

I. SUMMARY

This is a brief summary of what's done and what's next to do for the project of CMB+Circular polarization. In this project we are considering the process Compton-like scattering: $eZ' \rightarrow e\gamma$. What we attempt to do is: Find the polarized squared amplitude in order to determine the cross section. Find the Boltzmann equation for polarization, to do so we need to follow what is already done for Compton scattering process, but adding an equation for the Z' (new interaction). We also *might add another scattering term in addition to Compton-like in the photon equation*-for this I am still not sure what additional scattering term. Here I summarize what has been done in the last month. Then A brief outlook.

- **Background review:**

There are several mechanisms that can produce Circular Polarization (CP) in photons from the CMB. One of the most popular is the Faraday Conversion from Linear Polarization (LP) due to an external magnetic field. Also, the introduction of new physics, such as adding new interactions between photons from the SM and an external vector field can produce CP. For this work, we want to see/check/study the possibility of creating a circularly polarised photon through Z' -prime boson scattering off electrons from the SM. In principle we can consider a scenario where Z' -prime bosons and electrons are unpolarised which facilitates a lot of the amplitude calculation of the process. Considering polarised Z' -prime it is also factible but a bit more complicated. I think that for now we can try this unless in the future there's no way to get polarised photons from unpolarised particles(?).

Done

- Boltzmann equation and the necessary tools: Legendre Polynomials, spherical harmonics. In this part, it was followed the multi-pole expansion of the photon equation as an exercise in order to understand the physics of CMB. Some doubts at the beginning and discussed with Celine: As far as I understand, we could describe radiation, CDM, baryons and Lambda, either in, matter era, radiation era or Lambda era. Now, The power spectrum of CMB (matter era) gives us information of the early U, i.e. it provides information of its components (DM, baryons, dark energy). the question was: Is the power spectrum obtained only from the description of radiation? How do we obtain information about all the components of the U from the power spectrum? **need to add the discussion for these questions**

- **Based on 9501045:** in this paper is discussed the Boltzmann equation for polarization of photons from the CMB. The discussion of this Boltzmann equation is very different from the one discussed in Cosmology lectures and CMB power spectrum of temperature.

- This Boltzmann equation is in terms of density matrix of the photon, which contains information of the Stokes parameters.
- It is also in terms of the Hamiltonian of interaction in the RHS.
- Regarding to the Collision term.
 - * The term is not difficult but tedious. Maybe we can just take the result from this paper and apply it to our proses. However it may not be that simple.
 - * The calculation of the polarized Compton scattering necessary, it is done. Now we need to check how is this modified if I interchange a photon for a Z' .
 - * Also, because the density matrix is defined in terms of the amplitude of the process, we need to see how would it change for the new processes.

- **Based on 150603116, 1605.09382,0801.1345** In order to answer the following questions:

- 1) Can you remind me of the Lagrangian we are working with in this model?
- 2) Is the scattering cross section for $DM + e^- \rightarrow DM + e^-$ larger or smaller than the Thompson cross section? If it is of comparable size or larger, then do we need to include this process in recombination?
- 3) What is the mass of the DM? Is it relativistic or non-relativistic during recombination?

I was checking these references and also discuss with Celine a bit about it. I already sent this by email but I guess it's better if we keep this in the document. First of all, these references show the Lagrangian and couplings of Z' to fermions: but we need to specify which model we will be working on. Second, as far as understanding the mass of the Z' should be small although several references claim it to be of $O(\text{TeV})$. the DM-e scattering can be dangerous if Z' is too light (since the cross section could blow up?), but probably smaller than Thomson scattering, though we need to check as this might depend on the DM spin. I'm not sure if I'm completely understanding this.

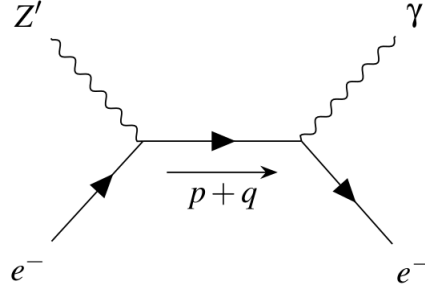


Figure 1: s-channel of $Z' e \rightarrow \gamma e$ scattering.

- **working on:** To start from somewhere, I decide to use the Lagrangian showed in reference 1605.09382 and determine the form of the (general) squared amplitude ($f\bar{f}Z'$ – vertex $\sim g_f\gamma_\mu$).
- **outlook:** Regarding the Amplitude calculation, I think these are the first things we should do.
 - Review of physics of Z' (more deep review).
 - Finish the squared amplitude, this might be straightforward from Compton scattering.
 - Verify which another scattering process needs to be added (and see how this will modify the total amplitude) to the photon equation.
 - Check the unpolarized Z' -prime+electron to unpolarised electron + photon? is it reasonable?

There are things I need to add besides the summary, and I will be adding as soon as I got some results from the calculations.

II. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF Z' PHYSICS

III. POLARIZED MATRIX CALCULATION

In order to perform the matrix element we are using the general Feynman rule for the Neutral Current interactions coming from the Lagrangian [1]

$$\mathcal{L}^{int} = eJ_{em}^\mu A_\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n+1} \sum_i g_{\alpha} \bar{f}_i [g_V^\alpha + g_A^\alpha \gamma^5] f_i \quad (1)$$

Where $g_{V,A}$ are the vector and axial couplings respectibely, $\alpha = 1$ corresponds to the SM, while $\alpha = 2, \dots, n+1$ correspond to the additional $U(1)$ [I will add in the above section a brief discussion of this]. Taking up to take $\alpha = 2$ and the general coupling ($g_V + g_A$), which will depend on the model we choose, we can calculate the total amplitude.

Following the Compton scattering calculations, we compute the s- and t- channer of the $Z' e \rightarrow \gamma e$ scattering in a very general way. Roughly the matrix element for the s-channel shown in fig. (1) is

$$iA_s = -\frac{ieg_2}{s-m_e^2} \bar{u}(p_2) \gamma^\mu (\not{p} + \not{q} + m_e) \gamma^\nu [g_V + g_A \gamma^5] u(p) \epsilon_{\nu\mu}^*(k) \epsilon_{\nu}(q). \quad (2)$$

Similarly, the amplitude for t-channel is given by,

$$iA_t = -\frac{ieg_2}{t-m_e^2} \bar{u}(p_2) \gamma^\nu [g_V + g_A \gamma^5] (\not{p} - \not{k} + m_e) \gamma^\mu u(p) \epsilon_{\nu\mu}^*(k) \epsilon_{\nu}(q). \quad (3)$$

determaning the total amplitude and squaring, (this might change when we add the extra interaction)

$$|A_{Total}|^2 = |A_s|^2 + |A_t|^2 + 2A_s A_t^* \quad (4)$$

Individually we determine the squared elements corresponding to each channel and their interference, obtaining,

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A_s|^2 &= \frac{(eg_2)^2}{(s-m_e^2)^2} M_s^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \epsilon_{\gamma\mu}^* \epsilon_{\gamma\beta} \epsilon_{z\nu}^* \epsilon_{z\alpha} \\
 |A_t|^2 &= \frac{(eg_2)^2}{(t-m_e^2)^2} M_t^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \epsilon_{\gamma\mu}^* \epsilon_{\gamma\beta} \epsilon_{z\nu}^* \epsilon_{z\alpha} \\
 A_s A_t^* &= \frac{(eg_2)^2}{(s-m_e^2)(t-m_e^2)} M_{st}^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \epsilon_{\gamma\mu}^* \epsilon_{\gamma\beta} \epsilon_{z\nu}^* \epsilon_{z\alpha}
 \end{aligned}$$

where, each M_i contain the resultant traces. In order to simplify the calculation of all these traces, we will rewrite the amplitude in the following form,

$$|A_{\text{Total}}|^2 = (eg_2)^2 [(g_V^2 + g_A^2)(|A_{1s}|^2 + |A_{1t}|^2 + A_{1s}A_{2t}^*) + (g_V^2 - g_A^2)(|A_{2s}|^2 + |A_{2t}|^2 + A_{2s}A_{2t}^*) + g_A g_V (|A_{3s}|^2 + |A_{3t}|^2 + A_{3s}A_{3t}^*)] \quad (5)$$

see Mathematica notebook for the explicit form of all treaces. Note: to preceed with the clculation of the amplitude, I need to be bery sure how to wrok with the Z' polarization vector in the initial state.

A. Unpolarised Z-prime + unpolarised electron to polarised photon + unpolarised electron(?)

[1] P. Langacker, Rev. Mod. Phys. **81** (2009) 1199 doi:10.1103/RevModPhys.81.1199 [arXiv:0801.1345 [hep-ph]].