

## LHCb performance for

$B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$  and  $B_d \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$

decays

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# $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ and $B_d \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$

$B_d \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$  } CP eigenstate and a mixture of CP-odd  
 $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$  } and CP-even states

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{fcp} \equiv \frac{q}{p} \frac{\bar{A}_{fcp}}{A_{fcp}} = \eta_{fcp} \frac{q}{p} \frac{\bar{A}_{fcp}}{A_{fcp}} \quad \eta_{fcp} = \pm 1$$

$\left| \frac{\bar{A}_f}{A_f} \right| = 1$  no CPV in decay  
 single weak phase

$\left| \frac{p}{q} \right| = 1$  no CPV in mixing

CP-symmetry  
 $\lambda_{fcp} = \eta_{fcp}$

If  $\Im \lambda_{fcp} \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow$  CP violated

(interference mixing and decay)

# CP - Asymmetry

$$A_f \equiv \frac{R_f(t) - \overline{R}_{\bar{f}}(t)}{R_f(t) + \overline{R}_{\bar{f}}(t)} = - \frac{(1 - |\lambda_f|^2) \cos(\Delta mt) - 2\Im \lambda_f \sin(\Delta mt)}{(1 + |\lambda_f|^2) \cosh(\Delta \Gamma t / 2) - 2\Re \lambda_f \sinh(\Delta \Gamma t / 2)}$$

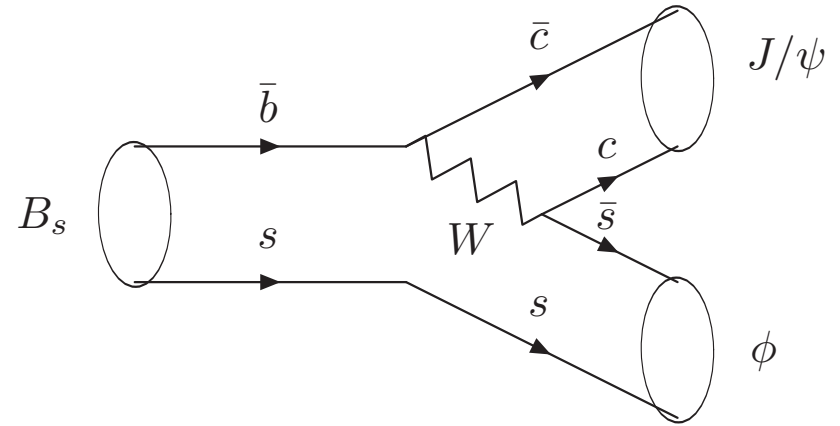
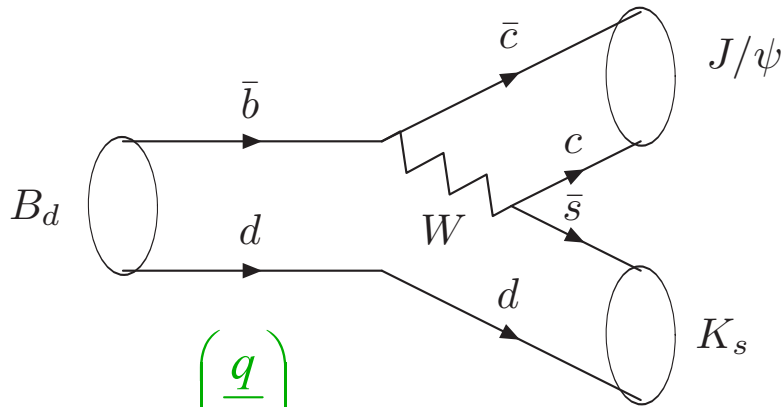
CP-eigenstate,  $|\lambda_f| = 1$  :

$$A_{fcp} = - \frac{\Im \lambda_{fcp} \sin(\Delta mt)}{\cosh(\Delta \Gamma t / 2) - \Re \lambda_{fcp} \sinh(\Delta \Gamma t / 2)}$$

$\Delta \Gamma = 0$  (for  $B^0_d$ ) :

$$A_{fcp} = -\Im \lambda_{fcp} \sin(\Delta mt)$$

# $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ and $B_d \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$



$$\left( \frac{q}{p} \right)_{B_s}$$

$$\lambda_{J/\psi \phi} = \eta_{J/\psi \phi} \left( \frac{V_{tb}^* V_{ts}}{V_{tb} V_{ts}^*} \right) \left( \frac{V_{cb} V_{cs}^*}{V_{cb}^* V_{cs}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Im \lambda_{J/\psi \phi} = \sin 2\beta_s$$

$$\lambda_{J/\psi K_s} = \eta_{J/\psi K_s} \left( \frac{V_{tb}^* V_{td}}{V_{tb} V_{td}^*} \right) \left( \frac{V_{cb} V_{cs}^*}{V_{cb}^* V_{cs}} \right) \left( \frac{V_{cd}^* V_{cs}}{V_{cd} V_{cs}^*} \right)$$

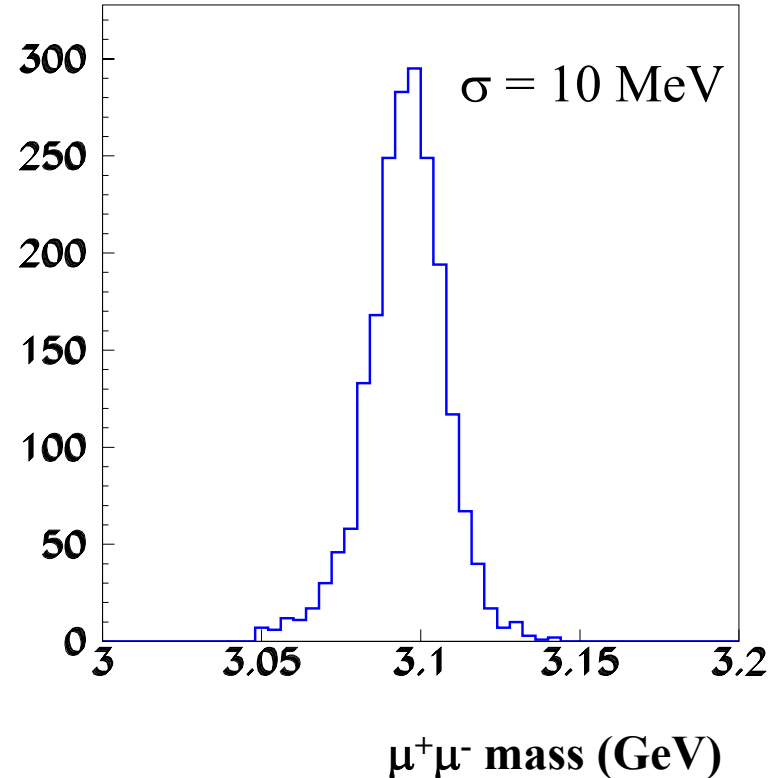
$$\Rightarrow \Im \lambda_{J/\psi K_s} = \sin 2\beta$$

$$\left( \frac{q}{p} \right)_{B_d}$$

$$\left( \frac{q}{p} \right)_K$$

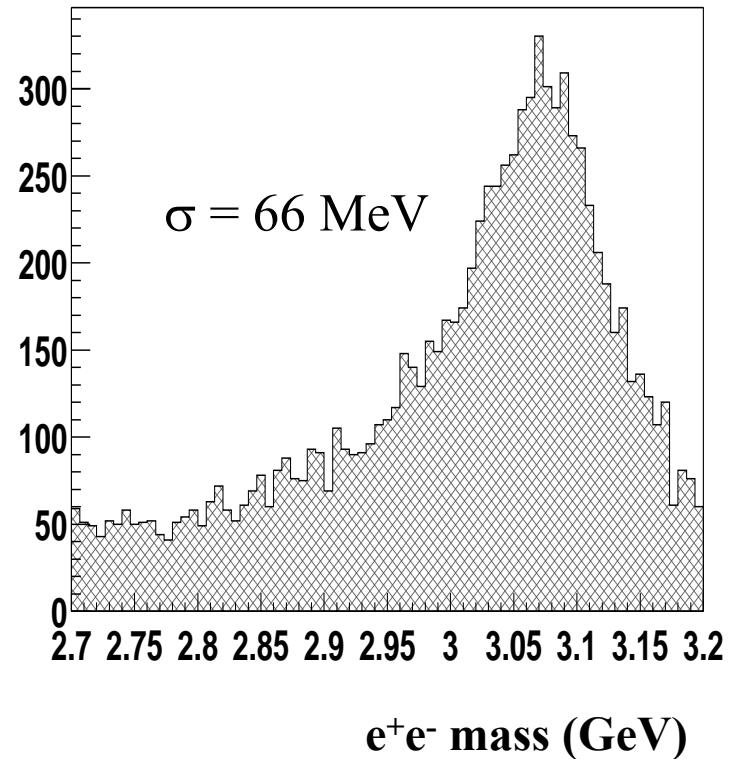
# $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ selection

- Two opposite charged muons with :
- $P_t > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$
- Vertex with a  $\chi^2 < 9$
- Invariant mass within  $50 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  of  $m_{J/\psi}$



# $J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-$ selection

- Two opposite charged electrons one with  $P_t > 0.8 \text{ GeV}/c$  and one with  $P_t > 1.8 \text{ GeV}/c$
- A vertex  $\chi^2 < 6$
- vertex  $|Z| < 150 \text{ mm}$
- An invariant mass between  $2.7 - 3.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$



## $\phi \rightarrow \mathbf{K^+K^-}$ selection

- Two opposite charged kaons with  $P_t > 0.5$  GeV, giving a vertex with a  $\chi^2 < 9$ , an invariant mass within 20 MeV/c<sup>2</sup> of  $m_\phi$ , and  $P_\phi > 12$  GeV/c<sup>2</sup>

## $\mathbf{B_s} \rightarrow \mathbf{J/\psi} \phi$ selection

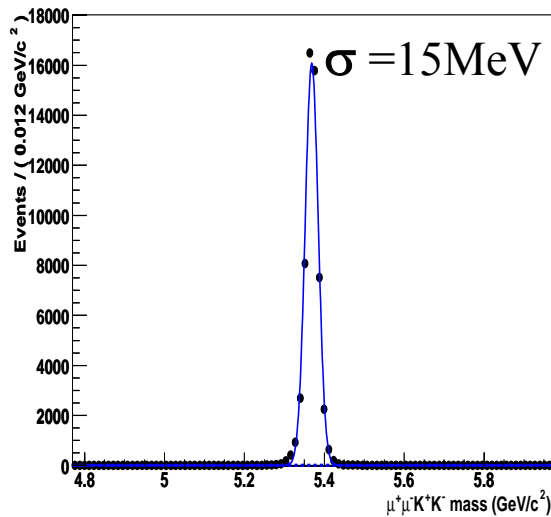
- Combine the  $\mathbf{J/\psi}$  and  $\phi$  if the four tracks form a vertex with  $\chi^2 < 20$ , then select the primary vertex with smallest IP (< 4mm)

# $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ selection

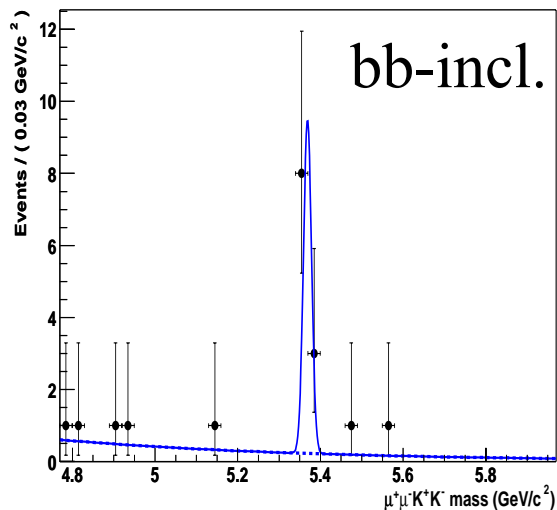
Other constraints on the  $B_s^0$ :

- **Proper time** (consistency between the  $B_s^0$  momentum and the vector between the production and decay vertex) **significance**  $> 5$
- $m_{B_s}$  within 50 MeV/c<sup>2</sup> of the nominal  $B_s^0$  mass

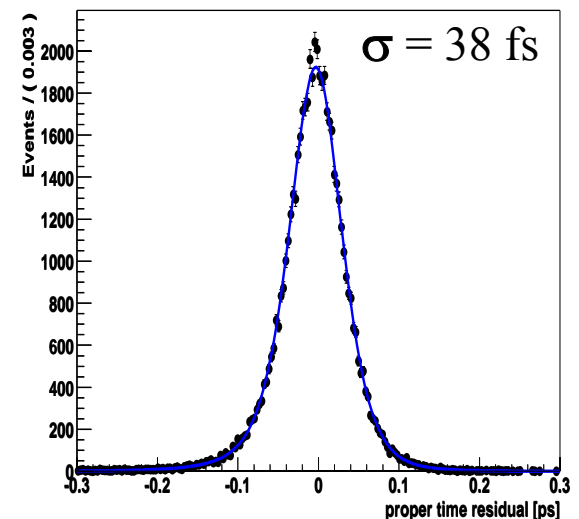
$\mu^+\mu^-K^+K^-$  Mass



$\mu^+\mu^-K^+K^-$  Mass



$\tau$  residual

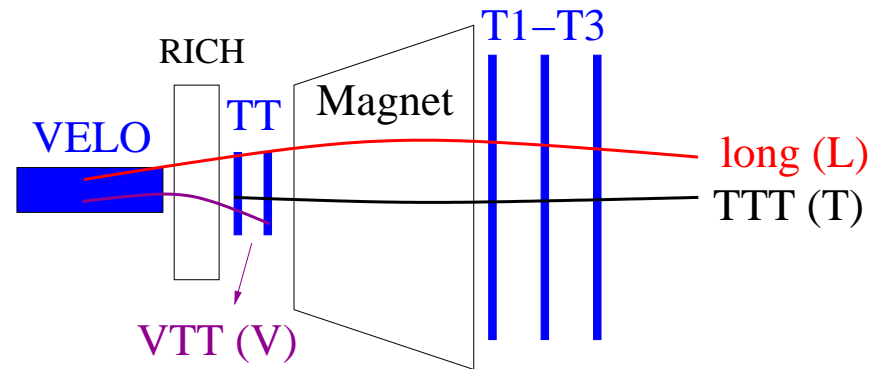




# $K_s \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ selection

- Two oppositely charged pions, giving a vertex with a z position between 0 - 3 meter, **invariant mass** within **60 (100 for TT)  $\text{MeV}/c^2$**  of  $m_{K_s}$ , and a combined  $P_t > 200 \text{ MeV}/c$ .

category	fraction	vertex Z res.
LL	0.29	107 $\mu\text{m}$
LV	0.09	182 $\mu\text{m}$
TT	0.62	199 $\mu\text{m}$



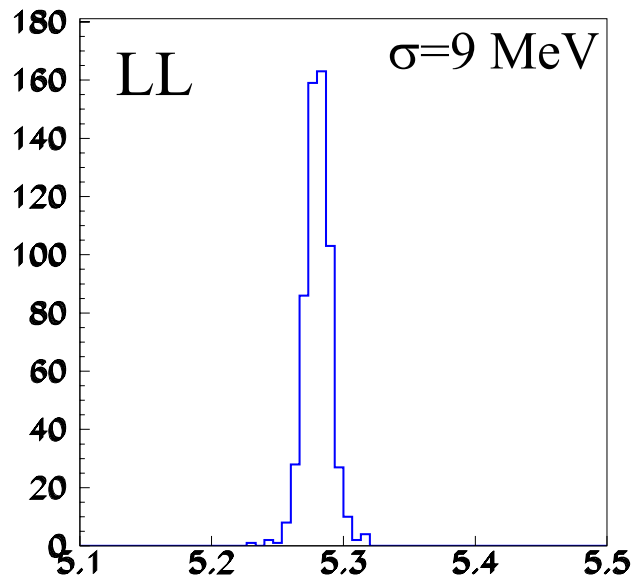
# $B_d \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu^+\mu^-)K_s$ selection

## $B_d$ : combining $J/\psi$ and $K_s$

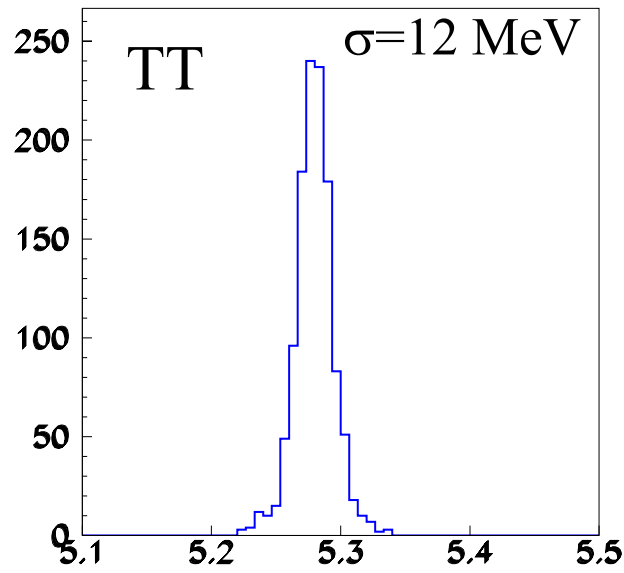
- $J/\psi$  and  $K_s$  make a vertex with  $\chi^2 < 50$
- IP significance of  $K_s$  with respect to  $J/\psi$  vtx  $< 3.5$  ( $< 8$  for TT)
- IP significance of  $K_s$  pions with respect to the primary vtx  $> 4$  (2 for TT)
- significance of the distance between primary and  $J/\psi$  vtx  $> 1.2$ (LL), 3.1(LV), 2.4(TT)
- $B_d$  mass window 60 MeV/c<sup>2</sup>

# $B_d \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$ selection

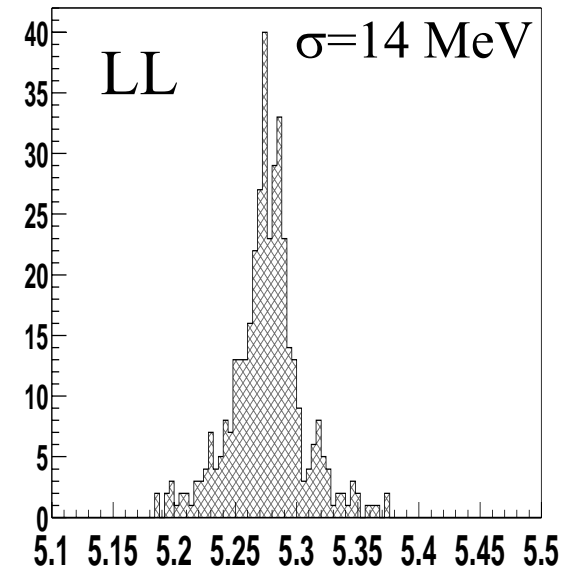
Results for the  $B_d^0$  mass :



$J/\psi(\mu^+\mu^-) K_s$  (LL)



$J/\psi(\mu^+\mu^-) K_s$  (TT)



$J/\psi(e^+e^-) K_s$  (LL)

# Annual yield and Background estimate for $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ and $B_d \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$

Channel	Annual yield	B/S
$B_s \rightarrow J/\psi(\mu^+\mu^-) \phi$	100k	<0.3 (bb-incl) <0.7 (prompt $J/\psi$ )
$B_s \rightarrow J/\psi(\mu^+\mu^-) K_s$	166k	$0.6 \pm 0.1$ (bb-incl) <0.4 (prompt $J/\psi$ )
$B_s \rightarrow J/\psi(e^+e^-) K_s$	21k	<0.84 (prompt $J/\psi$ ) $3.4 \pm 0.5$ (bb-incl)

# Sensitivity studies for $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ and $B_d \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$

# Extracting $\beta_s$ from $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$

$$\frac{d\Gamma(t)}{d\cos(\theta)} \propto \left( |A_0(t)|^2 + |A_{\parallel}(t)|^2 \right) \frac{3}{8} (1 + \cos^2(\theta)) + |A_{\perp}(t)|^2 \frac{3}{4} \sin^2(\theta)$$

$B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$

$$|A_{0,\parallel}(t)|^2 = |A_{0,\parallel}(0)|^2 \left[ e^{-\Gamma_L t} - e^{-\bar{\Gamma} t} \sin(\Delta m_s t) 2\beta_s \right]$$

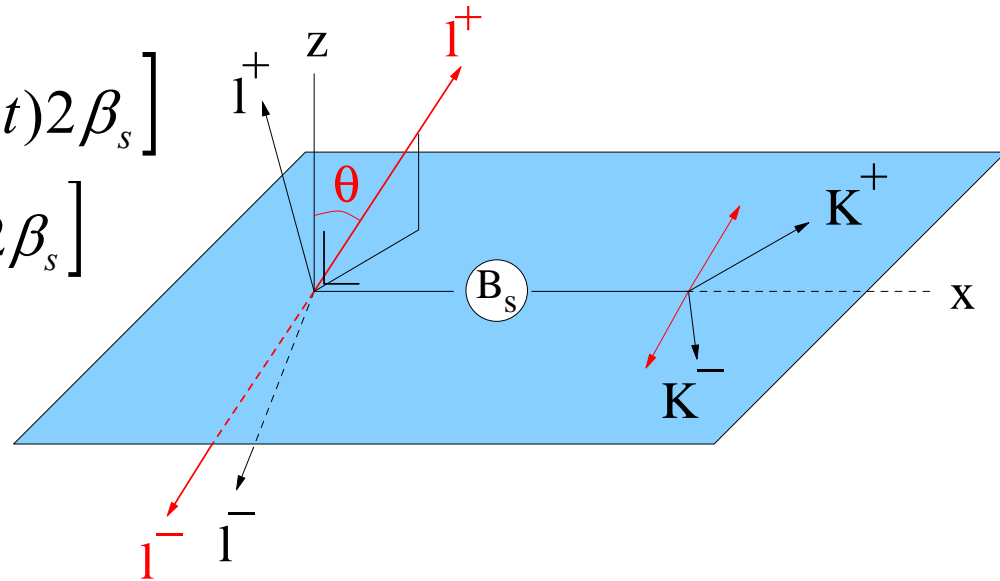
$$|A_{\perp}(t)|^2 = |A_{\perp}(0)|^2 \left[ e^{-\Gamma_H t} + e^{-\bar{\Gamma} t} \sin(\Delta m_s t) 2\beta_s \right]$$

$A_{\perp} = \text{odd} \ \& \ A_{0,\parallel} = \text{even}$

$\bar{B}_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$

$$|A_{0,\parallel}(t)|^2 = |A_{0,\parallel}(0)|^2 \left[ e^{-\Gamma_L t} + e^{-\bar{\Gamma} t} \sin(\Delta m_s t) 2\beta_s \right]$$

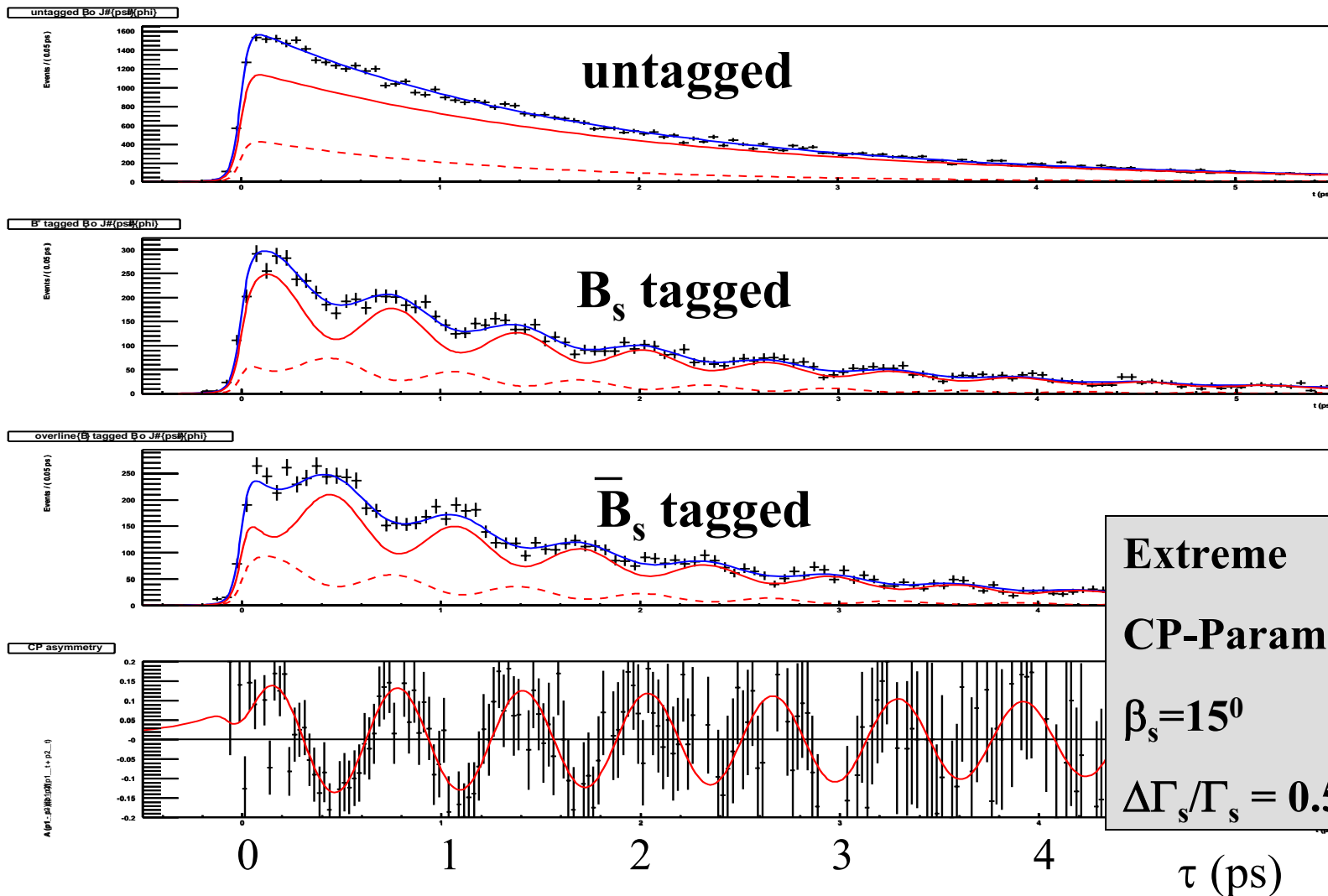
$$|A_{\perp}(t)|^2 = |A_{\perp}(0)|^2 \left[ e^{-\Gamma_H t} - e^{-\bar{\Gamma} t} \sin(\Delta m_s t) 2\beta_s \right]$$



$2\beta_s \approx 0.03$  in SM :

$A(t) \propto$  two exponentials with lifetimes  $1/\Gamma_H$  and  $1/\Gamma_L$

# Extracting $\beta_s$ from $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$

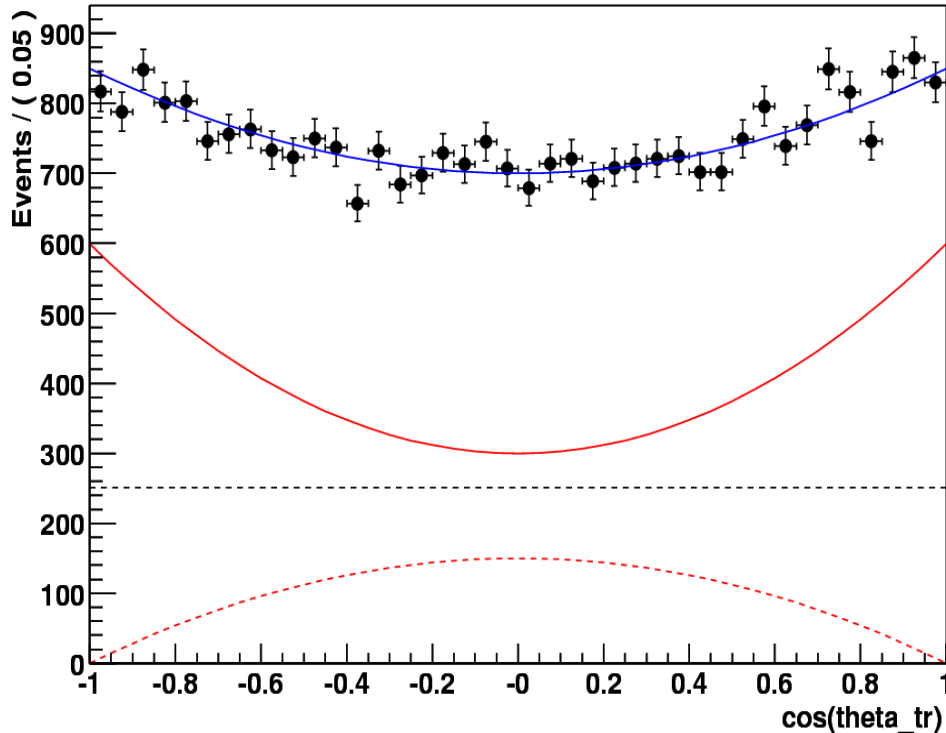


**Extreme  
CP-Parameters:**

$\beta_s = 15^\circ$   
 $\Delta\Gamma_s / \Gamma_s = 0.5$

$\tau$  (ps)

# Sensitivity for $\beta_s$ from $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$



Angular analysis to determine the sensitivity for:

$R(A_{\perp}$  fraction),  $\Delta\Gamma_s$ ,  $\tau_s$  and  $\beta_s$   
(for  $\Delta m_s$  and wrong tag fraction: fit  $D_s\pi$  simultaneously)

$$R = |A_{\perp}|^2 / (|A_0|^2 + |A_{\parallel}|^2 + |A_{\perp}|^2)$$

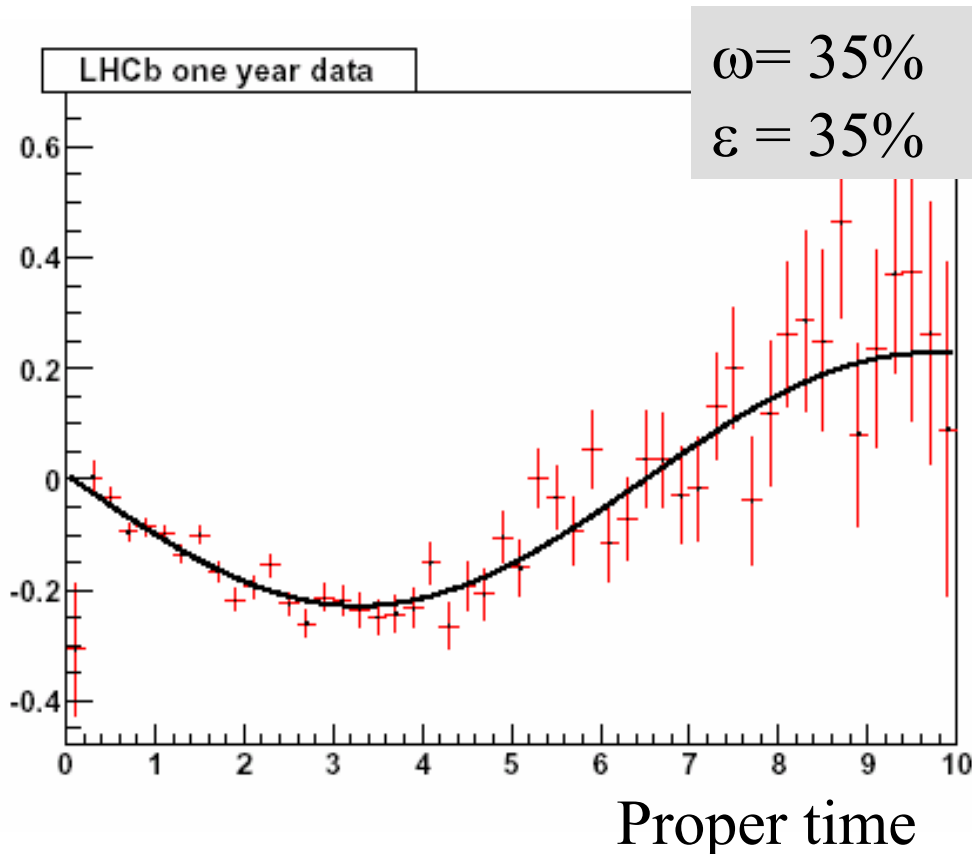
$$\omega = 35\% \quad \& \quad \varepsilon = 40\%$$

One year of LHCb data	$\beta_s$ (Deg)	R	$\tau_s$ (ps)	$\Delta\Gamma_s / \Gamma_s$	$\Delta m_s$ (ps <sup>-1</sup> )
used	0.86 <sup>0</sup>	0.2	1.5	0.1	20
sensitivity	3.5 <sup>0</sup>	0.0085	0.011	0.026	0.038



# Sensitivity for $\beta$ from $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$

$$A_f = - \frac{(1 - |\lambda_f|^2) \cos(\Delta mt) - 2 \sin(2\beta) \sin(\Delta mt)}{1 + |\lambda_f|^2}$$



one year LHCb data		
	$ \lambda $	$\beta$
used	1	$26.1^\circ$
sensitivity	<b>0.024</b>	<b><math>0.6^\circ</math></b>

# Conclusions

Reconstruction of  $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$  and  $B_d \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$  decays :

- Good mass (9-15 MeV/c<sup>2</sup>) & vertex (107-199  $\mu\text{m}$ ) resolution

⇒ Excellent proper time resolution (38 fs) allows to follow the oscillations of the decay rates accurately.

- High annual yields with low background rates

⇒ Precise determination of CKM angles  $\beta$  and  $\beta_s$

Sensitivity for  $\beta$  and  $\beta_s$   
**One Year of LHCb Data**

$\beta$   
 $0.6^0$

$\beta_s$   
 $3.5^0$