

Keeping decay times under control:

decay time resolution for CP-violation in $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\phi(1020)$



With our colleagues in Ukraine

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search on behalf of LHCb collaboration

Moriond EW 17.03.2022

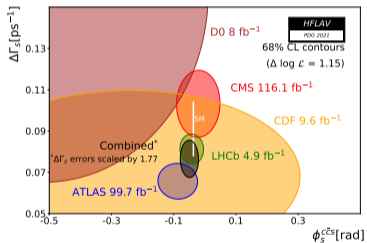


Nikhef

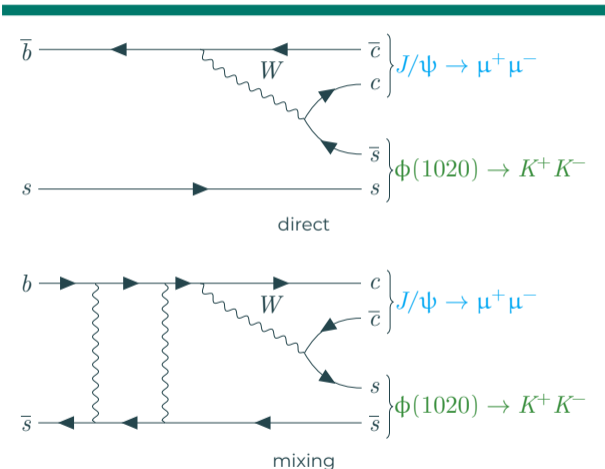


Golden decay: $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \phi(1020) \rightarrow K^+ K^-$

$$\phi_s = \phi_s^{SM,tree} + \phi_s^{SM,penguin} + \Delta\phi_s^{NP}$$



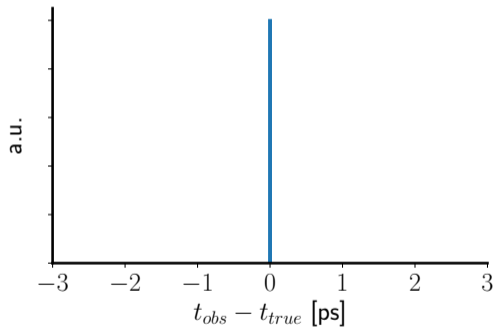
from Eur. Phys. J. C (2021) 81: 226



$$\frac{d^4\Gamma(B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\phi)}{dt d\Omega} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{10} f_k(\Omega) \varepsilon(t) (FT(B_s^0) \cdot h_k(t|B_s^0) + FT(\bar{B}_s^0) \cdot h_k(t|\bar{B}_s^0)) \otimes G(t|\sigma_t)$$

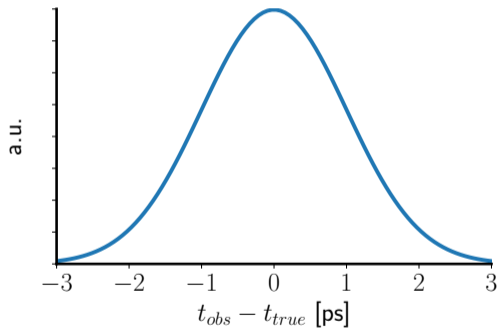
Finite decay time resolution influence on decay time distribution

1. Promptly decaying sample ($t_{true} = 0$)

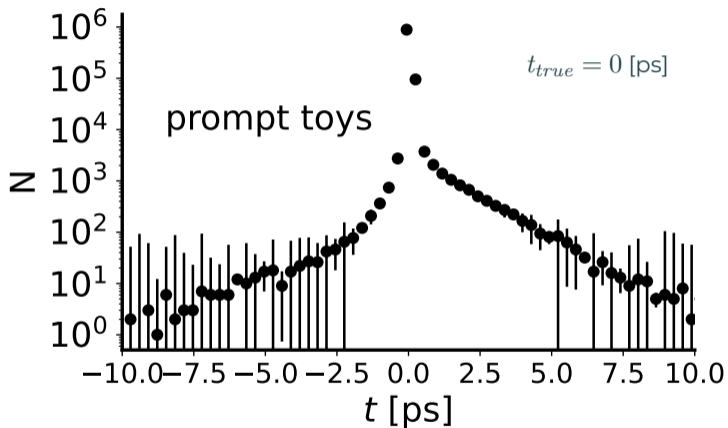


Finite decay time resolution influence on decay time distribution

1. Promptly decaying sample ($t_{true} = 0$)
2. Measured decay time error \neq true decay time resolution



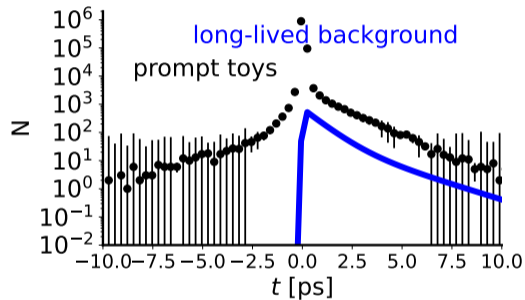
Challenges



Challenges

1

Long-lived background



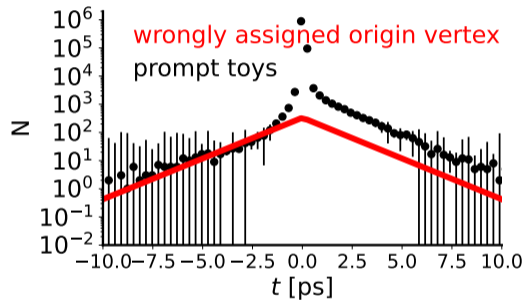
Challenges

1

Long-lived background

2

Wrongly assigned origin vertices



Challenges

1

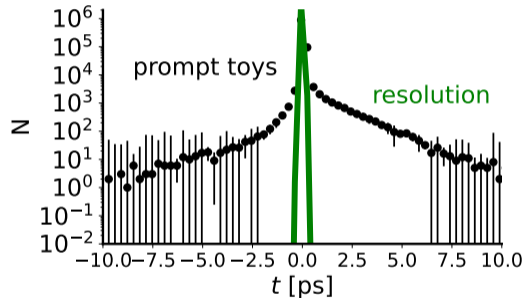
Long-lived background

2

Wrongly assigned origin vertices

3

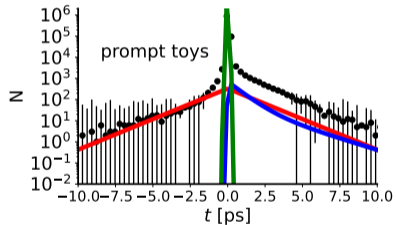
One Gaussian is not enough



Two ways to reach the goal

Fit approach

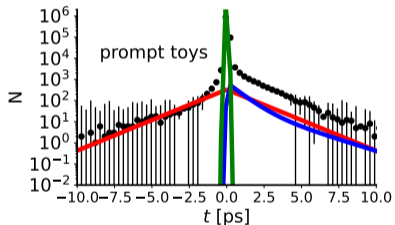
- + Theoretically can be very precise
- Uncertainty from the model



Two ways to reach the goal

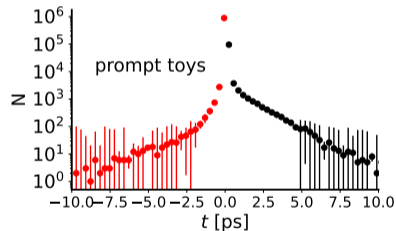
Fit approach

- + Theoretically can be very precise
- Uncertainty from the model



Numerical approach

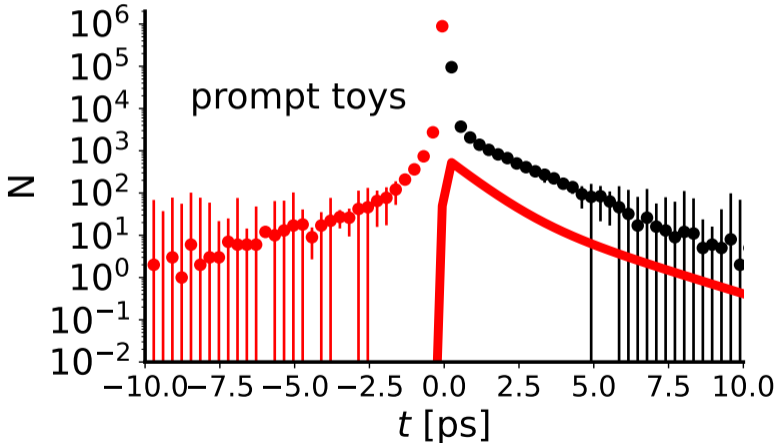
- + No model dependence
- Correction for the long-lived component



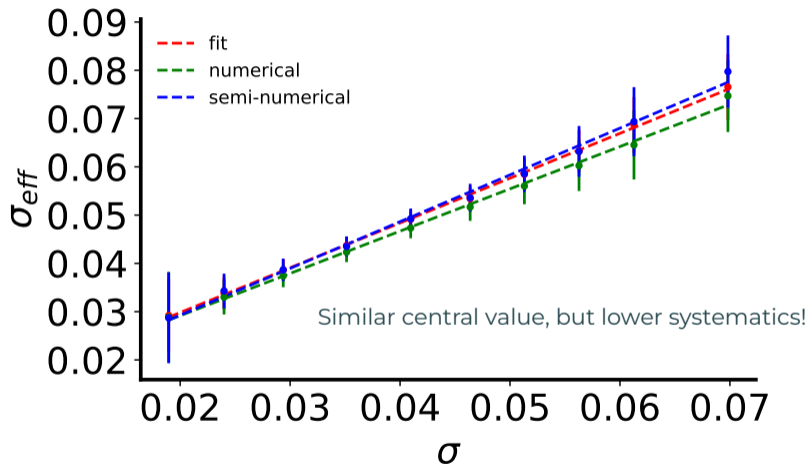
Two Three! ways to reach the goal

Semi-numerical approach

- + The best of both worlds
- Small correction from the long-lived component is needed



In conclusion: results



Thank you for your attention!