CP violation in $B_s \to J/\psi\phi$ in ATLAS

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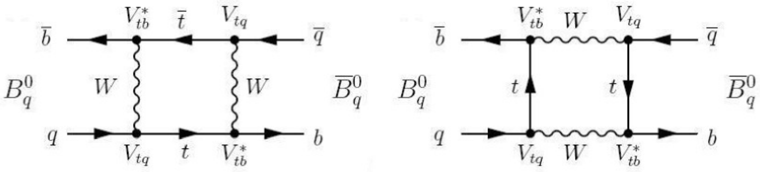
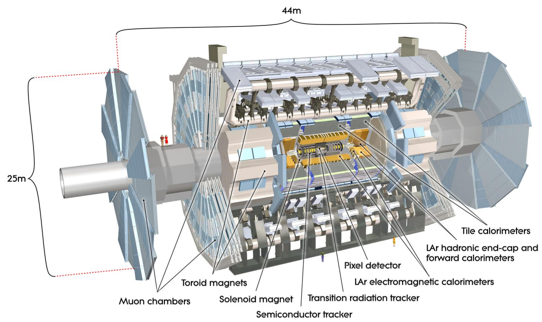
Motivation

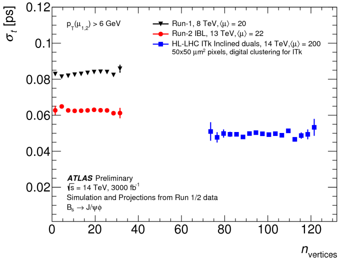
- $B_s^0 \to J/\psi\phi$ is used to measure CP-violation phase Φ_s potentially sensitive to New Physics
- In SM ϕ_s is related to the CKM elements and predicted with high precision
  $\Phi_s \simeq 2\arg[-(V_{ts}V_{tb}^*)/(V_{cs}V_{cb}^*)] = -0.0363^{+0.0016}_{-0.0015}$ rad



- Other quantity in B_s^0 mixing is $\Delta\Gamma_s = \Gamma_s^L - \Gamma_s^H$, where Γ_s^L and Γ_s^H are the decay widths of the different mass eigenstates. $\Delta\Gamma_s$ is not sensitive to New Physics, however measurement is interesting to test a theory.
- The New Physics processes could introduce additional contributions to the box diagrams describing the B_s^0 mixing

ATLAS detector

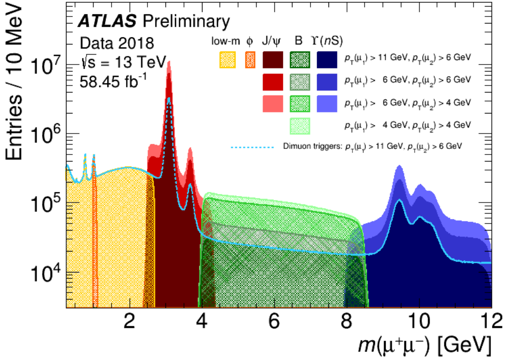




- Inner Detector: PIX, SCT and TRT, $p_{\mathrm{T}} > 0.4\,\mathrm{GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2.5$
  - Run2: new IBL 25% improvement of time resolution with respect to Run1.
  - time resolution remains stable within increasing pileup in Run 2
- Muon Spectrometer: triggering ($|\eta| < 2.4$), precision tracking ($|\eta| < 2.7$)

Trigger system

- Events collected with mixture of triggers based on $J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$ identification, with muon p_T thresholds of either 4 GeV or 6 GeV (vary over run periods)
- No lifetime or impact parameter cut at HLT level



Data and Monte Carlo simulation samples

Data:

- $80.5\,\text{fb}^{-1}$ of 13 TeV pp collision data from 2015-2017
- Statistically combined with Run1 ATLAS results:
  - $4.9\,\text{fb}^{-1}$ (7 TeV, pp 2011)
  - $14.3\,\text{fb}^{-1}$ (8 TeV, pp 2012)

MC samples:

- Signal $B_s^0 \to J/\psi\phi$ MC events
- MC samples for peaking backgrounds $B_d^0 \to J/\psi K^{*0}$, $B_d^0 \to J/\psi K\pi$, $\Lambda_b^0 \to J/\psi Kp$
- MC samples for tagging calibration channel $B^{\pm} \to J/\psi K^{\pm}$ (systematics and cross-checks only, real data used for calibration)

Reconstruction and candidate selection

Event:

- Triggers (previous slide) and good quality data
- At least one PV formed from at least 4 ID tracks
- At least one pair of ID+MS identified $\mu^+\mu^-$

$J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$

- Dimuon vertex fit $\chi^2/d.o.f. < 10$
- Three dimuon invariant mass windows for BB/BE/EE (barrel, endcap) muon combinations

$\phi \to K^+K^-$

- $p_{\mathrm{T}}(K) > 1\,\mathrm{GeV}$
- $1008.5\,\mathrm{MeV} < m(KK) < 1030.5\,\mathrm{MeV}$

$B_s^0 \to J/\psi(\mu^+\mu^-)\phi(K^+K^-)$

- $p_{\mathrm{T}}(B_s^0) > 10\,\mathrm{GeV}$
- Four-track vertex fit $\chi^2/d.o.f. < 3$ (J/ψ mass constrained)
- Keep only the candidate with best vertex fit $\chi^2/d.o.f.$ in event
- $5150\,\mathrm{MeV} < m(B_s^0) < 5650\,\mathrm{MeV} \to$ in total 3 210 429 B_s^0 candidates

- $B_s^0 \to J/\psi\phi$ = pseudoscalar to vector-vector
- Final state: admixture of CP-odd ($L = 1$) and CP-even ($L = 0, 2$) states
- Distinguishable through time-dependent angular analysis
- Non-resonant S-wave decay $B_s^0 \to J/\psi K^+K^-$ contribute to the final state
- Included in the differential decay rate due to interference with the $B_s^0 \to J/\psi(\mu^+\mu^-)\psi(K^+K^-)$ decay

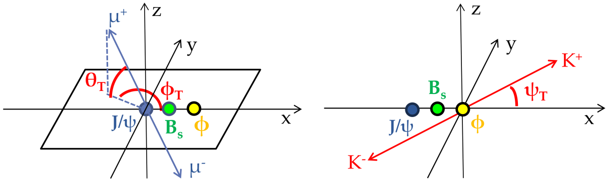


Figure: Angles between final state particles in transversity basis.

Mass-lifetime-angular fit

We perform unbinned maximum likelihood fit simultaneously for B_s^0 mass, decay time and the decay angles:

$$\begin{aligned}\ln\ \mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \{ & w_i \cdot \ln(f_s \cdot \mathcal{F}_s(m_i, t_i, \sigma_m, \sigma_t, \Omega_i, P(B|Q), p_{T_i}) \\ & + f_s \cdot f_{B_d^0} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{B_d^0}(m_i, t_i, \sigma_m, \sigma_t, \Omega_i, P(B|Q), p_{T_i}) \\ & + f_s \cdot f_{\Lambda_b} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_b}(m_i, t_i, \sigma_m, \sigma_t, \Omega_i, P(B|Q), p_{T_i}) \\ & + (1 - f_s \cdot (1 + f_{B_d^0} + f_{\Lambda_b})) \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\rm bkg}(m_i, t_i, \sigma_m, \sigma_t, \Omega_i, P(B|Q), p_{T_i}))\}\end{aligned}$$

Physics parameters

- CPV phase ϕ_s
- Decay widths: $\Delta\Gamma_s$, Γ_s
- Decay amplitudes: $|A_0(0)|^2$, $|A_{||}(0)|^2$, $\delta_{||}$, $\delta_{\perp}$
- S-wave: $|A_S(0)|^2$, δ_S
- δm_s fixed to PDG

Observables

- Base observables : m_i, t_i, Ω_i
- Conditional observables per-candidate:
  - resolutions: σ_{m_i}, σ_{t_i} ($B - p_{\rm T_i}$ dependent)
  - tagging probability and method: $P(B|Q)$

Combinatorial background

$$\ln \mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \{ w_i \cdot \ln(f_s \cdot \mathcal{F}_s + f_s \cdot f_{B_d^0} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{B_d^0} + f_s \cdot f_{\Lambda_b} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_b} + (1 - f_s \cdot (1 + f_{B_d^0} + f_{\Lambda_b})) \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\text{bkg}}) \}$$

Combinatorial background PDFs

- Mass: exponential + constant
- Time: delta-function and 3 exponentials convolved with per-candidate time resolution
- Angles: Legendre polynomials from sidebands; fixed in the main fit

Peaking background

$$\ln\ \mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{N}\{w_i \cdot \ln(f_s \cdot \mathcal{F}_s + f_s \cdot f_{B_d^0} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{B_d^0} + f_s \cdot f_{\Lambda_b} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_b} + (1 - f_s \cdot (1 + f_{B_d^0} + f_{\Lambda_b})) \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{bkg}})\}$$

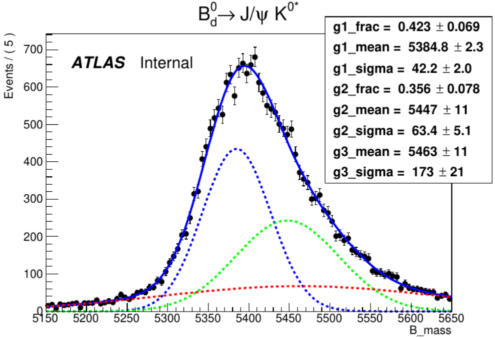
Peaking backgrounds

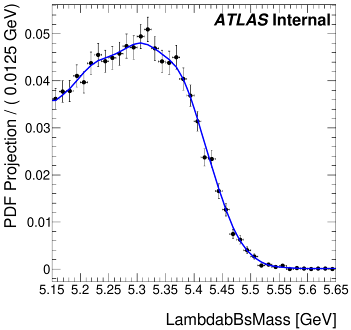
- Contributions from $B_d^0 \to J/\psi K^{*0}$, $B_d^0 \to J/\psi K\pi$ and $\Lambda_b^0 \to J/\psi Kp$
- Shapes of distributions changed due to wrong mass assignment (KK)
- PDFs extracted from MC and then fixed in the main fit
- Fractions calculated from:
    - Efficiencies and acceptance from MC
    - BR from PDG
    - Fragmentation fractions from other measurements

Mass-lifetime-angular fit

Peaking background

$$\ln \mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \{ w_i \cdot \ln(f_s \cdot \mathcal{F}_s + f_s \cdot f_{B_d^0} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{B_d^0} + f_s \cdot f_{\Lambda_b} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_b} + (1 - f_s \cdot (1 + f_{B_d^0} + f_{\Lambda_b})) \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\text{bkg}}) \}$$





Signal

$$\ln\ \mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \{ w_i \cdot \ln(f_s \cdot \mathcal{F}_s + f_s \cdot f_{B_d^0} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{B_d^0} + f_s \cdot f_{\Lambda_b} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_b} + (1 - f_s \cdot (1 + f_{B_d^0} + f_{\Lambda_b})) \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{bkg}}) \}$$

Signal PDFs

- Mass: Gaussian with per-candidate width and scalefactor
- Time-angles: signal decay 4D function
  - Convolved with per-candidate time resolution
  - Flavour-dependent terms weighted by tagging probability $P(B|Q)$
  - Applied $B - p_{\mathrm{T}}$ dependent angular acceptance

ATLAS EXPERIMENT

Mass-lifetime-angular fit

Tau weight

$$\ln \mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \{ w_i \cdot \ln(f_s \cdot \mathcal{F}_s + f_s \cdot f_{B_d^0} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{B_d^0} + f_s \cdot f_{\Lambda_b} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_b} + (1 - f_s \cdot (1 + f_{B_d^0} + f_{\Lambda_b})) \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{bkg}})\}$$

Decay time correction

- Correction of bias in the proper decay time by weighting events

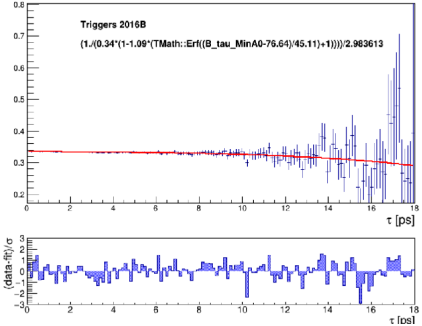
$$w = p_0 \cdot (1 - p_1 \cdot (\mathrm{Erf}((t - p_3)/p_2) + 1))$$

- Extracted from MC separately for data periods and trigger selection
- Typically 10–20 fs , in more biased periods 70 fs

Mass-lifetime-angular fit

Tau weight

$$\ln \mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \{ w_i \cdot \ln(f_s \cdot \mathcal{F}_s + f_s \cdot f_{B_d^0} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{B_d^0} + f_s \cdot f_{\Lambda_b} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_b} + (1 - f_s \cdot (1 + f_{B_d^0} + f_{\Lambda_b})) \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\rm bkg})\}$$



Mass-lifetime-angular fit (overview)

Tau weight — Signal — Peaking background — Combinatorial background

$$\ln \mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \{ \underbrace{w_i}_{\text{Tau weight}} \cdot \ln(\underbrace{f_s \cdot \mathcal{F}_s}_{\text{Signal}} + \underbrace{f_s \cdot f_{B_d^0} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{B_d^0} + f_s \cdot f_{\Lambda_b} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_b}}_{\text{Peaking background}} + \underbrace{(1 - f_s \cdot (1 + f_{B_d^0} + f_{\Lambda_b})) \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\rm bkg}}_{\text{Combinatorial background}})\}$$

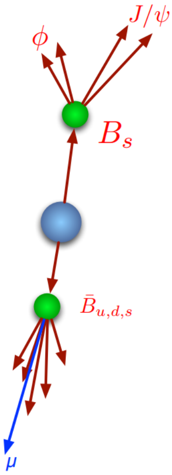
- Data are corrected by the decay time correction
- Mass as well as lifetime use per-candidate width and scale factor, with flavour-dependent terms weighted by tagging probability $P(B|Q)$
- Contributions from $B_d^0 \to J/\psi K^{*0}$, $B_d^0 \to J/\psi K\pi$ and $\Lambda_b^0 \to J/\psi Kp$ due to wrong mass assignment (KK)
  - Efficiencies and acceptance from MC
  - BR from PDG
  - Fragmentation fractions from other measurements
- Combinatorial background for angular distribution use Legendre polynomials from sidebands; fixed in the main fit

Flavour tagging

- Opposite side tagging
  - Use $b - \bar{b}$ pair correlation to infer initial signal flavour from the other B meson
  - Provide the probability of signal candidate to be B_s^0 or $\overline{B}_s^0$

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{s}}(m_i, t_i, \sigma_{t_i}, \Omega_i, \boxed{P(B|Q)}, p_{\mathrm{T}_i}) = P_{\mathrm{s}}(m_i) \cdot P_{\mathrm{s}}(\Omega_i, t_i, \boxed{P(B|Q)}, \sigma_{t_i}) \cdot P_{\mathrm{s}}(\sigma_{t_i}) \cdot P_{\mathrm{s}}(\boxed{P(B|Q)}) \cdot A(\Omega_i, p_{\mathrm{T}_i}) \cdot P_{\mathrm{s}}(p_{\mathrm{T}_i}).$$

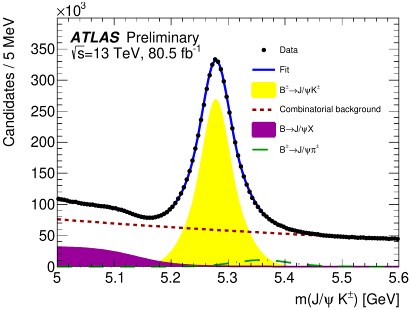
- Muon and Electron Tagging
  - $b \to l$ transitions are clean tagging method
  - $b \to c \to l$ and neutral B-meson oscillations dilute the tagging
- Jet-Charge
  - information from tracks in b-tagged jet, when no lepton is found
- Calibration using $B^{\pm} \to J/\psi K^{\pm}$



Tag calibration

Calibration using $B^{\pm} \to J/\psi K^{\pm}$ events (real data)

- self tagging non oscillating channel
- Di-muon candidates in range $2.8 < m(\mu\mu) < 3.4$ GeV
- $p_{\mathrm{T}}(\mu) > 4$ GeV, $p_{\mathrm{T}}(K^{\pm}) > 1$ GeV
- Invariant mass in range $5.0 < m(\mu\mu K^{\pm}) < 5.6$ GeV
- $\tau(B) > 0.2$ ps - to reduce prompt component of the combinatorial background



- Opposite side lepton or jet, with tracks in cone $\Delta R < 0.5$

$$Q = \frac{\sum_i^{N_{tracks}} q^i (p_{\mathrm{T}}^i)^{\kappa}}{\sum_i^{N_{tracks}} q^i (p_{\mathrm{T}}^i)^{\kappa}} \to P(Q|B^{\pm}) \qquad Q \in < -1; 1 >$$

Tagging performance

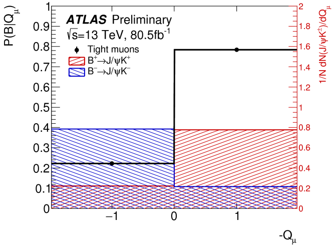
- The probability to tag a B_s^0 meson as containing a $\bar{b}$-quark:

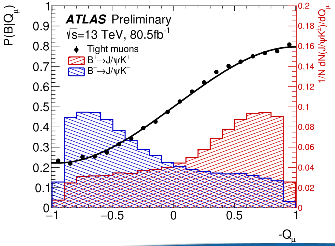
$$P(B|Q) = \frac{P(Q|B^+)}{P(Q|B^+) + P(Q|B^-)}$$

Tag method	Efficiency [%]	Effective Dilution [%]	Tagging Power [%]
Tight muon	4.50 ± 0.01	43.8 ± 0.2	0.862 ± 0.009
Electron	1.57 ± 0.01	41.8 ± 0.2	0.274 ± 0.004
Low-p_T muon	3.12 ± 0.01	29.9 ± 0.2	0.278 ± 0.006
Jet	5.54 ± 0.01	20.4 ± 0.1	0.231 ± 0.005
Total	14.74 ± 0.02	33.4 ± 0.1	1.65 ± 0.01

- **Efficiency**: Fraction of signals with specific tagger, $\varepsilon = \frac{N_{\text{tagged}}}{N_{\text{Bcand}}}$
- **Dilution**: $D = (1 - 2w)$, where w is the miss-tag probability
- **Tagging Power**: figure of merit of tagger performance
  - Depends on dilution and efficiency:

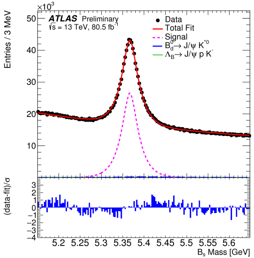
$$TP = \varepsilon D^2 = \varepsilon(1 - 2w)^2$$

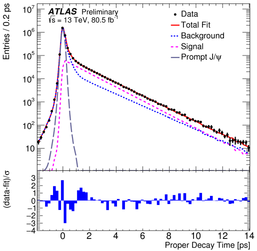


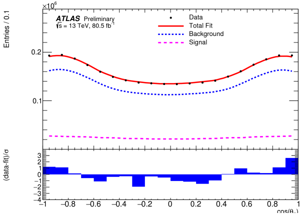


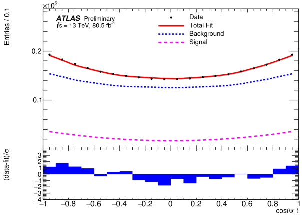
Projection and results of the mass-lifetime-angular fit

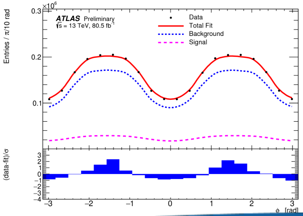
Parameter	Value	Statistical uncertainty	Systematic uncertainty
ϕ_s[rad]	–0.068	0.038	0.018
$\Delta\Gamma_s$[ps^{-1}]	0.067	0.005	0.002
Γ_s[ps^{-1}]	0.669	0.001	0.001
$\lvert A_{\parallel}(0)\rvert^2$	0.219	0.002	0.002
$\lvert A_0(0)\rvert^2$	0.517	0.001	0.004
$\lvert A_S(0)\rvert^2$	0.046	0.003	0.004
$\delta_\perp$ [rad]	2.946	0.101	0.097
$\delta_\parallel$ [rad]	3.267	0.082	0.201
$\delta_\perp - \delta_S$ [rad]	–0.220	0.037	0.010







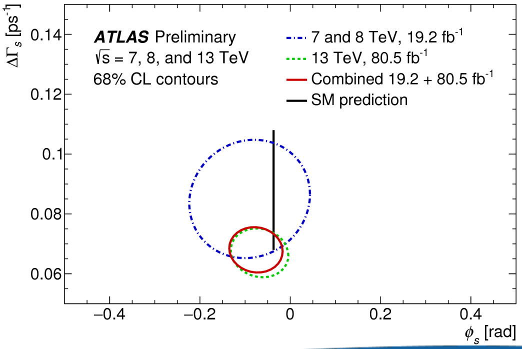




Combination of the results with the previous from Run 1

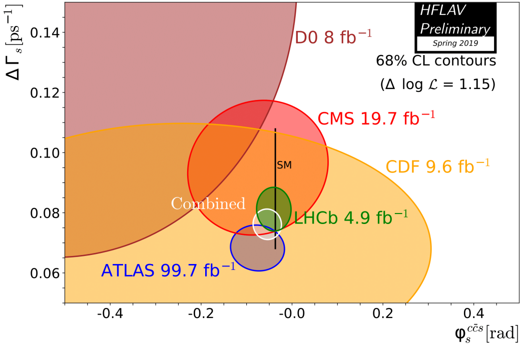
- A Best Linear Unbiased Estimate (BLUE) combination is performed to combine the current result with the Run 1 measurement
- The BLUE combination uses the measured values and uncertainties of the parameters as well as the correlations between them

Parameter	Value	Statistical uncertainty	Systematic uncertainty
ϕ_s[rad]	–0.076	0.034	0.019
$\Delta\Gamma_s$[ps^{-1}]	0.068	0.004	0.003
Γ_s[ps^{-1}]	0.669	0.001	0.001
$\|A_{\|\|}(0)\|^2$	0.220	0.002	0.002
$\|A_0(0)\|^2$	0.517	0.001	0.004
$\|A_S\|^2$	0.043	0.004	0.004
$\delta_\perp$ [rad]	3.075	0.096	0.091
$\delta_{\|\|}$ [rad]	3.295	0.079	0.202
$\delta_\perp - \delta_S$ [rad]	–0.216	0.037	0.010



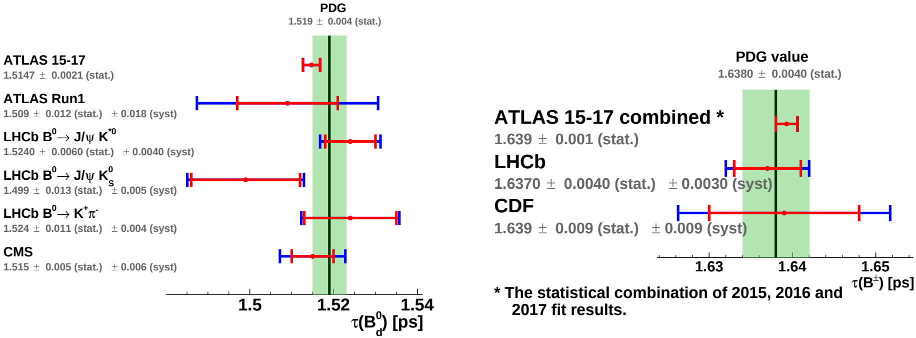
Paper summary

- Analysis of the 2015+2016+2017 ATLAS data performed
- Results combined with Run1 results
- Compatible with LHCb and CMS and the SM prediction



Comments to the results

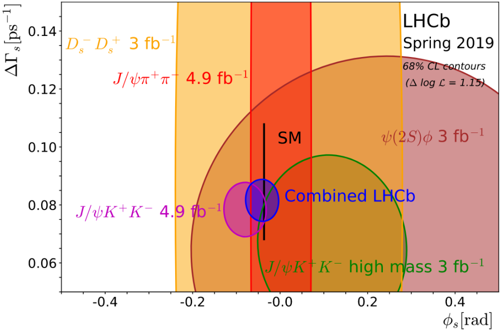
- The $\Delta\Gamma$ and Γ_s parameters shows discrepancy with LHCb measurement.
- Lifetime measurement in other channels shows good agreement with PDG



* The statistical combination of 2015, 2016 and 2017 fit results.

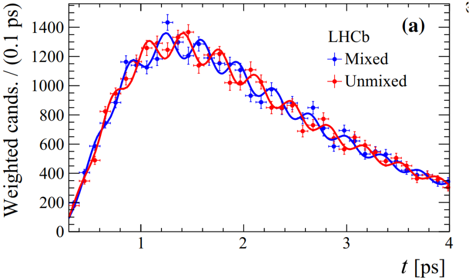
Further improvements needed

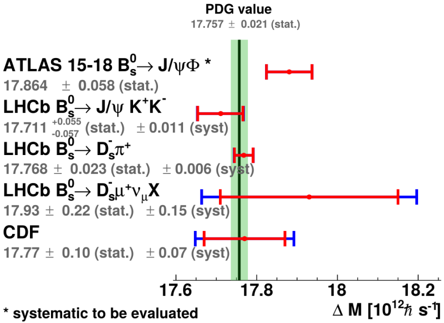
- Fit full Run2 data with 60 fb^{-1} data
- Fit δm_s parameter
- Include λ parameter
- Improve tagging
- Implement $m(K^+K^-)$ dependent on rapidity
- Add more channels?



δm_s parameter

- The oscillation frequency δm_s is important parameter of the Bs oscillation.
- The predictions were that the ATLAS will be not able to measure this parameter in Run2.



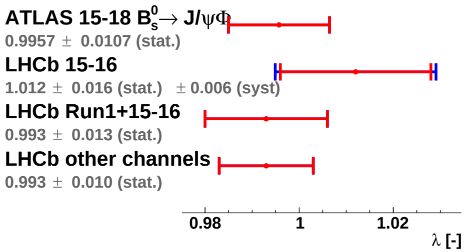


λ parameter

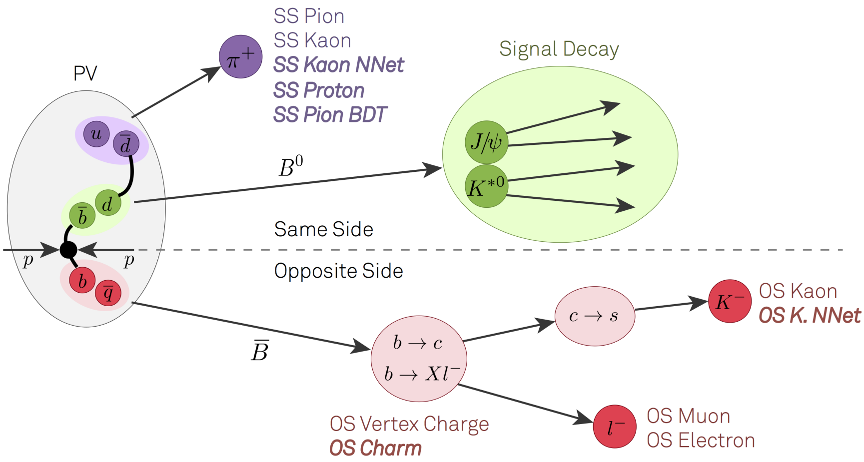
- The λ parameter arises from meson-antimeson mixing and the amplitudes

$$\lambda = \frac{q}{p}\frac{\bar{A}_f}{A_f}$$

- λ is expected to be equal to 1
- The extensive change of the likelihood function



Same side tagging



Summary

- The paper is now submitted to the EPJC
- New analysis on full Run2 ongoing targeting for Moriond 2020

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- New analysis on full Run2 ongoing targeting for Moriond 2020

Thanks for attention.