# Is B<sub>s</sub> Production by Neutrinos Interesting?

(revised)

# Daniel M. Kaplan and Nickolas Solomey



Transforming Lives. Inventing the Future. www.iit.edu

NuFact05 LNF-Frascati 22 June 2005

# **Outline:**

- 1. CKM matrix
- 2.  $B_s$  mixing and CP violation
- 3.  $B_s$  production and tagging
- 4.  $B_s$  production by neutrinos
- 5. Further issues

• Quark mixing described in SM by unitary matrix V:

$$\begin{pmatrix} d'\\s'\\b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub}\\V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb}\\V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d\\s\\b \end{pmatrix}$$

• Quark mixing described in SM by unitary matrix V:

$$\begin{pmatrix} d'\\ s'\\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub}\\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb}\\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d\\ s\\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

• Unitarity of V implies triangle relations, e.g.,  $V_{ub}V_{ud}^* + V_{cb}V_{cd}^* + V_{tb}V_{td}^* = 0$ :



\* Note: not scale drawings – all triangles in fact have equal areas

• Quark mixing described in SM by unitary matrix V:

$$\begin{pmatrix} d'\\ s'\\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub}\\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb}\\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d\\ s\\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

• Unitarity of V implies triangle relations, e.g.,  $V_{ub}V_{ud}^* + V_{cb}V_{cd}^* + V_{tb}V_{td}^* = 0$ :



\* Note: not scale drawings – all triangles in fact have equal areas

• Quark mixing described in SM by unitary matrix V:

$$\begin{pmatrix} d'\\ s'\\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub}\\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb}\\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d\\ s\\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

• Unitarity of V implies triangle relations, e.g.,  $V_{ub}V_{ud}^* + V_{cb}V_{cd}^* + V_{tb}V_{td}^* = 0$ :



• Sides determine *B* decays and mixing, angles determine *B* CP violation

• Quark mixing described in SM by unitary matrix V:

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

• Unitarity of V implies triangle relations, e.g.,  $V_{ub}V_{ud}^* + V_{cb}V_{cd}^* + V_{tb}V_{td}^* = 0$ :



- Sides determine *B* decays and mixing, angles determine *B* CP violation
- ⇒ If CKM phase is origin of CP violation, angles & sides will be consistent, and angles measured in different processes will have the same values

## **Testing SM Mixing and CP**

• Note angle  $\gamma$  and its opposite side are challenging to measure:



Normalized unitarity triangle on Wolfenstein-parameter ( $\rho$ – $\eta$ ) plane

#### **Testing SM Mixing and CP**

• Note angle  $\gamma$  and its opposite side are challenging to measure:



Normalized unitarity triangle on Wolfenstein-parameter ( $\rho$ – $\eta$ ) plane

• Ratio  $V_{td}/V_{ts}$  best measured by comparing  $B_d \& B_s$  mixing:

## **Testing SM Mixing and CP**

• Note angle  $\gamma$  and its opposite side are challenging to measure:



 $\rightarrow$  various theoretical uncertainties cancel in the ratio  $\Delta m_d / \Delta m_s$ 

#### **Testing SM Mixing and**

• Angle  $\gamma$  measurable using CP asymmetry of tagged  $B_s \rightarrow D_s^{\pm} K^{\pm}$  events:



Figure 1.13: Two diagrams for  $\overline{B}_s^o \to D_s^{\pm} K^{\mp}$ .

Note BTeV Proposal Update (2002)  $\rightarrow \Delta(\sin \gamma) = \pm 11.5^{\circ}$  by this method

• Angle  $\chi$  measurable in  $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \eta$ ,  $J/\psi \eta'$  sb  $\chi \sim V_{ts} V_{tt}$ 



• Various other  $B_s$  decays also important:  $B_s \rightarrow K^+ K^-$ ,  $B_s \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^- \dots$ 

## How to Study B<sub>s</sub>?

• Impractical in  $e^+e^-B$  factory

 $\rightarrow$  would need  $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$  resonance with large *BR* into  $B_s$ 



but  $\Upsilon(5S)$  cross section is small:



and

 $-BR(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow B_s)$  unknown,

but,

from CLEO [Chul Hi Park, PhD thesis UMI-91-21403-mc, Oct 1990]:

"We extract an upper limit of 30% on the  $B_s$  fraction in Y(5S) decays using the measured  $D_s^+$ ."

# How to Study B<sub>s</sub>?

- Might be done in hadron collider (CDF, D0, <u>LHCb</u>)
  - but tagging efficiency  $\ll 1$

e.g. BTeV study (BTeV Proposal Update, 2002)  $\rightarrow \varepsilon D^2 = 13\%$ 

[sum of  $\varepsilon D^2$  for

- Same Side Tagging (Kaon for  $B_s$  and Pion for  $B^0$ )
- Away Side Kaon Tagging
- Away Side Lepton Tagging
- Jet Charge Tag ]
- Remains to be seen how well this works in practice
- Nevertheless, e.g. LHCb hope to measure  $\Delta m_s$  to ~ 0.01 ps<sup>-1</sup> if  $\Delta m_s \leq 70$  ps<sup>-1</sup>

• Neutrino production of  $B_s$  has unique advantage...

"Perfect" flavor tagging via flavor-specific production mechanism:



 $\Rightarrow$  v beam makes  $B_s$  and  $\overline{v}$  beam makes  $\overline{B_s}$ 

 $\rightarrow$  A high-energy Neutrino Factory makes pure  $B_s$  and  $\overline{B_s}$  tagged by  $\mu^{\overline{+}}/e^{\overline{+}}$ 

• Neutrino production of  $B_s$  has unique advantage...

- Neutrino production of  $B_s$  has unique advantage...
  - ... but at what cost in rate???

• Need neutrino energy well above threshold:  $\sqrt{s} \gg 6 \text{ GeV}$ 

 $\Rightarrow E_v > 20 \,\text{GeV} - \text{say } E_v \sim 50 \,\text{GeV}$ 

• Cross-section guestimate:  $\sigma(\nu N \rightarrow B_s X) \sim 10^{-40} \text{ cm}^2$ ?

- Need neutrino energy well above threshold:  $\sqrt{s} \gg 6 \text{ GeV}$  $\Rightarrow E_v > 20 \text{ GeV} - \text{say } E_v \sim 50 \text{ GeV}$
- Cross-section guestimate:  $\sigma(vN \rightarrow B_s X) \sim 10^{-40} \text{ cm}^2$ ?
  - cf. D. Son *et al.* (FNAL 15 ft Bubble Chamber), Phys. Rev. D 28, 2129 (1983):

$$\sigma(\nu n \rightarrow \mu^{-} \Lambda K^{+}) = (5.5 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-40} \,\mathrm{cm}^{2}$$
  
and  
$$\sigma(\nu n \rightarrow \mu^{-} \Lambda_{c} X) \approx (65 \pm 30) \times 10^{-40} \,\mathrm{cm}^{2}$$
$$F_{\nu} > 10 \,\mathrm{GeV}$$

- Need neutrino energy well above threshold:  $\sqrt{s} \gg 6 \text{ GeV}$  $\Rightarrow E_v > 20 \text{ GeV} - \text{say } E_v \sim 50 \text{ GeV}$
- Cross-section guestimate:  $\sigma(vN \rightarrow B_s X) \sim 10^{-40} \text{ cm}^2$ ?
  - cf. D. Son *et al.* (FNAL 15 ft Bubble Chamber), Phys. Rev. D 28, 2129 (1983):

$$\sigma(\nu n \rightarrow \mu^{-}\Lambda K^{+}) = (5.5 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-40} \,\mathrm{cm}^{2}$$
  
and  
$$\sigma(\nu n \rightarrow \mu^{-}\Lambda_{c}X) \approx (65 \pm 30) \times 10^{-40} \,\mathrm{cm}^{2}$$
$$E_{\nu} > 10 \,\mathrm{GeV}$$

• But  $b \rightarrow u$  production CKM-suppressed ~10<sup>-2</sup> w.r.t. Cabibbo-suppressed  $u \rightarrow c$ 

• Need neutrino energy well above threshold:  $\sqrt{s} \gg 6 \text{ GeV}$ 

 $\Rightarrow E_v > 20 \,\text{GeV} - \text{say } E_v \sim 50 \,\text{GeV}$ 

• Cross-section guestimate:  $\sigma(\nu N \rightarrow B_s X) \sim 10^{-40} \text{ cm}^2$ 

• Need neutrino energy well above threshold:  $\sqrt{s} \gg 6 \text{ GeV}$ 

 $\Rightarrow E_{v} > 20 \,\text{GeV} - \text{say } E_{v} \sim 50 \,\text{GeV}$ 

• Cross-section guestimate:  $\sigma(\nu N \rightarrow B_s X) \sim 10^{-40} \text{ cm}^2$ 

 $\Rightarrow n \sim f \sigma \rho N_A A L \sim 10^{13} \,\text{v/s} \times 10^{-40} \,\text{cm}^2 \times 10^1 \,\text{g/cm}^3 \times 6 \times 10^{23} \times 10^2 \times 10^3 \,\text{cm}$  $\sim 10^3 \, B_s / \text{s}$ 

• Need neutrino energy well above threshold:  $\sqrt{s} \gg 6 \text{ GeV}$ 

 $\Rightarrow E_v > 20 \,\text{GeV} - \text{say } E_v \sim 50 \,\text{GeV}$ 

• Cross-section guestimate:  $\sigma(\nu N \rightarrow B_s X) \sim 10^{-40} \text{ cm}^2$ 

 $\Rightarrow n \sim f \sigma \rho N_A A L \sim 10^{13} \text{ v/s} \times 10^{-40} \text{ cm}^2 \times 10^1 \text{ g/cm}^3 \times 6 \times 10^{23} \times 10^2 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}$  $\sim 10^3 B_s/\text{s}$ 

... not bad!

• Need neutrino energy well above threshold:  $\sqrt{s} \gg 6 \text{ GeV}$ 

 $\Rightarrow E_{v} > 20 \,\text{GeV} - \text{say } E_{v} \sim 50 \,\text{GeV}$ 

• Cross-section guestimate:  $\sigma(\nu N \rightarrow B_s X) \sim 10^{-40} \text{ cm}^2$ 

 $\Rightarrow n \sim f \sigma \rho N_A A L \sim 10^{13} \text{ v/s} \times 10^{-40} \text{ cm}^2 \times 10^1 \text{ g/cm}^3 \times 6 \times 10^{23} \times 10^2 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}$  $\sim 10^3 B_s/\text{s}$ 

... not bad!

 $\rightarrow$  Is a Neutrino Factory also a  $B_s$  Factory?

# **Further issues**

- To do the *b* physics, need
  - superb vertex resolution throughout assumed- $10^3 \text{ m}^3$  near-detector volume! (but maybe  $10^{10} B_s/\text{y}$  is more events than necessary  $\Rightarrow$  detector can be smaller?)
- What energy is best?

- note  $\sigma \propto E_v$ 

- How (im)perfect will the tagging be?
- All things considered, how well can the *b* physics be done?
  - Monte Carlo study is called for
- What else...?

# **Summary**

- $B_s$  production by high-energy Neutrino Factory potentially very interesting
- Simulation work needed to quantify *b*-physics reach