vertex charge

b-quark tag: **Mass-tag** quark-sign: **Vertex charge**

1. Improve b-tagging with Neural Nets

Use Neural Nets for BG rejection and track association

ϵ_b : 50% --> 57%, Π_b 98% (for hemisphere)

For $Q_{VTX} \neq 0$ **Analyzing Power (A.P.) = 0.50 --> 0.58**

2. Improve Q separation with VXD-only tracking

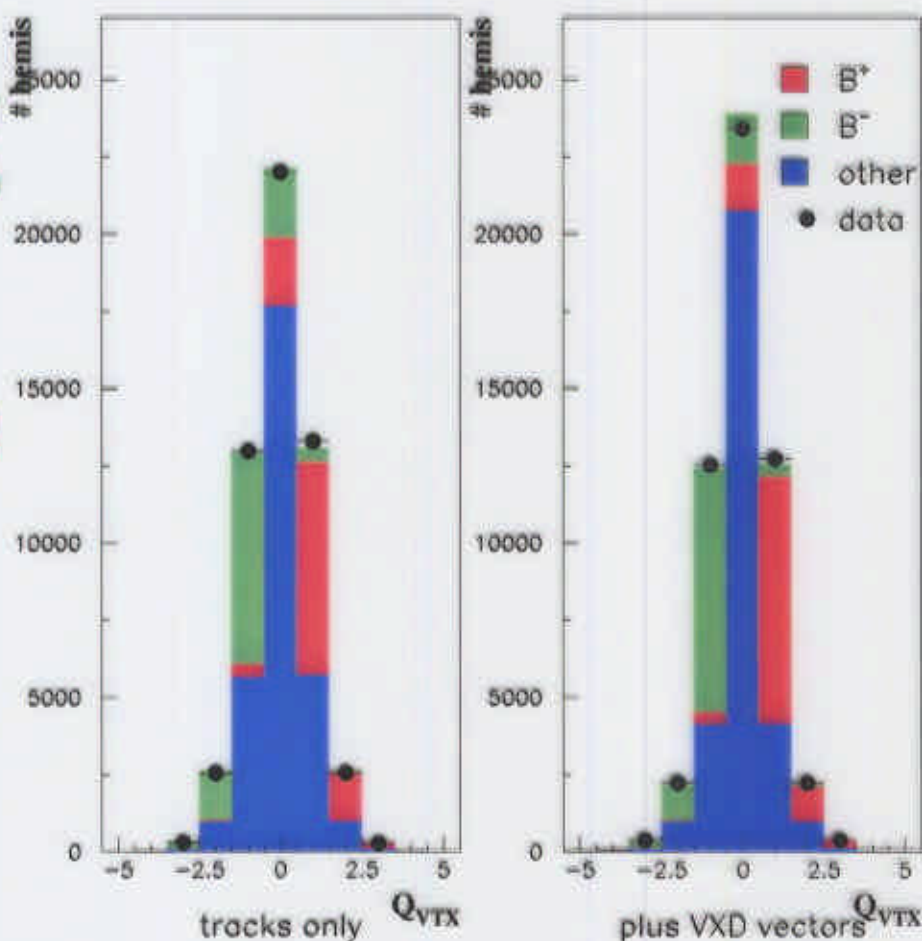
Q right probability

75% --> 83%

For $Q_{VTX} \neq 0$

A.P. = 0.58 --> 0.64

$$\left(AP \equiv \frac{N_{correct} - N_{wrong}}{N_{correct} + N_{wrong}} \right)$$



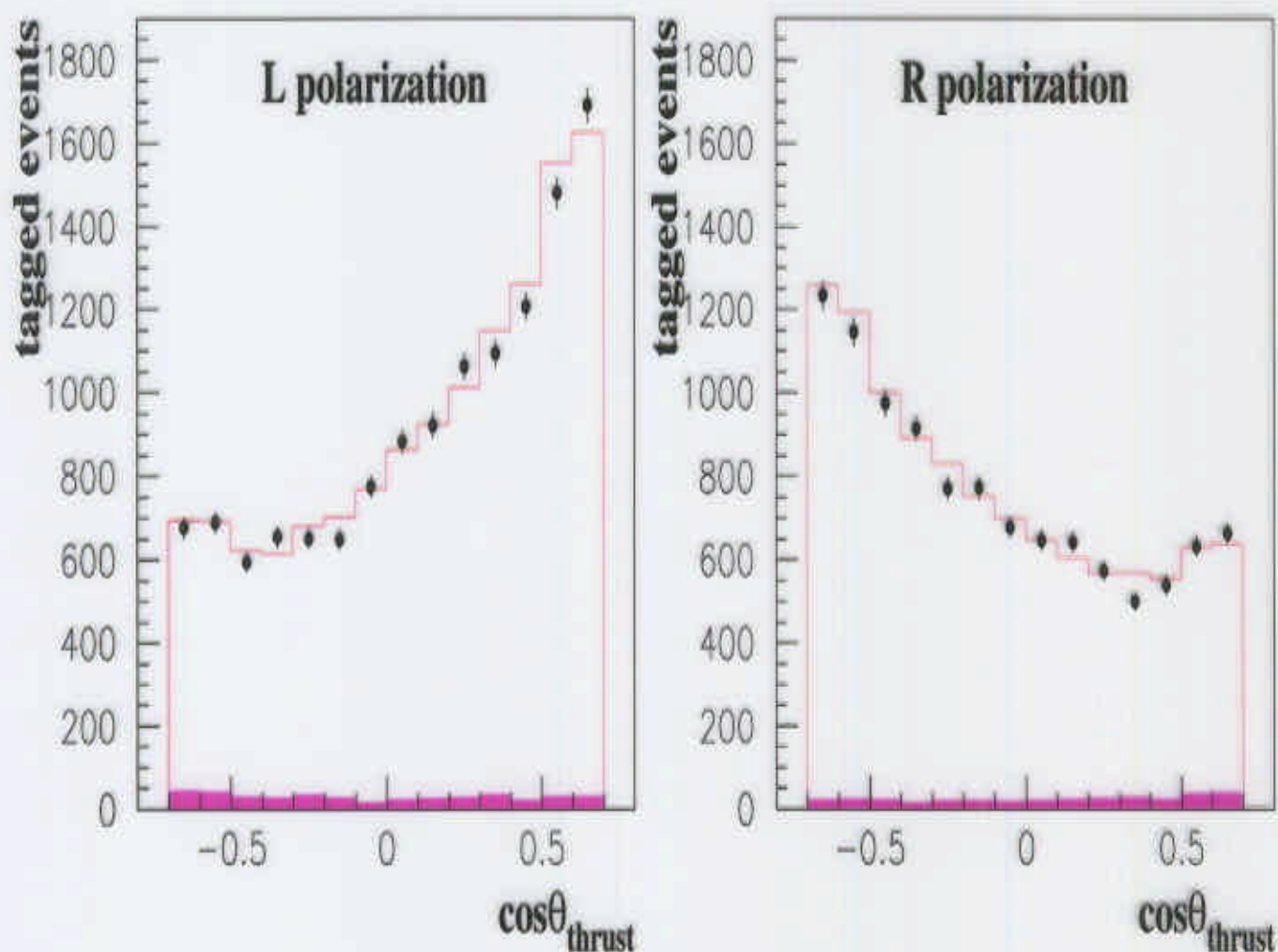
A_b with Vertex Charge

We calibrate

Purity from double-tag rate: 0.964 ± 0.006

A.P. from opposite-sign rate: 0.649 ± 0.010

The self-calibration reduces the systematic error

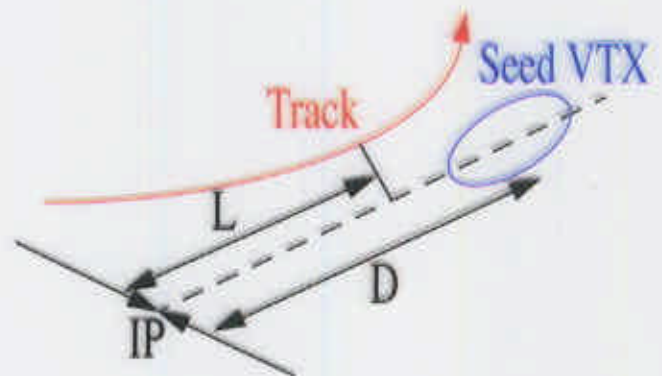
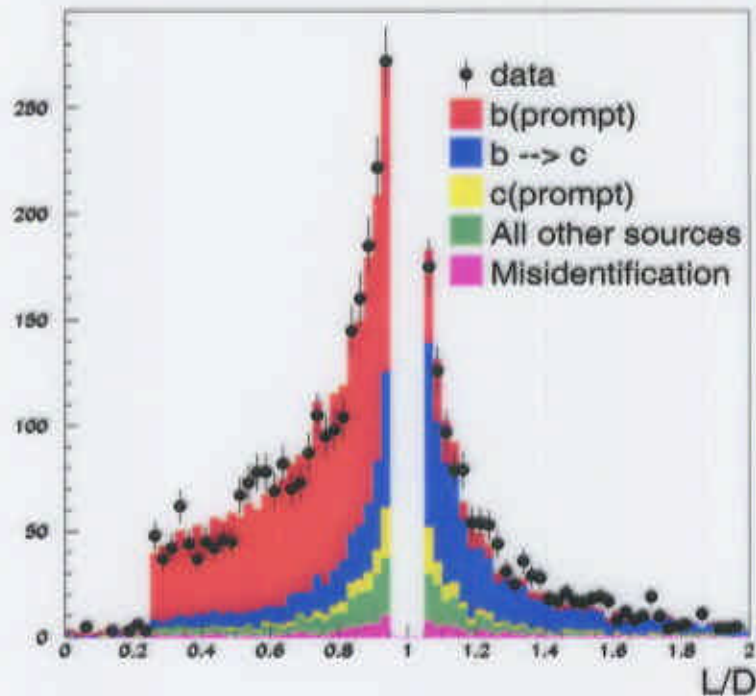


SLD 97-98 (350k Z^0) preliminary result

$$A_b = 0.926 \pm 0.019 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.027 \text{ (sys)}$$

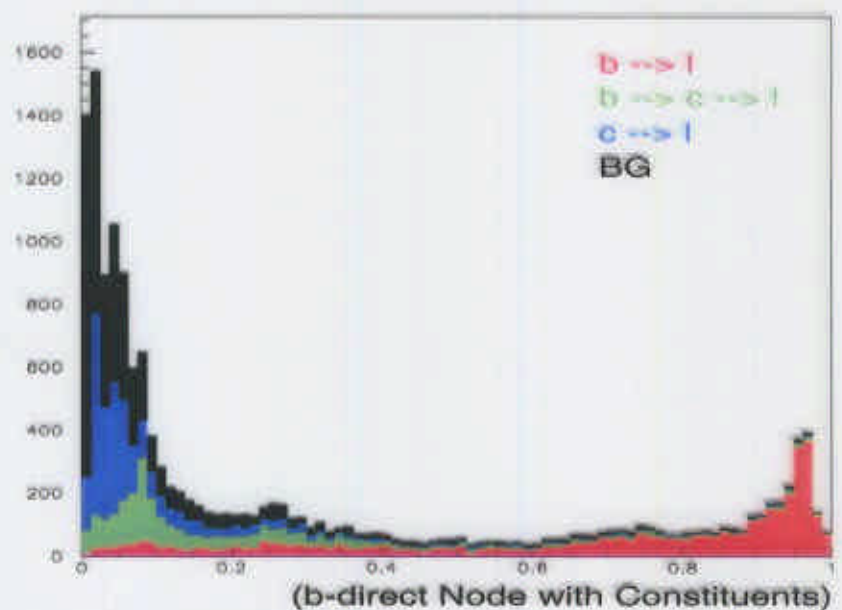
2-2) A_b with lepton tag

Lepton analysis use P , P_T and geometrical information to separate prompt and cascade



$L/D < 1 : b \rightarrow l$
 $L/D > 1 : b \rightarrow c \rightarrow l$

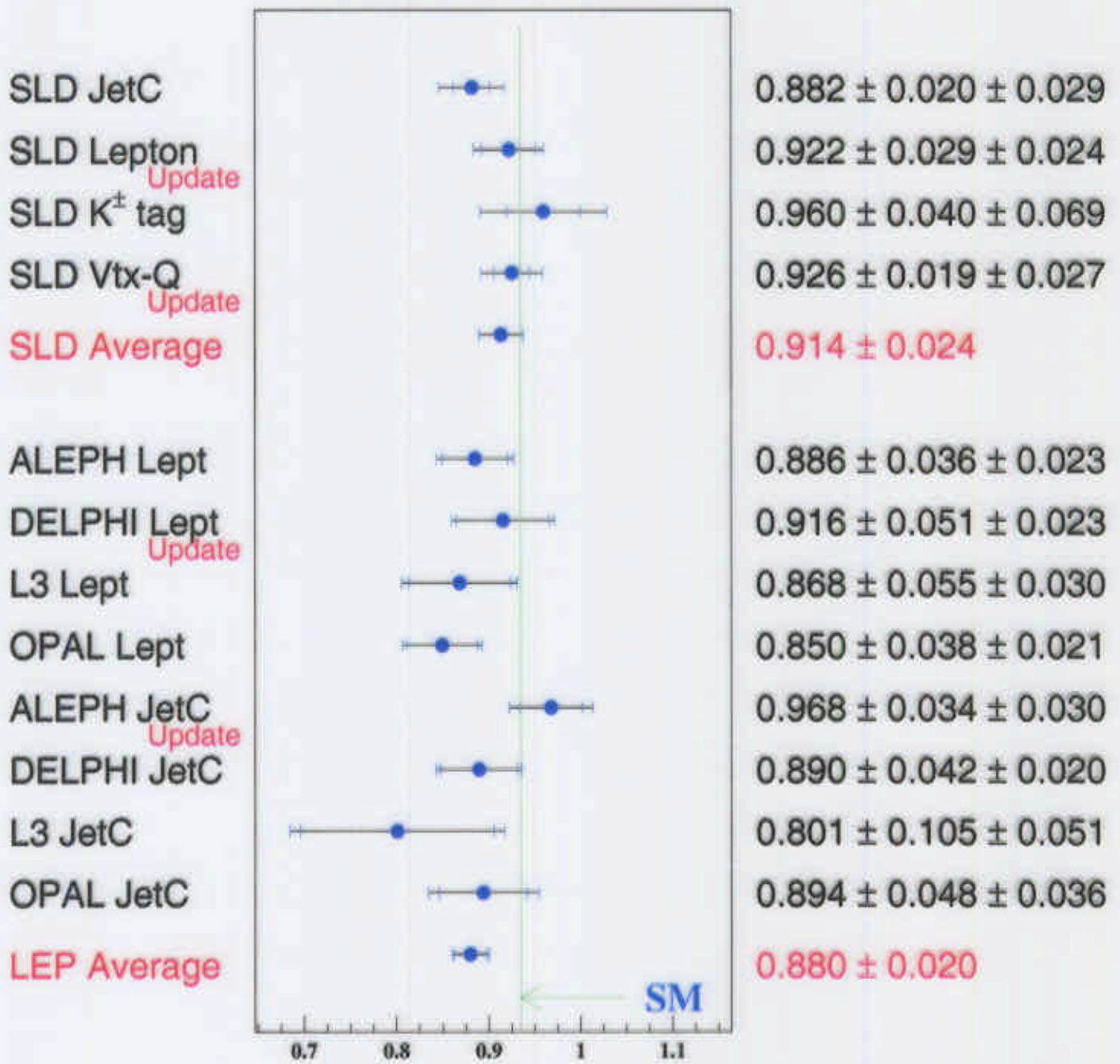
Electron analysis uses **neural net** for source classification
 --> *reduce systematics*



SLD 93-98 (550k Z^0) Preliminary result:

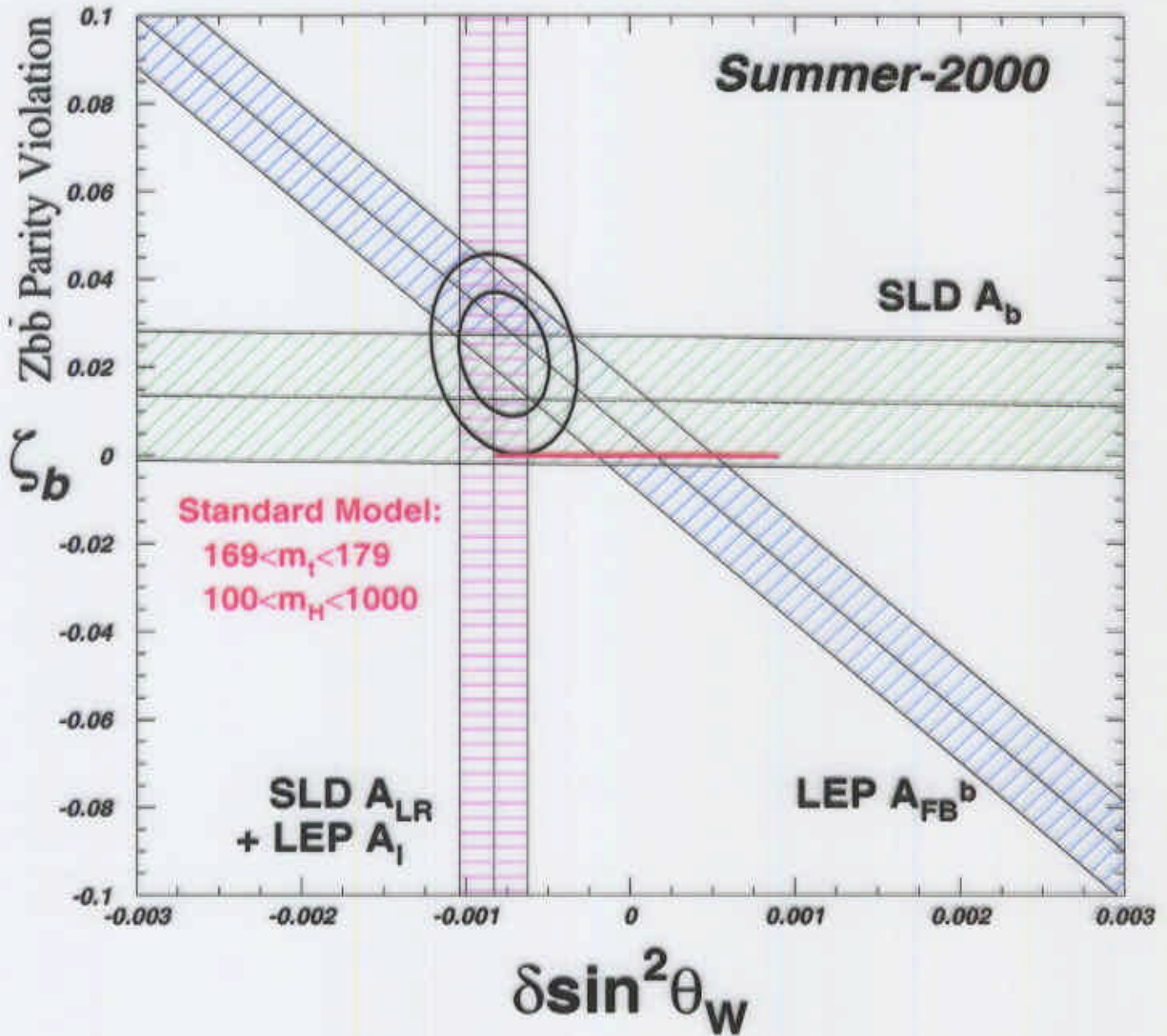
$$A_b = 0.922 \pm 0.029 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.024 \text{ (sys)}$$

A_b Measurements (Summer-2000)



A_b
 LEP Measurements: $A_b = 4 A^{0,b_{FB}} / 3 A_e$
 Using $A_e = 0.1500 \pm 0.0016$ (Combine SLD A_{LR} and LEP A_l)

After Takeuchi, Grant, and Rosner:



$(0,0)$ determined by $m_t=174$, $m_H=300$,

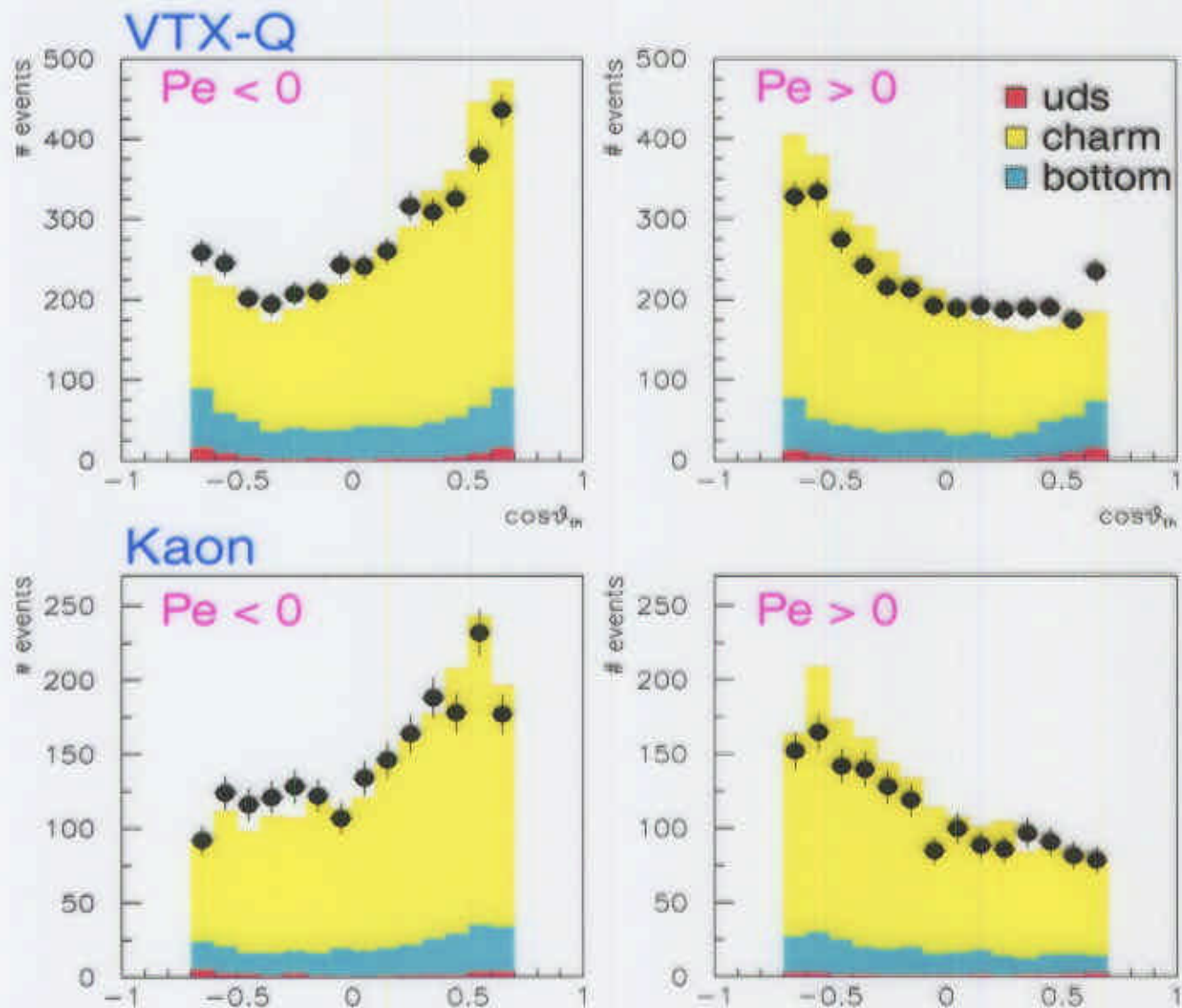
$$\alpha_s = 0.119 \quad \alpha_{EM} = 1/128.905$$

3) A_c measurements

3-1) A_c with Kaon + Vertex charge

c-quark tag:: Mass-tag $\epsilon_c : 29\%$, $\Pi_c 82\%$ (for event)

quark-sign :: Kaon + VTX charge Q right ... 94%



Self-Calibration technique reduces the systematics

SLD 93-98(550k Z^0) preliminary result:

$$A_c = 0.603 \pm 0.028 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.023 \text{ (sys)}$$

3-2) A_c with Exclusive D^*/D reconstruction

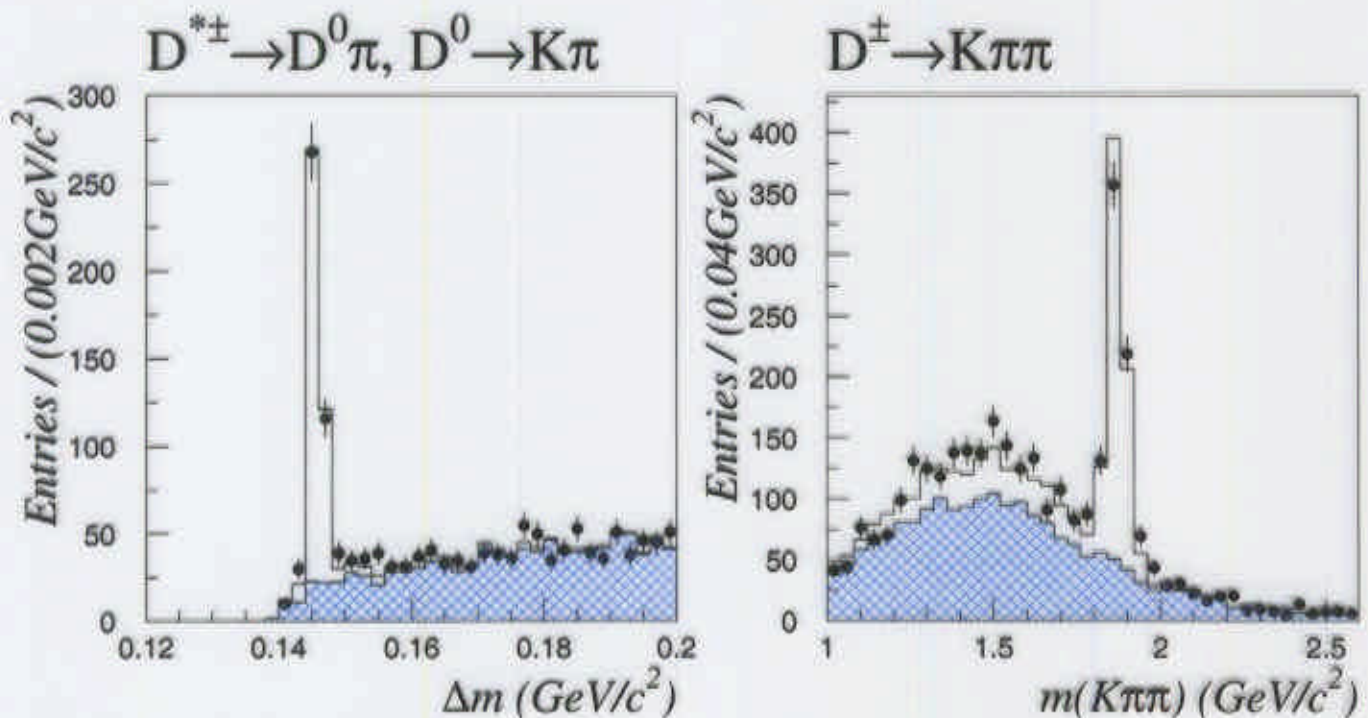
We use 6 decay modes:

1. $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$ ($D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$)
2. $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$ ($D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$)
3. $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$ ($D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$)
4. $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$ ($D^0 \rightarrow K^- l^+ \nu$)
5. $D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$
6. $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$

Without Kaon ID (except for 6.)

Exclusive reconstruction yields *quark sign+direction with High accuracy*
 --> *High analyzing power, Small Systematic error*

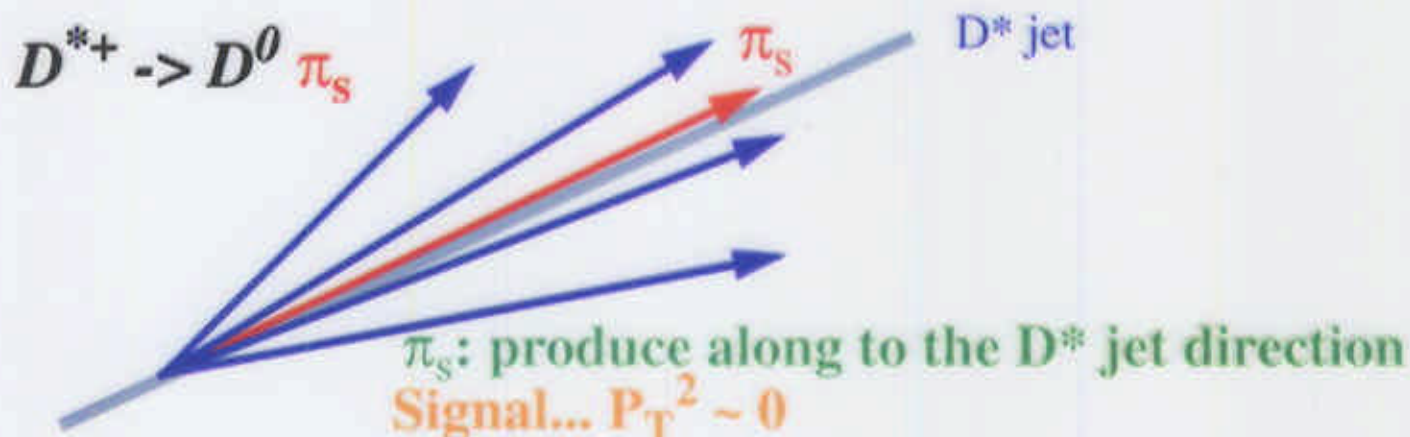
Using VXD information, we reduce $b \rightarrow D$ BG



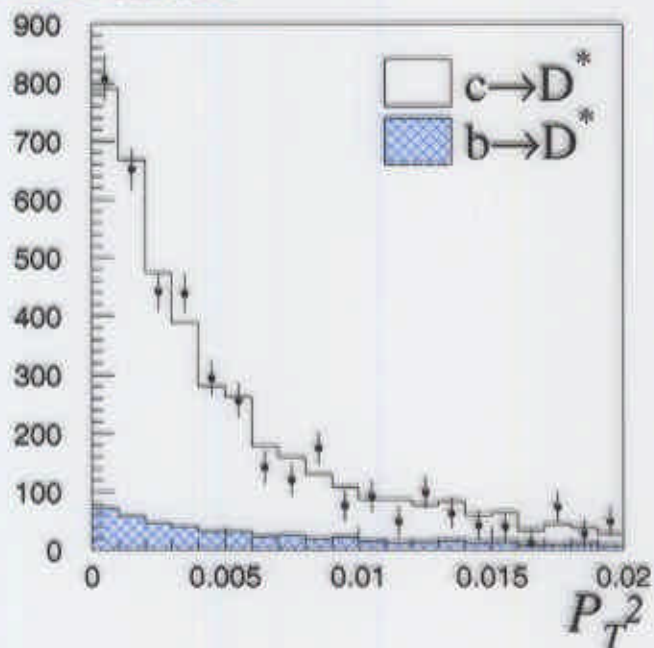
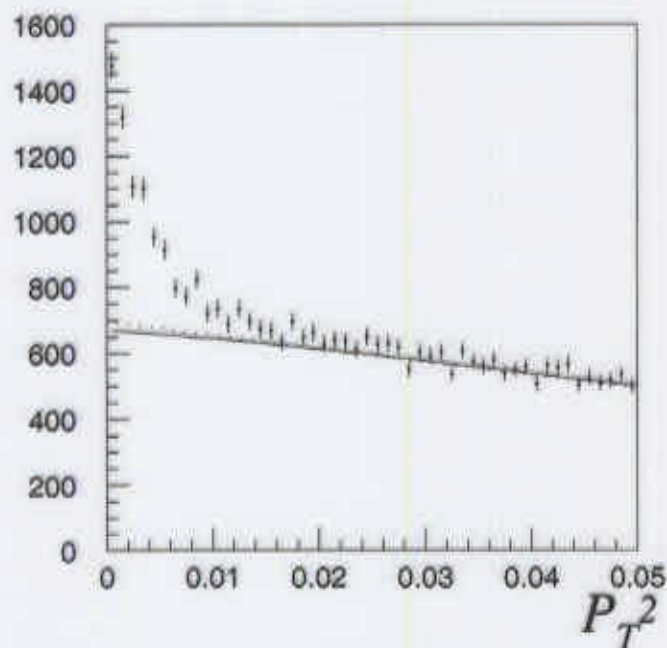
SLD 93-98 (550k Z^0)

$$A_c = 0.690 \pm 0.042 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.021 \text{ (sys)}$$

3-3) Inclusive Soft-pion



--> BG subtract



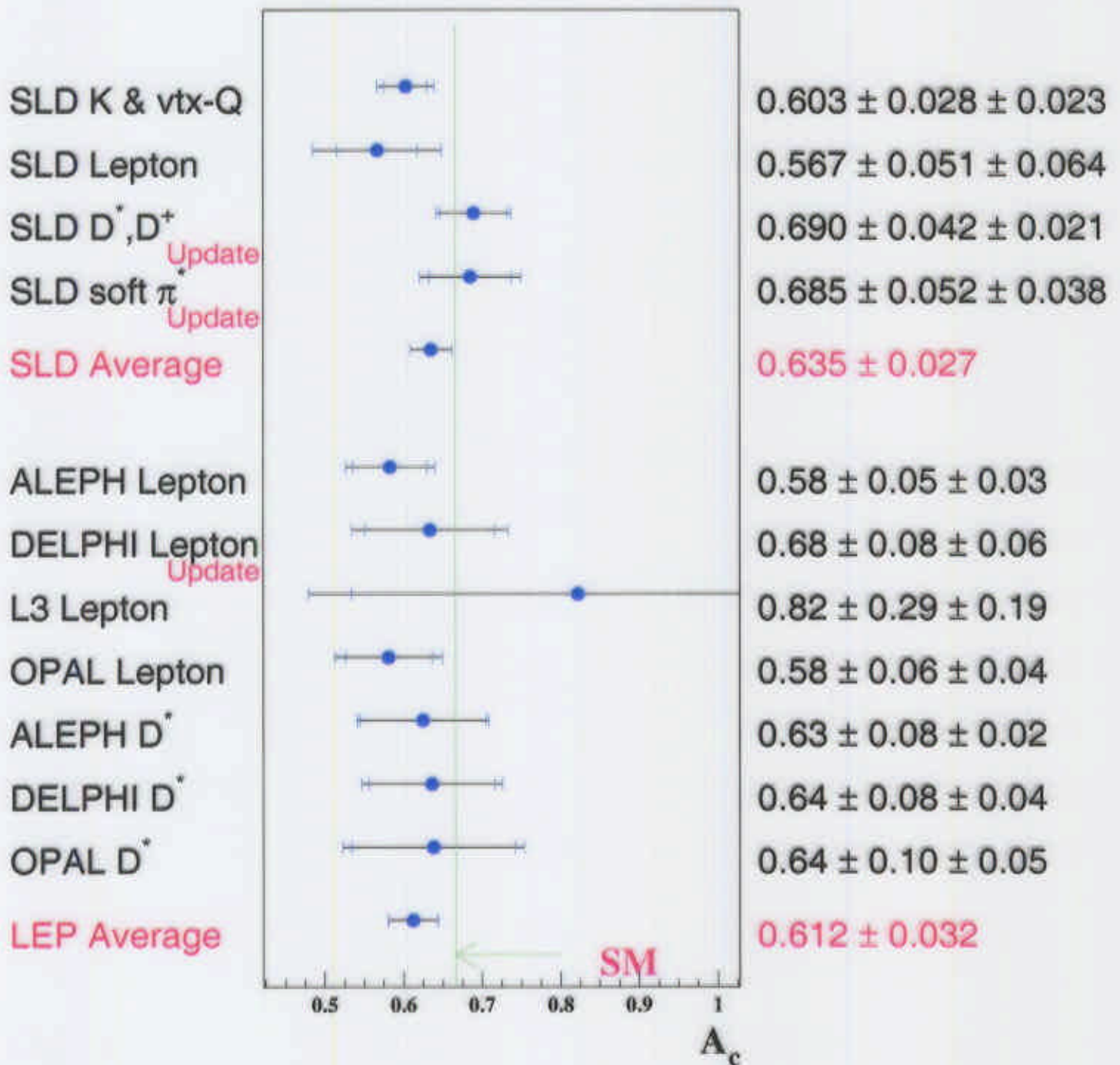
Obtain good S/N ratio of **S:N ~ 1:2**

Using the VXD information, we can reject both uds and b BG

SLD 93-98 (550k Z^0)

$$A_c = 0.685 \pm 0.052 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.038 \text{ (sys)}$$

A_c Measurements (Summer-00)



LEP Measurements: $A_c = 4 A^{0,c_{FB}} / 3 A_c$
 Using $A_c = 0.1500 \pm 0.0016$ (Combine SLD A_{LR} and LEP A_l)

4) A_s measurement

s-quark tag::

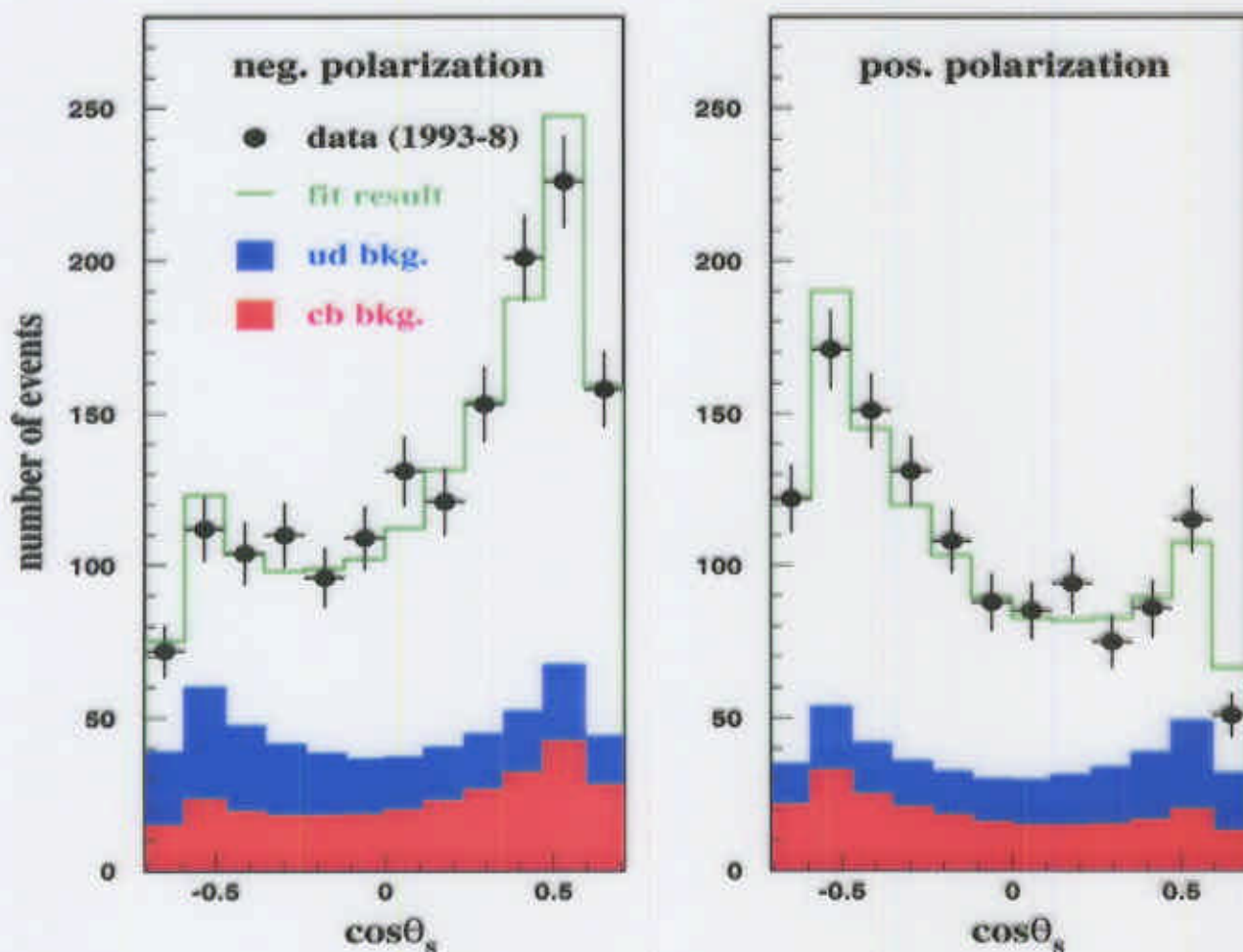
1) Select events with no detached vertices

2) Tag fast strange particles

K^{*+} with $p > 9$ GeV, K_s^0 with $p > 5$ GeV

in both hemispheres

s-quark purity .. 66% Analyzing Power 0.82

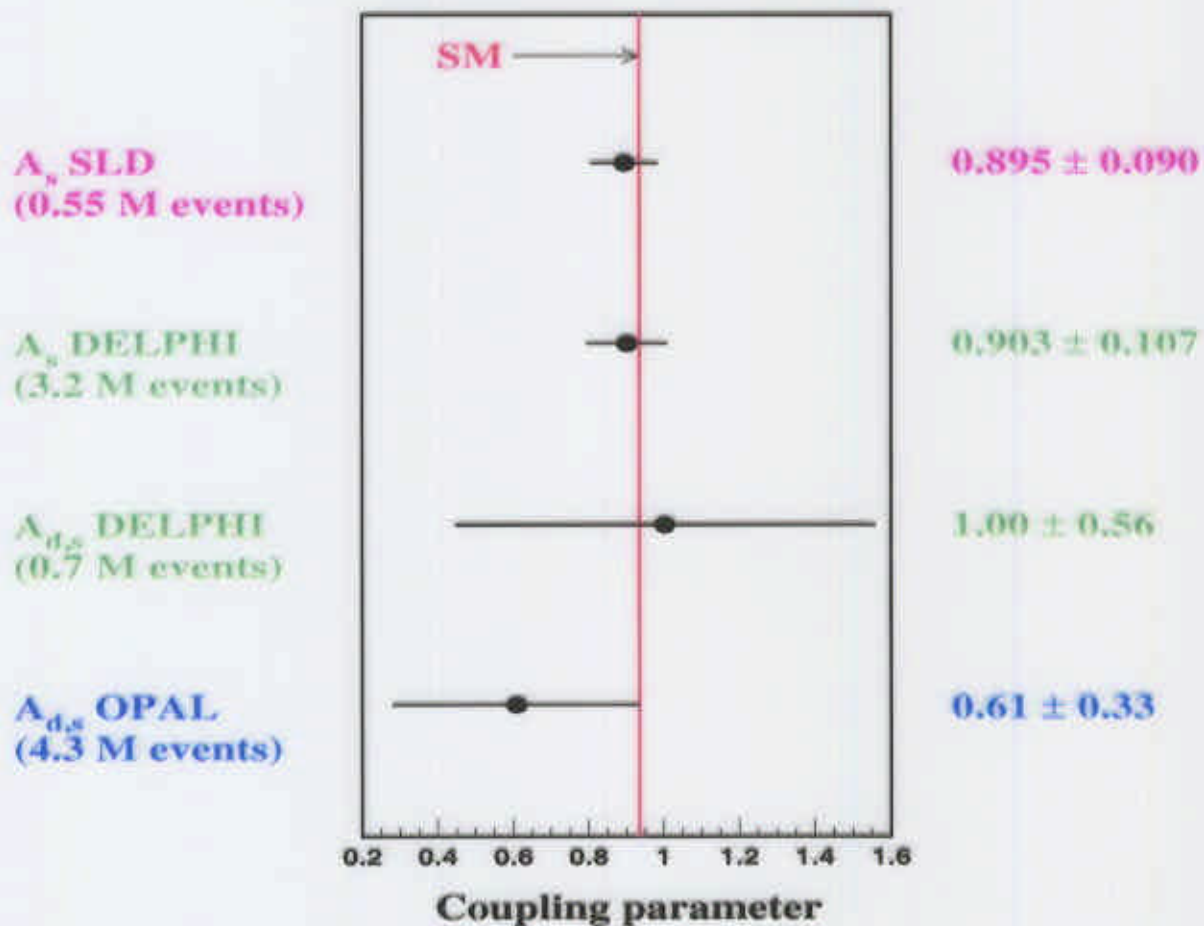


SLD 93-98 (550k Z^0)

$$A_s = 0.895 \pm 0.066 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.062 \text{ (sys)}$$

Test of d-type quark Universality

$$A_b/A_s = 1.02 \pm 0.10 \quad (A_b: \text{SLD combined})$$



5) Summary

Using the unique SLD/SLC features of:

Polarized beam

Small beam spot

Excellent CCD vertex detector, CRID particle ID

We measure the quark-coupling asymmetries.

$$A_b = 0.914 \pm 0.024 \text{ (SLD combined)} \quad <3\% \text{ precision}$$

$$A_c = 0.635 \pm 0.027 \text{ (SLD combined)} \quad 4\% \text{ precision}$$

The best measurement!

$$A_s = 0.895 \pm 0.090 \quad 10\% \text{ precision}$$

All measurements are in agreement with SM

A_b discrepancy has become less significant

D-type quark universality test: $A_b/A_s = 1.02 \pm 0.10$

Many analyses are close to final,

but some are still being improved with new technique:

Heavy-flavor tag with NN, VXD only tracking, ...