

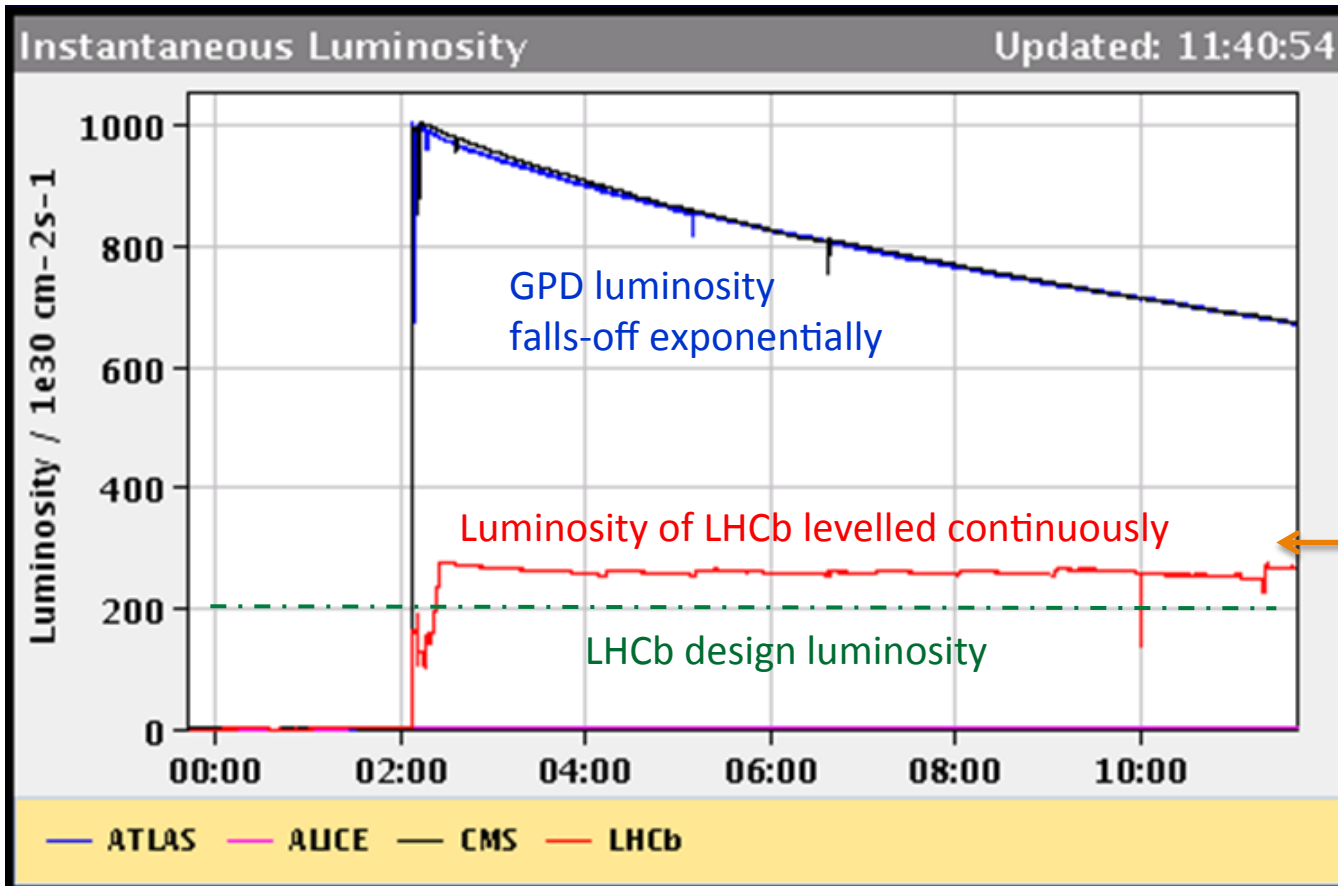


# LHCb Status Report

106<sup>th</sup> LHCC Meeting

For the LHCb Collaboration, Patrick Robbe, LAL Orsay, 15 June 2011

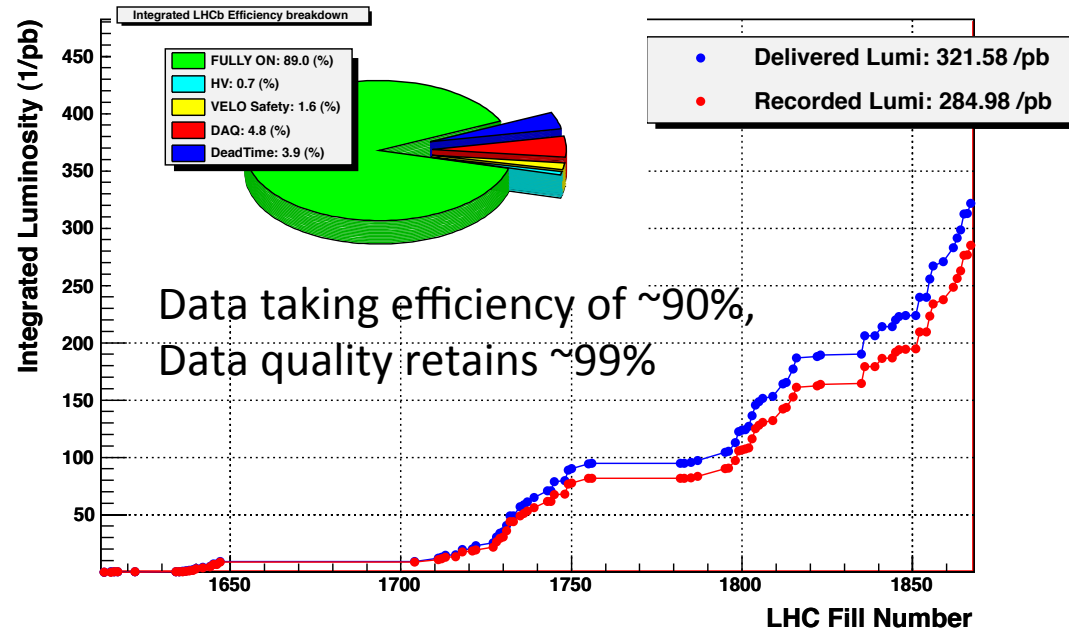
# Introduction



End of May 2011:  
LHCb reached stable  
operation conditions  
with instantaneous  
luminosity kept  
constant at  $3 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

# Outline

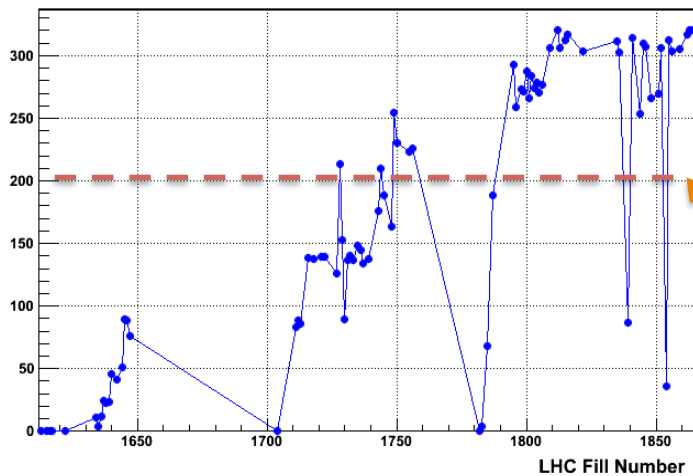
- Almost 300 pb<sup>-1</sup> recorded
- Operation and detector status
- New physics results with 2010 data (~35pb<sup>-1</sup>):
  - Measurements of production properties in the forward region
  - LHCb first results on Charm Physics
  - CP violation studies
    - LHCb first  $\phi_s$  measurement
    - Progress towards  $\gamma$  measurement
  - Rare decays



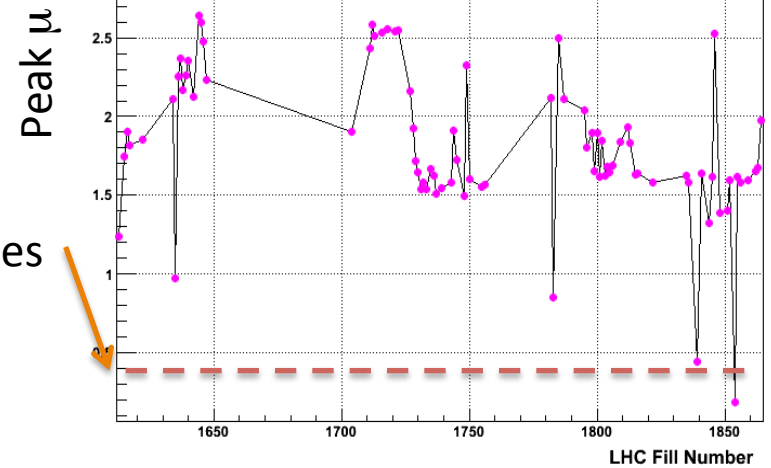
# Operation Strategy

- Luminosity and trigger strategy:
  - Maintain  $\mu$  (number of visible interactions per crossing)  $< 2.5$
  - Maintain the instantaneous luminosity  $\sim 3 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , reached on 27 May 2011:
    - Implies  $\mu$  is decreasing when increasing the number of bunches.

Peak Inst. Luminosity ( $\times 10^{30} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ )

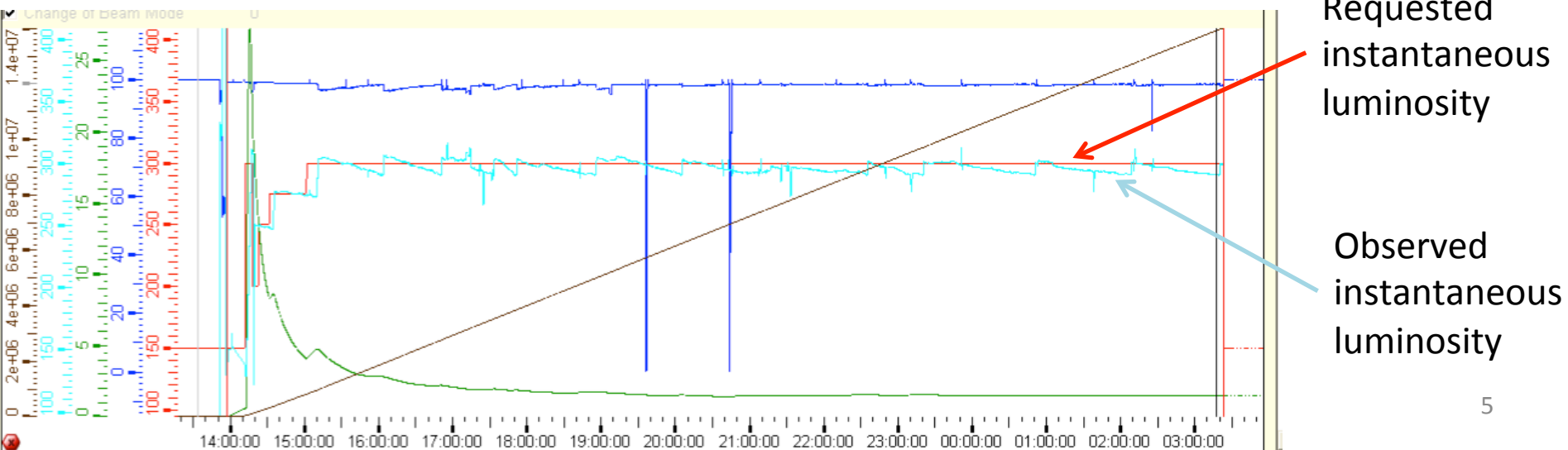


Design values



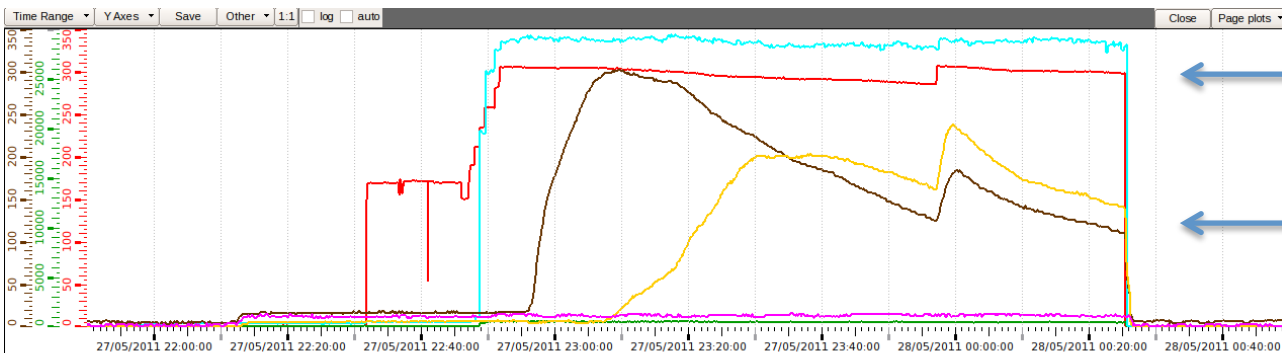
# Luminosity Leveling

- LHC-LHCb Automatic Tool developed to maximize LHCb physics yield, many thanks to LHC team !
  - Maintain luminosity close to the optimal (luminosity efficiency of ~98%)
  - Control luminosity in order to have a stable detector
  - Adjust automatically luminosity, moving the beams relative to each other
- Optimal luminosity (up to now:  $3 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ ) function of:
  - Full event readout rate  $< 1 \text{ MHz}$
  - $\mu < 2.5$  for detector hardware and physics analyses
  - Physics dead-time  $< 5\%$
  - Physics output to storage  $3 \text{ kHz} + 1 \text{ kHz}$  of technical triggers



# Detector Status

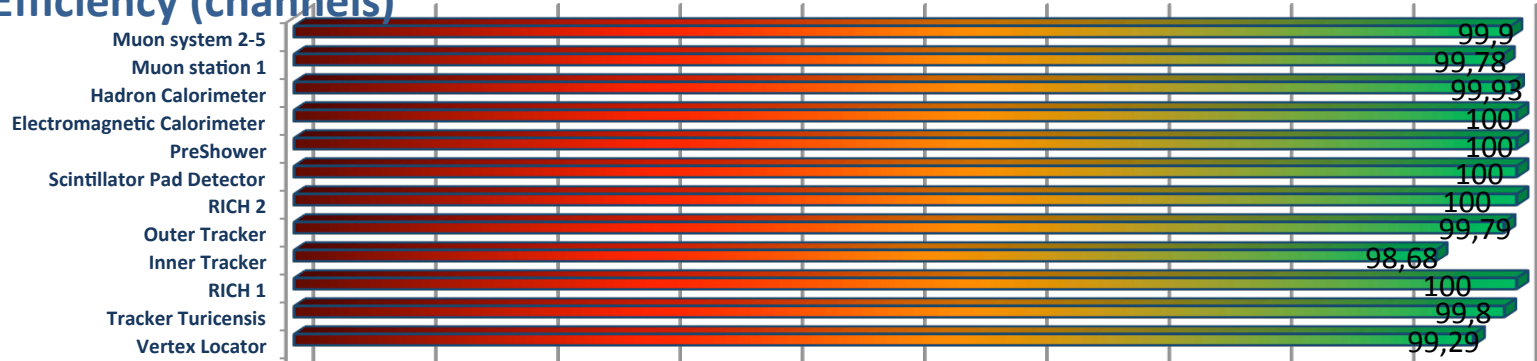
- Monitor in detail effect of running at luminosity higher than design, and control detector ageing :
  - For example: for Silicon Trackers, increasing luminosity in steps at the beginning of the fill is crucial:



← Instantaneous luminosity

← Detector currents

## Efficiency (channels)



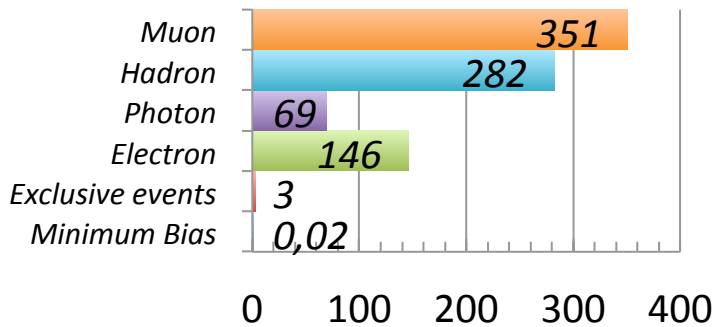
June 2011

80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100 %

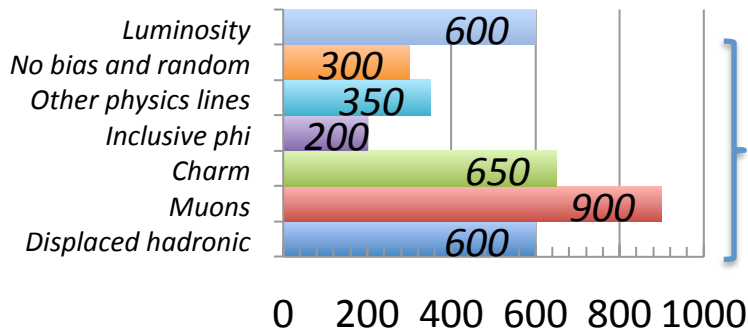
# Trigger

- With 1092 bunches,  $3 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ :
  - Visible crossing rate: 8.5 MHz
  - L0 output rate: 650 kHz
  - HLT output rate: 3.6 kHz (3 kHz of physics triggers), written on tape
  - HLT Farm CPU busy at 80%

## L0 Output Rate (kHz, non exclusive)

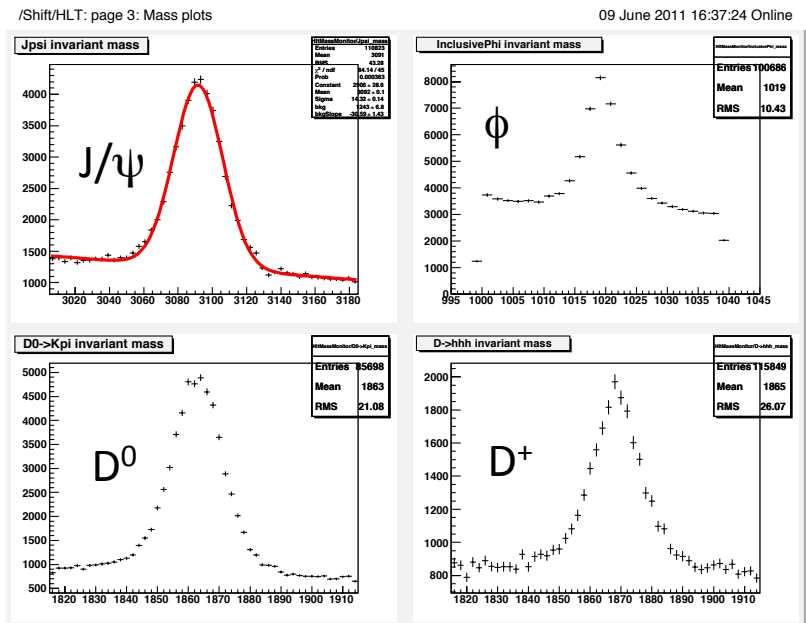


## HLT Output Rate (Hz)



Physics:  
3 kHz

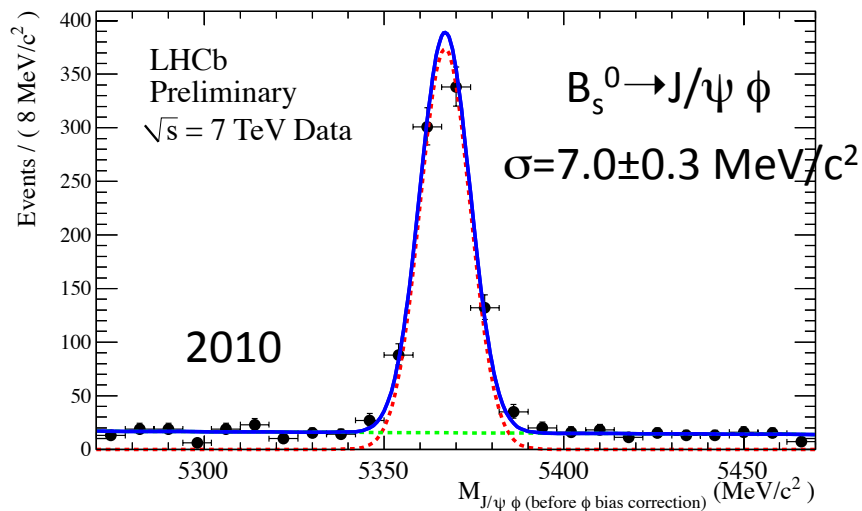
*Mass peaks seen online in the control room, at the output of the trigger.*



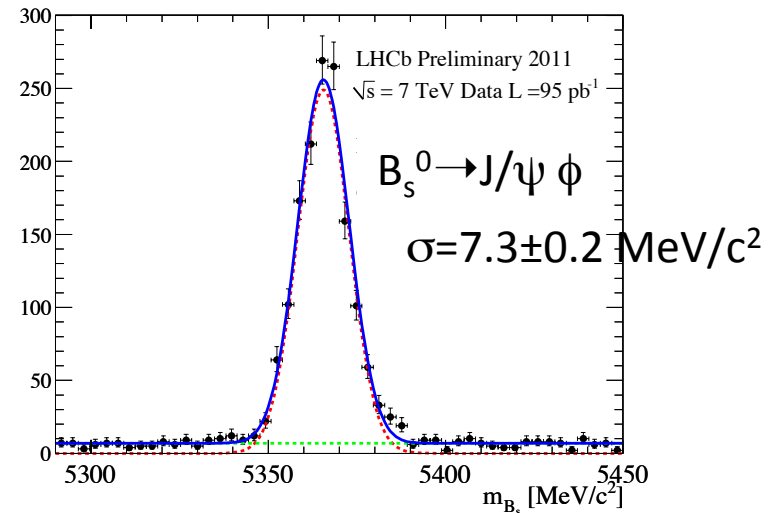
# Mass Measurements

- Preliminary mass measurements of B species are the world's best measurements (except for  $B_c$ ), thanks to good control of systematics (alignment, detector material, field)

LHCb-CONF-2011-027



Similar performances with 2011 data



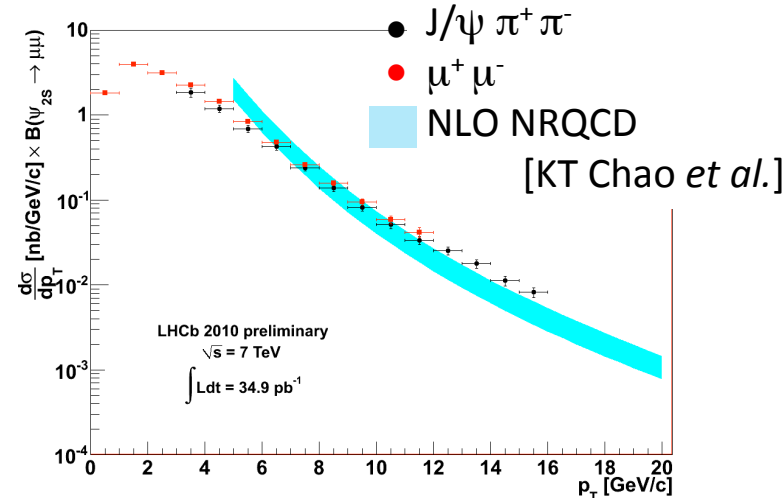
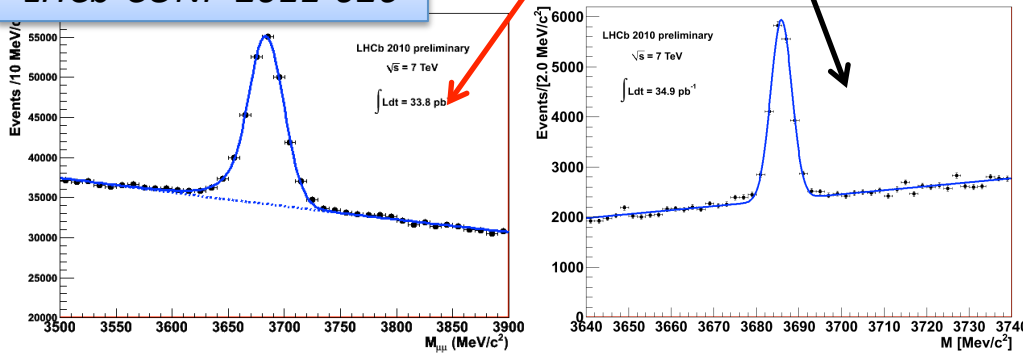
Channel	LHCb mass [MeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]	PDG [MeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]
$M(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+)$	$5279.27 \pm 0.11$ (stat) $\pm 0.20$ (syst)	$5279.17 \pm 0.29$
$M(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0})$	$5279.54 \pm 0.15$ (stat) $\pm 0.16$ (syst)	$5279.50 \pm 0.30$
$M(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0)$	$5279.61 \pm 0.29$ (stat) $\pm 0.20$ (syst)	$5279.50 \pm 0.30$
$M(B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi)$	$5366.60 \pm 0.28$ (stat) $\pm 0.21$ (syst)	$5366.30 \pm 0.60$
$M(\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda)$	$5619.49 \pm 0.70$ (stat) $\pm 0.19$ (syst)	$5620.2 \pm 1.6$
$M(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+)$	$6268.0 \pm 4.0$ (stat) $\pm 0.6$ (syst)	$6277 \pm 6$



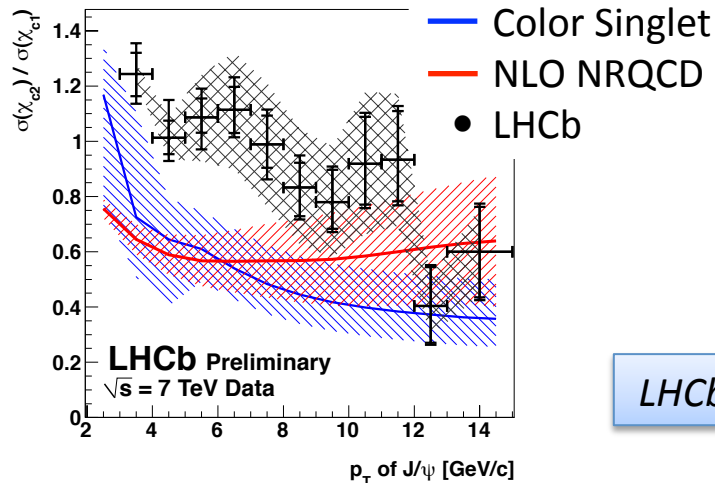
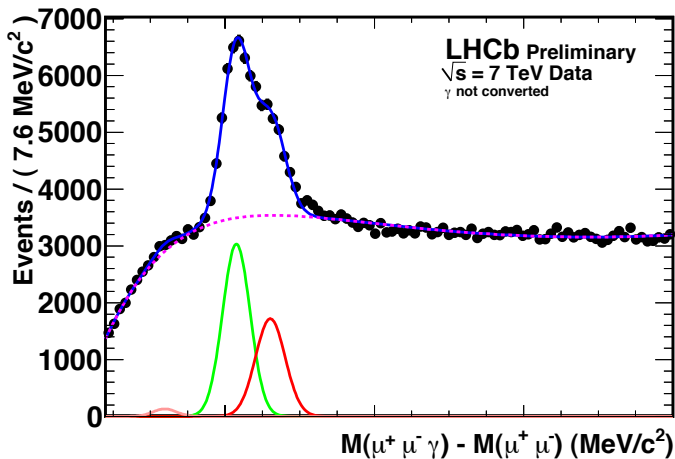
# Production: quarkonium

- Further cross-section measurements in addition to  $J/\psi$  and  $\Upsilon(1S)$ , to test with more observables quarkonium production models.
- Inclusive  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  and  $J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$

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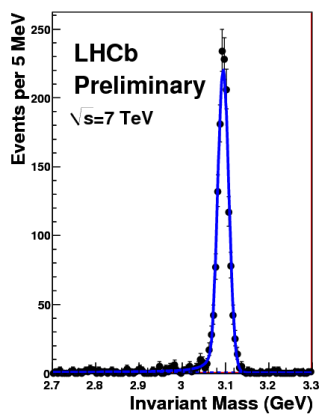
- Prompt  $\chi_{c(1,2)} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma$ , with photon reconstructed in ECAL



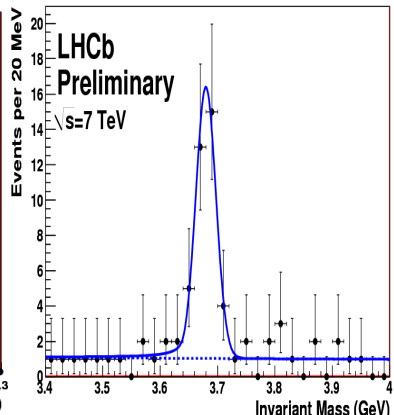
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# Production: exclusive charmonium

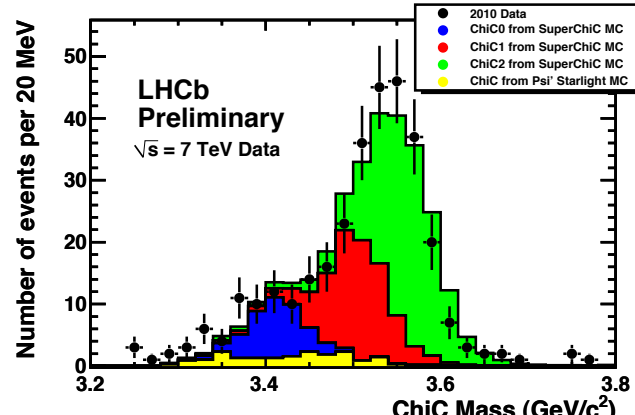
- Production of 1 charmonium state and nothing else: possible if one colour-less object is exchanged.
- Thanks to VELO, capability also to detect backward charged tracks.
- Study of pomeron and odderon in a clean environment.



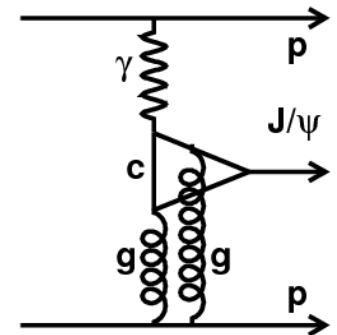
$J/\psi$



$\psi(2S)$



$\chi_{c0,1,2}$

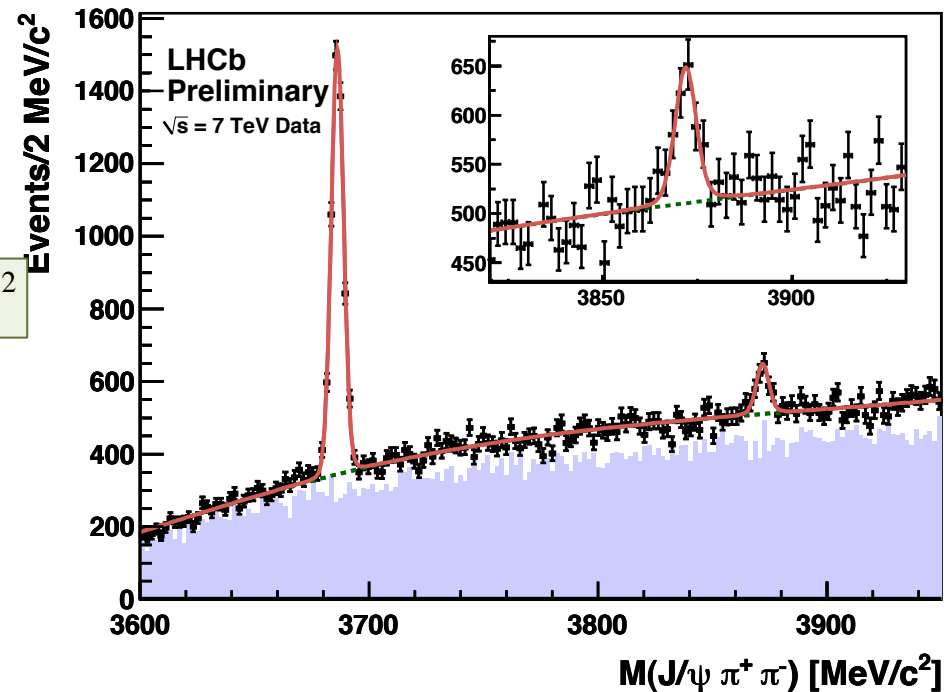


$$\sigma(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-, 2 < \eta_{\mu^+}, \eta_{\mu^-} < 4.5) = 474 \pm 12 \pm 51 \pm 92 \text{ pb}$$

# Production: exotic states

- Huge dimuon sample allows searching for and studying charmonium/bottomonium like exotic states.
- For example, measurement of the mass of the X(3872). The comparison of its mass with  $m(D^{*0})+m(D^0)$  gives information about its nature. Will be improved with 2011 data.

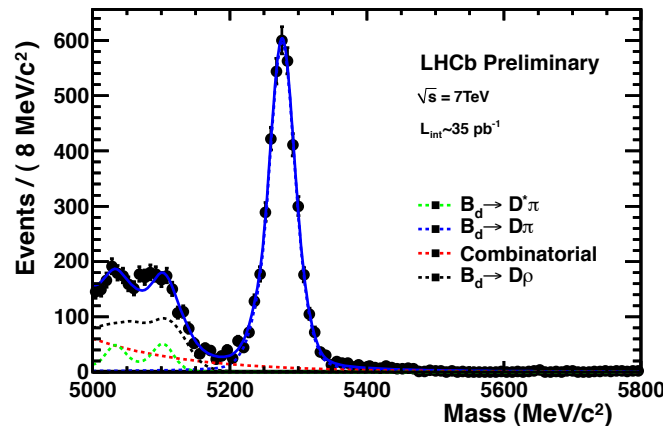
$$M(X(3872)) = 3871.96 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.10 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$



# Production: $B$ fragmentation, $f_s/f_d$

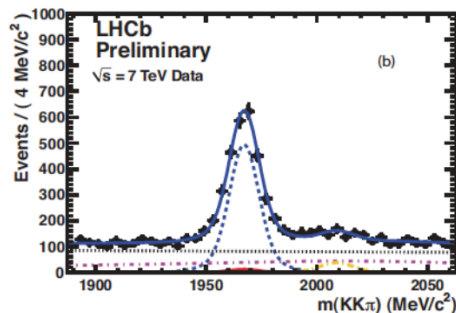
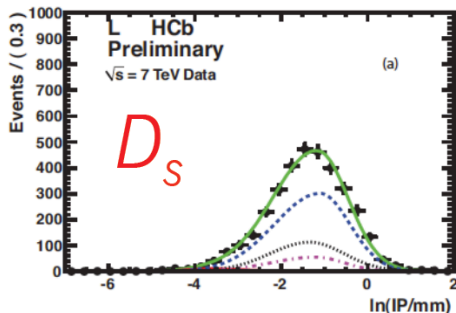
- $f_{u,d,s,\text{baryon}}$  = probability for a  $b$  quark to hadronize in a  $B^+$ ,  $B^0$ ,  $B_s$  or  $b$ -baryon.
- $f_d/f_s$  measured from ratios of  $B^0$  and  $B_s$  reconstructed in:
  - Hadronic decay modes:  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+$  compared to  $B^0 \rightarrow D^- \pi^+$  or  $B^0 \rightarrow D^- K^+$

LHCb-CONF-2011-013



$$\frac{f_s}{f_d} = 0.245 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.018$$

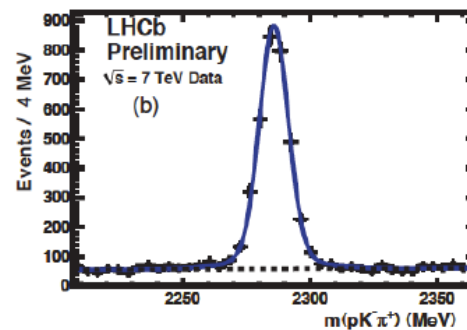
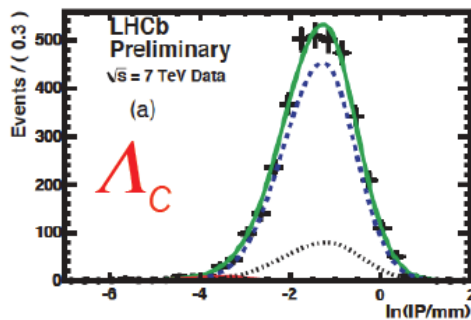
- Semi-leptonic decay modes:  $B \rightarrow (D^+, D_s^+) \mu \nu X$



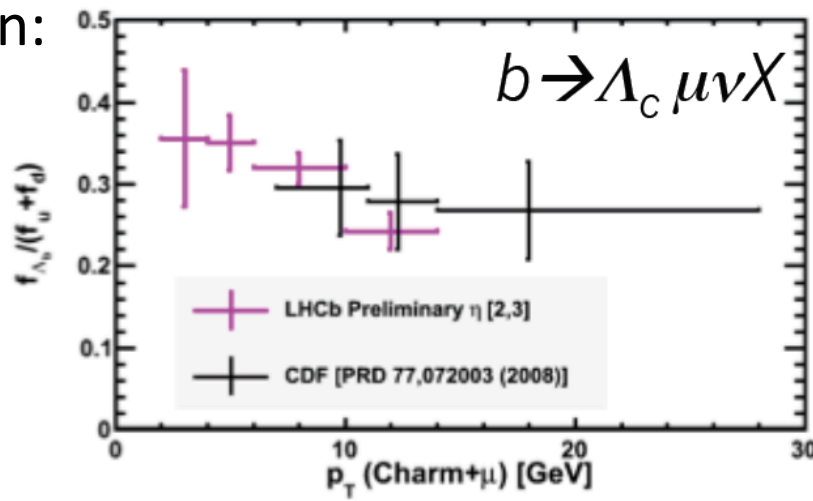
$$\frac{f_s}{f_d} = 0.272 \pm 0.008^{+0.024}_{-0.022}$$

# Production: $B$ fragmentation, $f_{\Lambda_b}$

- $f_{\Lambda_b}/(f_u+f_d)$  from semi-leptonic decays



- $b$ -baryon fraction observed to depend on  $B p_T$ : this could explain the discrepancy between  $b$ -baryon fractions measured at LEP and Tevatron:

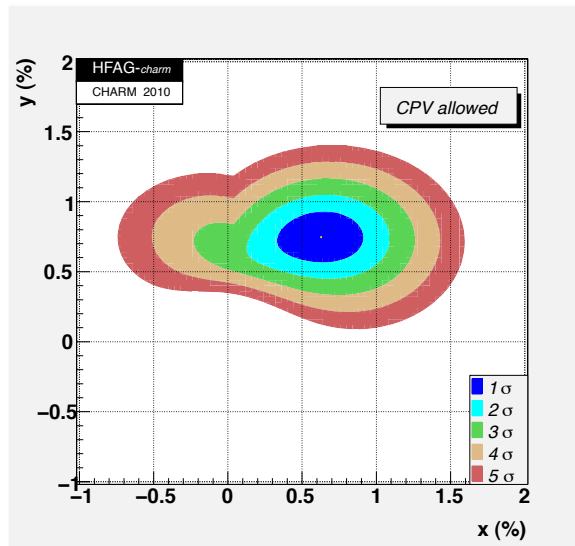


$$\frac{f_{\Lambda_b}}{f_u + f_d} = (0.401 \pm 0.019 \pm 0.106) - (0.0120 \pm 0.0025 \pm 0.0012) \times p_T / \text{GeV}$$

# Charm

LHCb-CONF-2010-013

- Large charm cross-section at LHC ( $\sigma = 6.10 \pm 0.93$  mb) can be exploited to perform very precise mixing and CP violation measurements in the charm sector.



$$x = \frac{\Delta m}{\Gamma}$$
$$y = \frac{\Delta \Gamma}{2\Gamma}$$

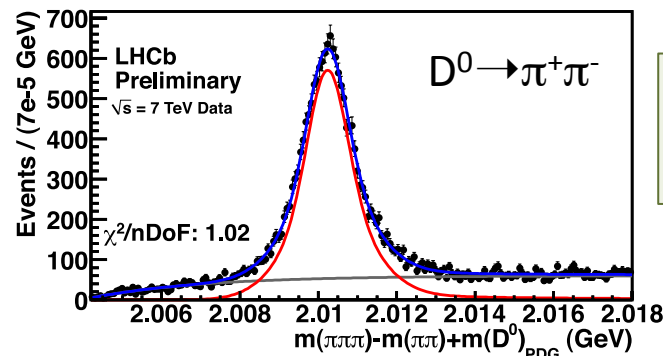
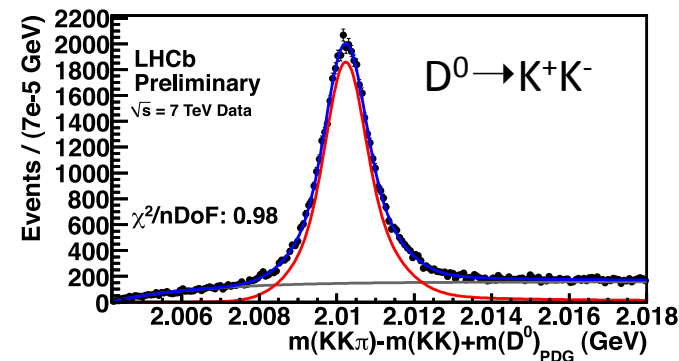
- At the output of the L0 trigger, half of the events contain a charm: need to have in HLT exclusive selections of the interesting decay modes:  $\sim 1$  kHz output rate of pure charm events.

# Charm: time integrated CP asymmetry

- Search for direct CP violation, expected to give asymmetries of  $10^{-3}$  in Standard Model and could be enhanced to  $10^{-2}$  by New Physics.
- Measure asymmetries of CP modes  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$  and  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ , from a  $D^{*+}$  decay (tagged).

$$A_{RAW} = \frac{N(D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) - N(D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \pi^-)}{N(D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) + N(D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \pi^-)} = A_{CP} + A_{Detection} + A_{Production}$$

- Compute differences of CP asymmetries where production and detection asymmetries cancel.



$$A_{CP}(K^+ K^-) - A_{CP}(\pi^+ \pi^-) = (-0.28 \pm 0.70 \pm 0.25)\%$$

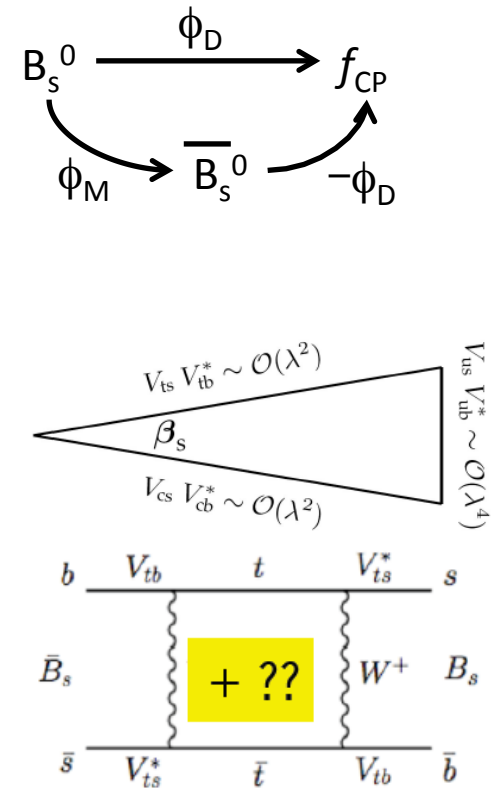
Error of 0.1% with  $1\text{fb}^{-1}$

- Measure also production asymmetry of  $D^0$  in  $pp$  collisions at 7 TeV:

$$A_{Production}(D^0) = (-1.08 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.12)\%$$

# CP Violation in $B_s$ decays : $\phi_S$

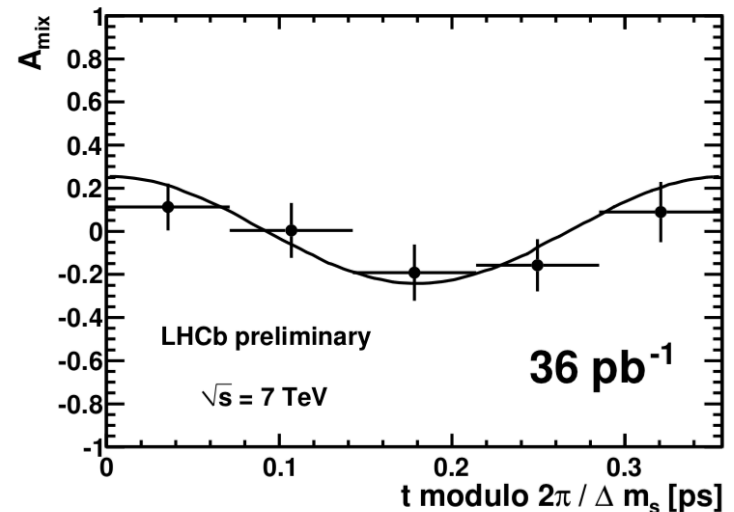
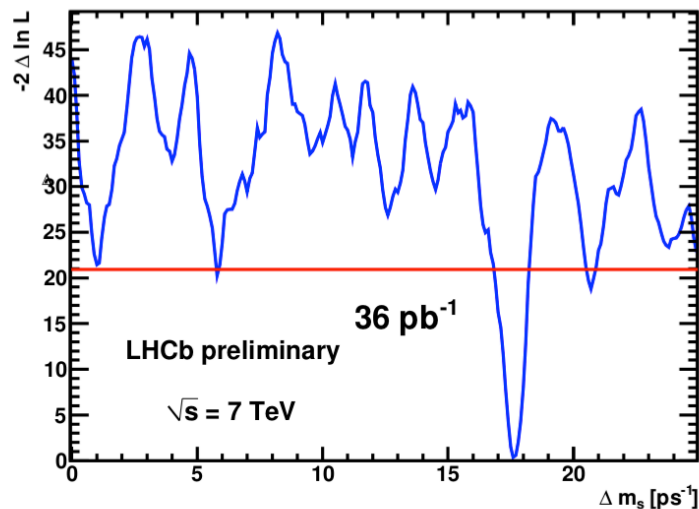
- Study the CP violation in interference between decay and mixing in  $B_s$  decays.
- Use  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu^+\mu^-) \phi (K^+K^-)$  decays:
  - CP violating phase  $\phi_S = \phi_M - 2\phi_D$
  - In the Standard Model,  $\phi_S$  is well determined:  
 $\phi_S = -2\beta_S = -0.0363 \pm 0.0017$  rad, up to penguin diagram phase contributions ( $10^{-4} - 10^{-3}$ ).
- The mixing phase,  $\phi_M \approx 0$  in Standard Model can be modified by New Physics and enhance the measured  $\phi_S$ .
- Since the decay is  $P \rightarrow VV$ , the final state is superposition of states with different CP value: the measurement requires a complex **tagged, time-dependent, angular analysis**.





# Tagged: measurement of B mixing

- Flavour of B hadron at production is tagged by:
  - Opposite side: sign of  $\mu$ , e, K and charge of tracks from secondary vertex
  - Same side: sign of accompanying  $\pi$  ( $B^0, B^+$ ) and K ( $B_s^0$ ) [not used yet]
- Performance calibrated on data ( $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$ ).
- For  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ , using only opposite side algorithms:
  - $\epsilon_{\text{tag}} = (17.6 \pm 1.4)\%$ ,  $\omega = (32 \pm 2)\%$ ,  $\epsilon_{\text{tag}}(1-2\omega)^2 = (2.2 \pm 0.5)\%$
- $\Delta m_s$  measured using  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+$  and  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$  (1300 events)

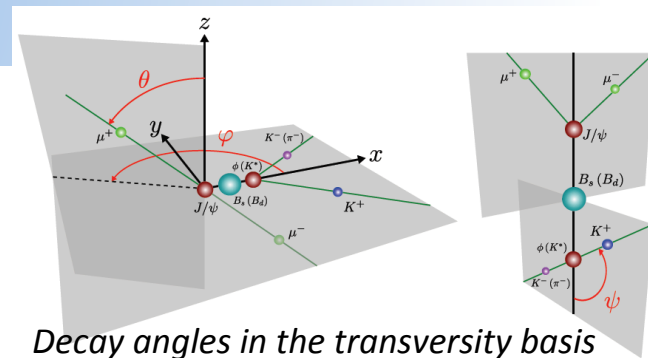


$$\Delta m_s = 17.63 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.04 \text{ ps}^{-1}$$

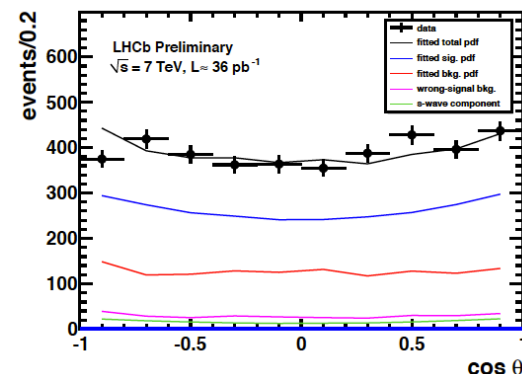
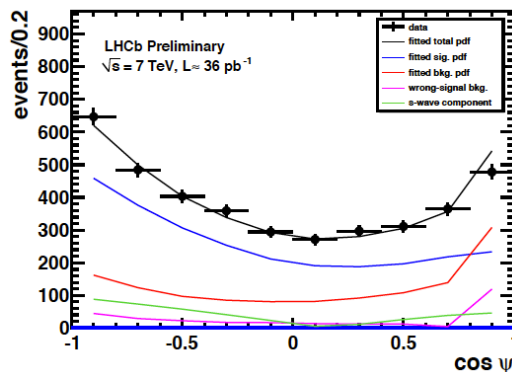
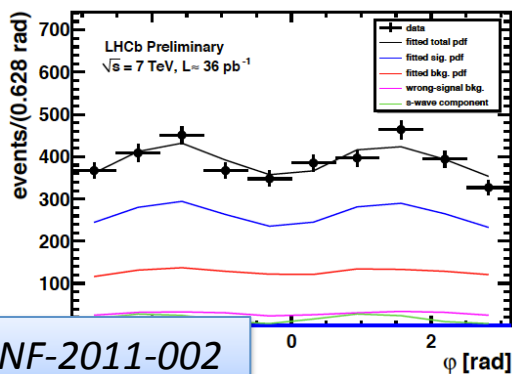
Single world's best measurement

# Angular analysis: $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}$ polarization amplitudes

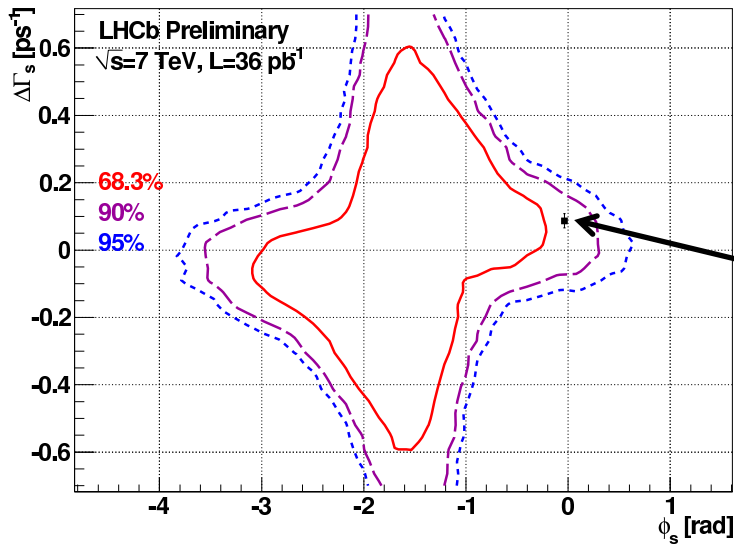
- Similar angular analysis required: simultaneous fit to  $m$ ,  $t$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\psi$ ,  $\theta$ .
- Acceptances are not flat as a function of the decay angles: corrections ( $\sim 5\%$ ) taken from simulation.
- Results obtained with 2600 signal events, in good agreement with BABAR measurement, but not yet competitive. Validates understanding of angular acceptance and fit.



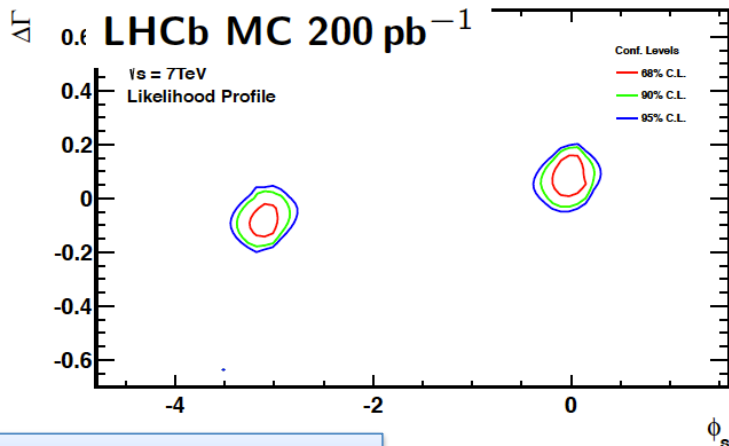
Parameter	LHCb prelim.	BaBar PRD 76, 031002
$ A_{\parallel}(0) ^2$	$0.252 \pm 0.020_{stat.} \pm 0.016_{syst.}$	$0.211 \pm 0.010_{stat.} \pm 0.006_{syst.}$
$ A_{\perp}(0) ^2$	$0.178 \pm 0.022_{stat.} \pm 0.017_{syst.}$	$0.233 \pm 0.010_{stat.} \pm 0.005_{syst.}$
$\delta_{\parallel}$	$-2.87 \pm 0.11_{stat.} \pm 0.10_{syst.}$	$-2.93 \pm 0.08_{stat.} \pm 0.04_{syst.}$
$\delta_{\perp}$	$3.02 \pm 0.10_{stat.} \pm 0.07_{syst.}$	$2.91 \pm 0.05_{stat.} \pm 0.03_{syst.}$



# $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ : measurement of $\phi_s$



- 757±28 signal events, not enough to make a point estimate of  $\phi_s$ .
- Confidence Level contours in  $\phi_s - \Delta\Gamma_s$  plane (statistical errors only, but systematics are small)
- Standard Model  $p$ -value: 22%

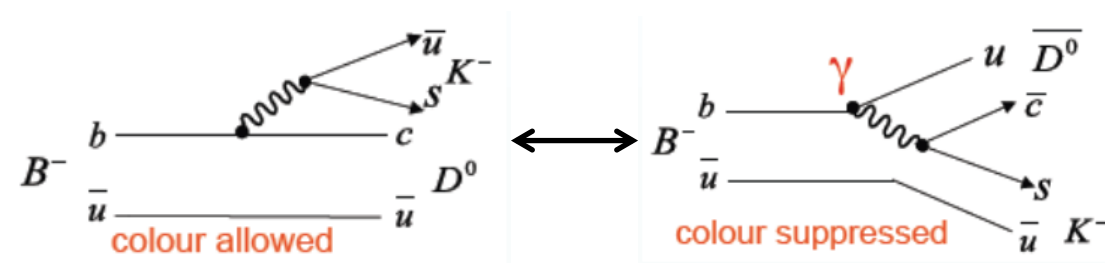


- With the same analysis performances, expect sensitivity of 0.13 rad on  $\phi_s$  with 1 fb $^{-1}$ .
- Improvements to the analysis expected in 2011 (use of same side tagging, use  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi f_0, \dots$ ) will increase this sensitivity.
- World's best measurement in 2011.

	LHCb 36 pb $^{-1}$	CDF 5.2 fb $^{-1}$
$B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$	836	6500
Proper time resolution	50 fs	100 fs
OS tagging power	$2.2 \pm 0.5\%$	$1.2 \pm 0.2\%$
SS tagging power	work ongoing	$3.5 \pm 1.4\%$

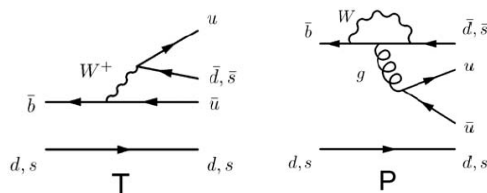
# CP Violation in B decays : $\gamma$ angle

- $\gamma$  is the Unitarity Triangle angle measured with largest uncertainty so far, direct measurement still less precise than the Standard Model prediction.
- Experimentally measured using:
  - Interferences at tree level between  $B^+$  and  $B^-$  decays to a final state common to  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$ , and a K: not affected by New Physics.



- $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-, \pi^+ \pi^-$  [GLW]
- $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+, D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  [ADS]
- $D^0 \rightarrow K_s^0 \pi^+ \pi^-, K_s^0 K^+ K^-$  [GGSZ]

- Interferences between tree diagrams and penguin diagrams of charmless B decays: very sensitive to New Physics in loops

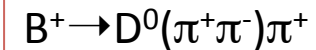
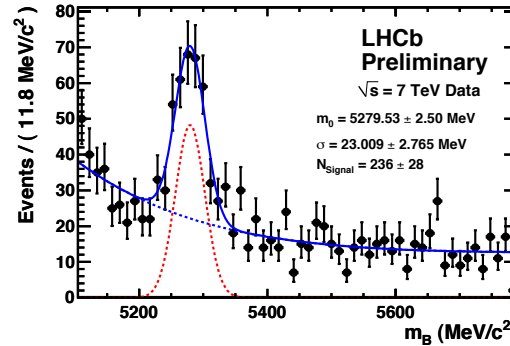
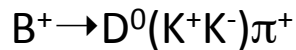
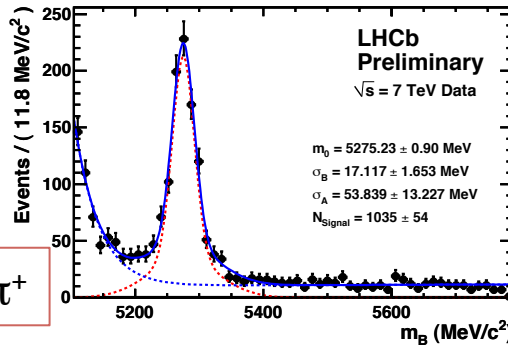


- Full time dependent analysis will take time, but interesting results already from time-integrated rates and lifetimes.

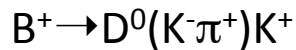
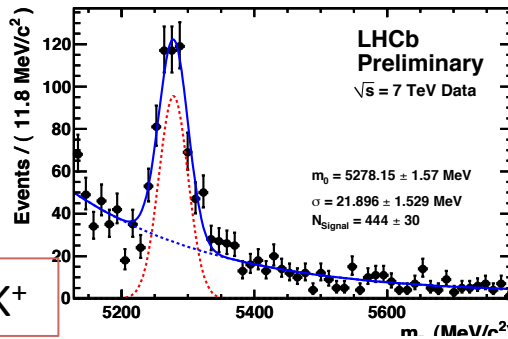
# Path to $\gamma$ : $B \rightarrow D^0(hh)h$ signals

- Not enough statistics for  $\gamma$  measurement, but first clean signals of  $B \rightarrow D^0(hh)h$  reconstructed with  $35\text{pb}^{-1}$ , with expected yields.

- GLW

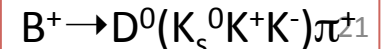
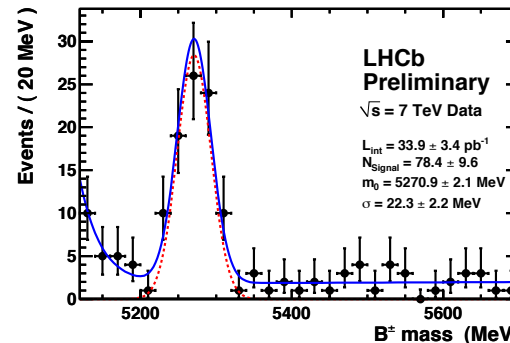
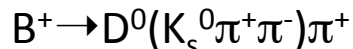
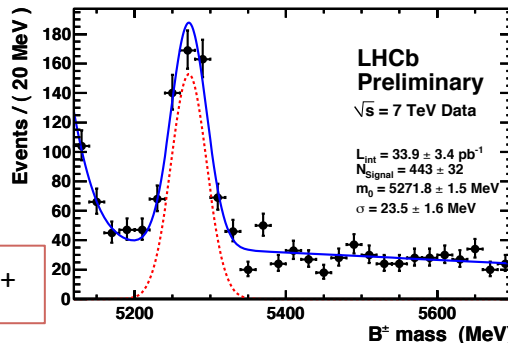


- ADS



Expect sensitivity of  $5^\circ$  on  $\gamma$  with  $2\text{fb}^{-1}$

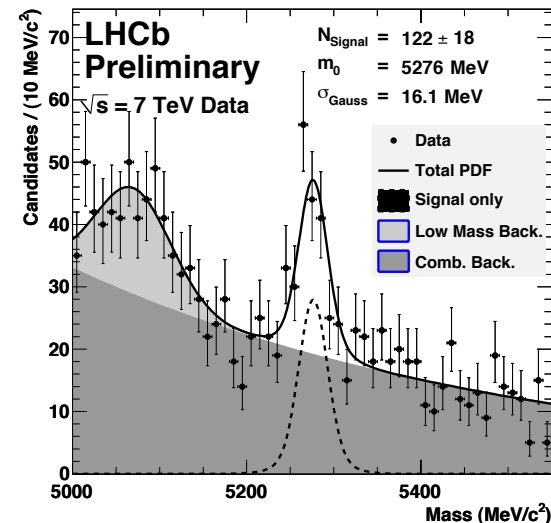
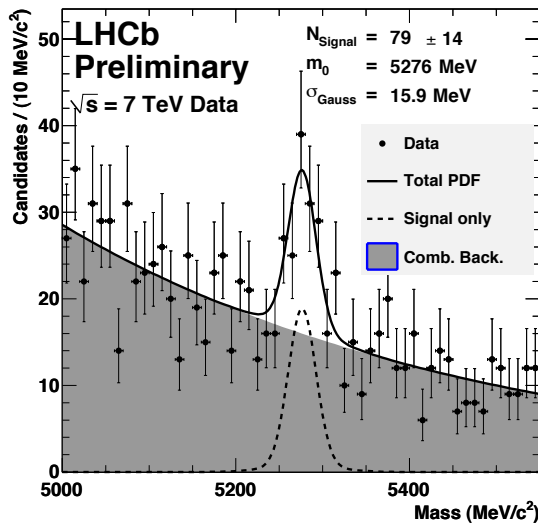
- GGSZ



# $\gamma$ angle from trees

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- Can also use higher multiplicity decays.
- First observation of the Cabibbo-suppressed decays:



$$\frac{B(B^0 \rightarrow D^- K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)}{B(B^0 \rightarrow D^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)} = (5.2 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\frac{B(B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)}{B(B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)} = (9.6 \pm 1.5 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-2}$$

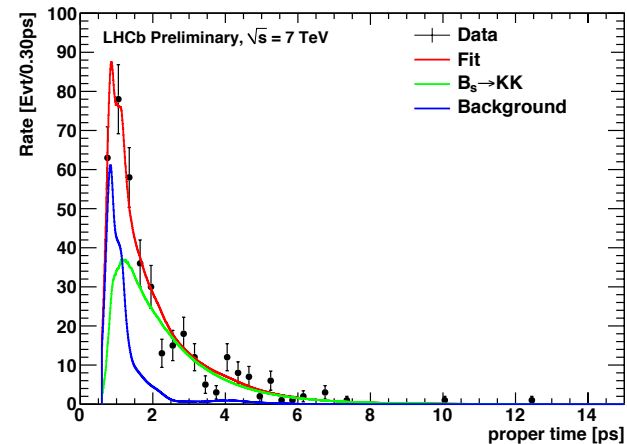
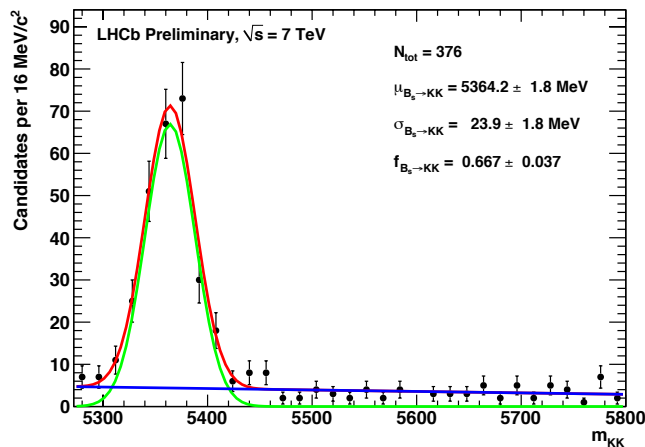
- Up to 6 tracks in the final state: good tracking and trigger performances.

# $B_s^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$ Lifetime

- Decay width difference between the heavy ( $B_{sH}^0$ ) and light ( $B_{sL}^0$ ) states is sensitive to New Physics.

$$\Delta\Gamma_s = \Gamma_L - \Gamma_H = \Delta\Gamma_s^{SM} \cos(\phi^{NP})$$

- A single exponential fit to the  $B_s^0$  proper time distribution gives an effective lifetime measurement,  $B_s^0$  is almost a pure light state.

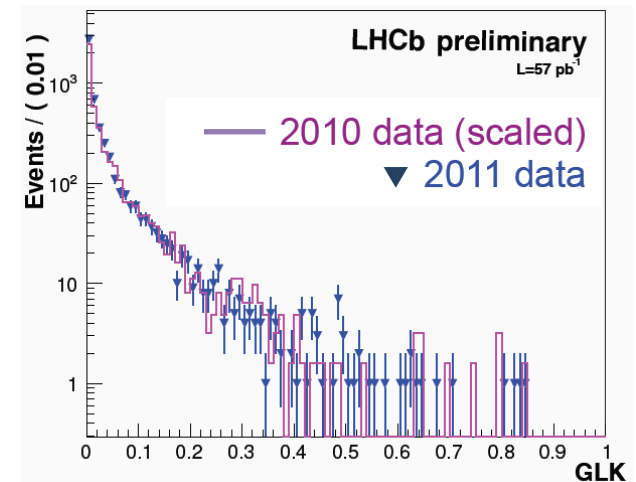


- With 250 events, already world's best measurement.

$$\tau(B_s^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-) = 1.440 \pm 0.096 \pm 0.010 \text{ ps}$$

# B rare decays

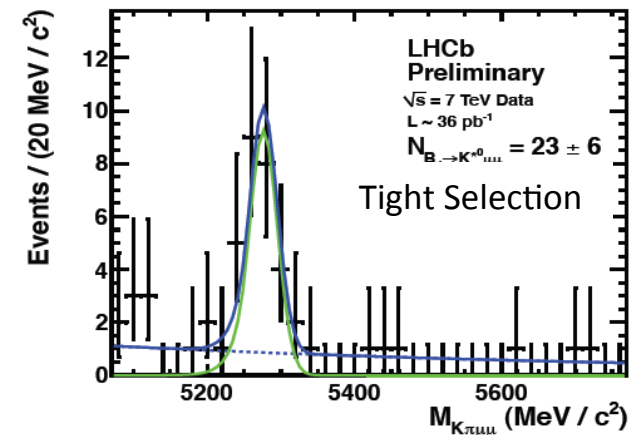
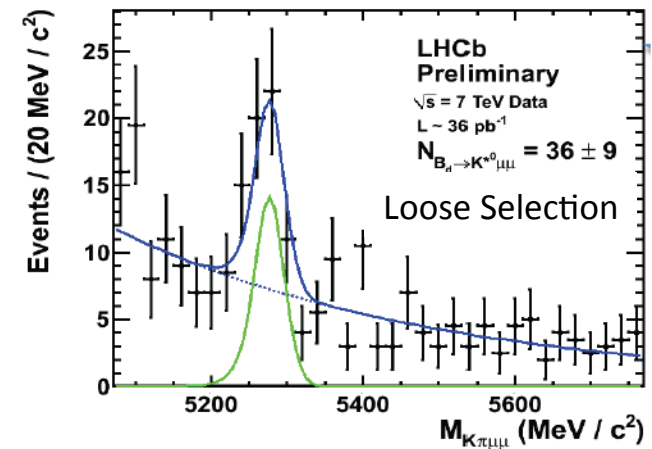
- Search and study of rare decays which could be affected by New Physics through heavy particles in diagrams.
- Discovery potential of New Physics also at large scale or provides constraints on New Physics parameter space.
- First LHCb limits on  $B_{s,d}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  ( $37 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ ): *Physics Letters B 699 (2011) 330-340*
  - $B(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < 4.3 (5.6) \times 10^{-8}$  @ 90% (95%) CL
  - $B(B_d^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < 1.2 (1.5) \times 10^{-8}$  @ 90% (95%) CL
  - With 2011 data, explore  $B(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \sim 5-10 \times 10^{-9}$  (SM:  $\sim 3 \times 10^{-9}$ )
- Comparison of background measured in mass sidebands, in 2010 and 2011 data.
- Update of  $B_{s,d}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  expected during the summer.





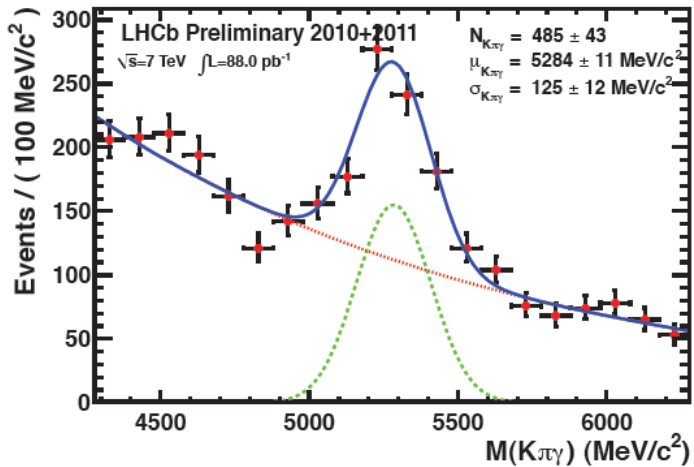


- Promising reconstructed  $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$  signal to study forward-backward asymmetry,  $A_{FB}$ , ie the number of forward and backward emitted positive muons in the  $\mu\mu$  rest frame.
- Expect 1000 events in  $1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  with loose selection (B/S=1)
- or 600 events with purer selection (B/S=0.2)
- Preliminary results on  $A_{FB}$  expected during the summer.

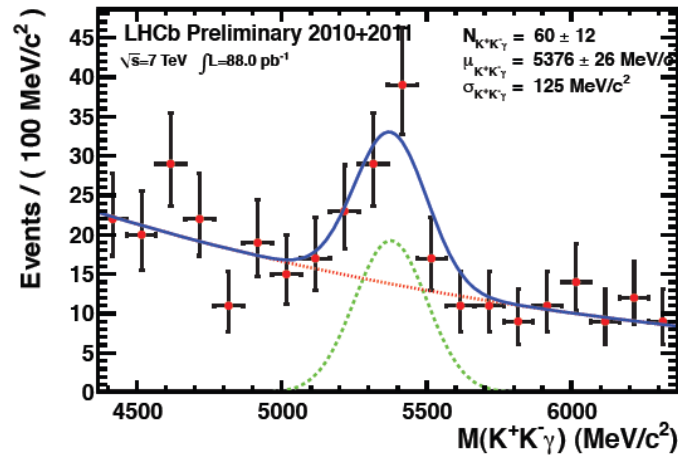


# Radiative Decays

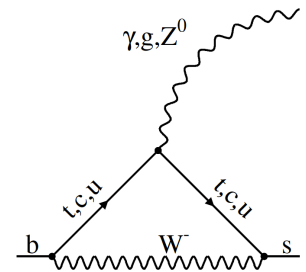
- Measure photon polarization (through angular analysis) and extract:  $\left| \frac{A(B \rightarrow \Phi \lambda_R)}{A(B \rightarrow \Phi \lambda_L)} \right|$
- Rely on photon trigger and photon reconstruction in the Electromagnetic Calorimeter.
- Improve existing measurement of  $B(B_S^0 \rightarrow \phi \gamma) / B(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \gamma)$  during the summer.



$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \gamma$ , expect 6000 events in  $1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

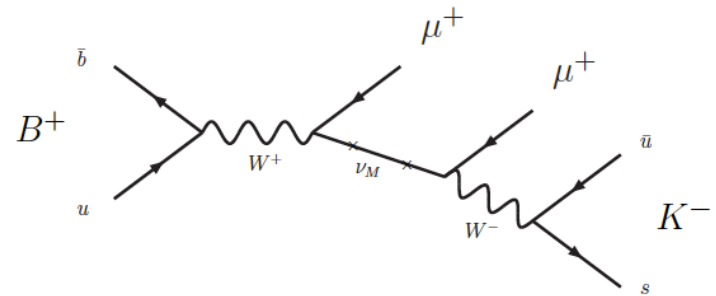


$B_S^0 \rightarrow \phi \gamma$ , expect 600 events in  $1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



# Search for $B^+ \rightarrow h^- \mu^+ \mu^+$

- Search for  $B^+ \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \mu^+$  and  $B^+ \rightarrow \pi^- \mu^+ \mu^+$  with 2010 data.
- Decay forbidden in Standard Model, but can be mediated by Majorana neutrinos.



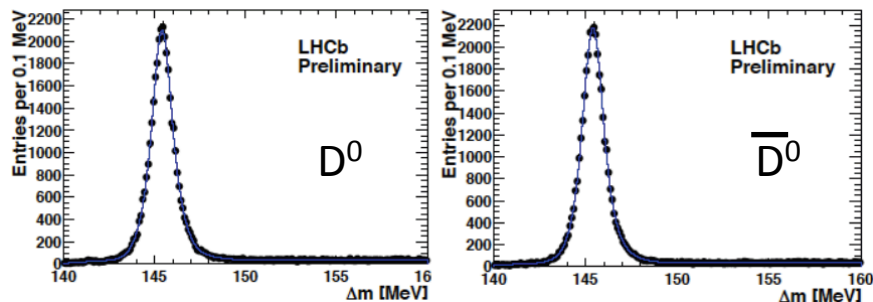
- $< 0.3$  ( $0.1$ ) background events expected in  $\pi\mu\mu$  ( $K\mu\mu$ ) mode
- Zero events observed in both signal regions and sidebands
- Limits:
  - $B(B^+ \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \mu^+) < 4.3 \times 10^{-8}$  @ 90% C.L.
  - $B(B^+ \rightarrow \pi^- \mu^+ \mu^+) < 4.5 \times 10^{-8}$  @ 90% C.L.
  - Factor 40 (30) improvement compared to best limits (CLEO)

# Conclusions

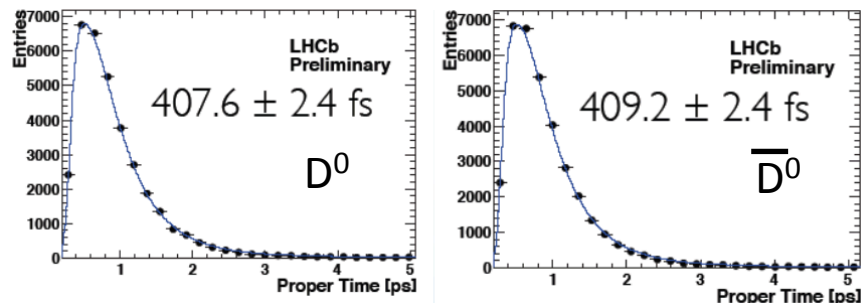
- LHCb collecting data now at a constant luminosity 50% above design luminosity, in stable conditions: thanks to LHC team !
- $\sim 300 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  for the summer conferences,  $\sim 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  for the end of 2011 are realistic goals
- Very exciting measurements accessible with these large data sets:
  - $\phi_s$  with  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$
  - $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
  - $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$
  - Competitive  $\gamma$  measurements
- LHCb also active with many other analyses not presented here:
  - Minimum bias or weak boson production measurements in the forward region,
  - Spectroscopy of excited states,
  - New decay modes observations

# Charm: time dependent CP asymmetry

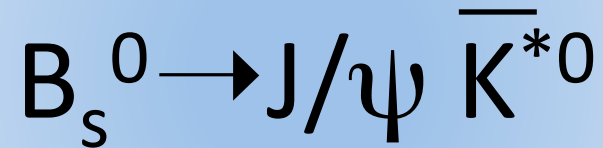
- Future measurements at LHCb with 2011 data:
  - $D^0$  mixing:  $y_{CP} = \frac{\tau(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)}{\tau(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-)} - 1$  (to be measured at  $5\sigma$ )
  - CP violation:  $A_\Gamma = \frac{\tau(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-) - \tau(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-)}{\tau(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-) + \tau(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-)}$  to be measured with  $10^{-3}$  precision
- Control measurement of “ $A_\Gamma$ ” with tagged  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ :



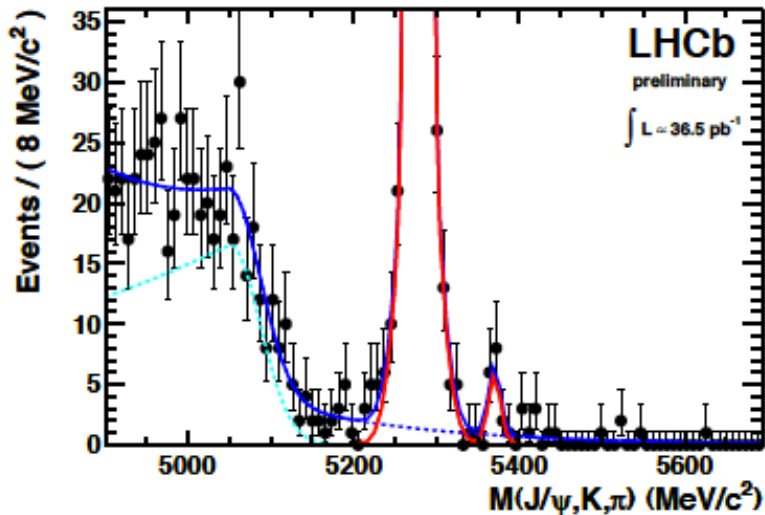
$$A_\Gamma^{K\pi,eff} = (-2 \pm 4) \cdot 10^{-3}$$



No bias seen, now proceed with physics measurements



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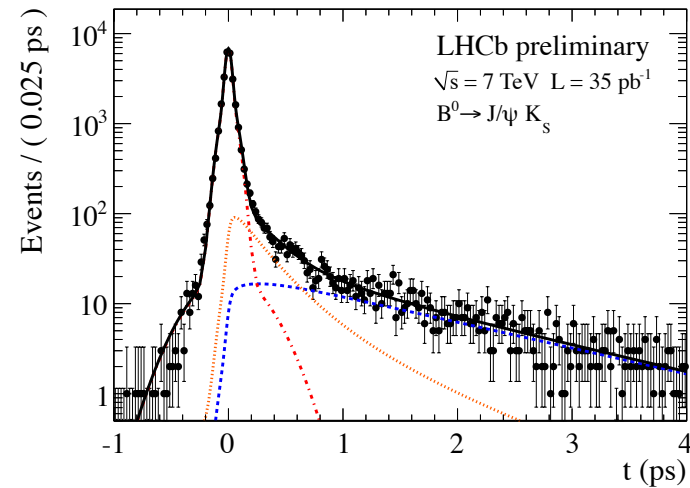
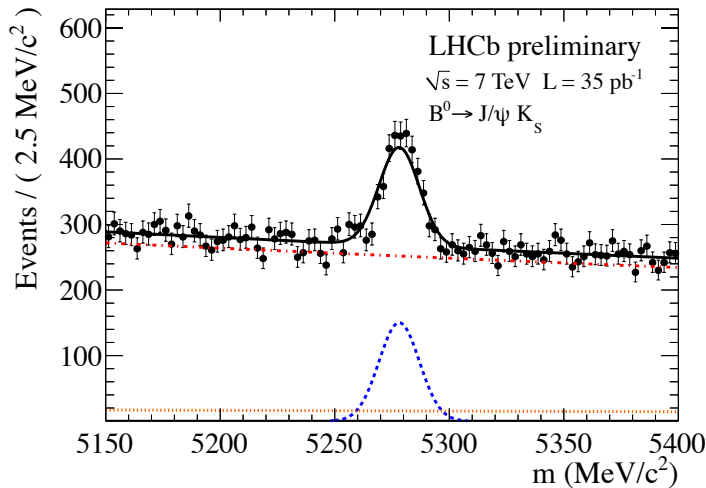
- Will allow to control penguin contamination in  $\phi_s$  measurement with  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ .

$$B(B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{K}^{*0}) = (3.5_{-1.0}^{+1.1} \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-5}$$

# Time dependent CPV: measurement of $\sin 2\beta$

- Using 1330 events reconstructed in  $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0$ , recorded with decay time unbiased and biased triggers

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- Tagging with opposite and same sign:  $\epsilon(1-2\omega)^2 \approx 2.8\%$
- Proper time resolution:  $\approx 50$  fs
- Sine term of asymmetry ( $\sin 2\beta$  if no direct CP violation nor CP violation in  $B^0$  mixing):

$$S_{J/\psi K_S^0} = 0.53^{+0.28}_{-0.29} \pm 0.05$$

- Measurement far from begin competitive (yet !) with B factories, but exercises time dependent CP violation measurements in LHCb.