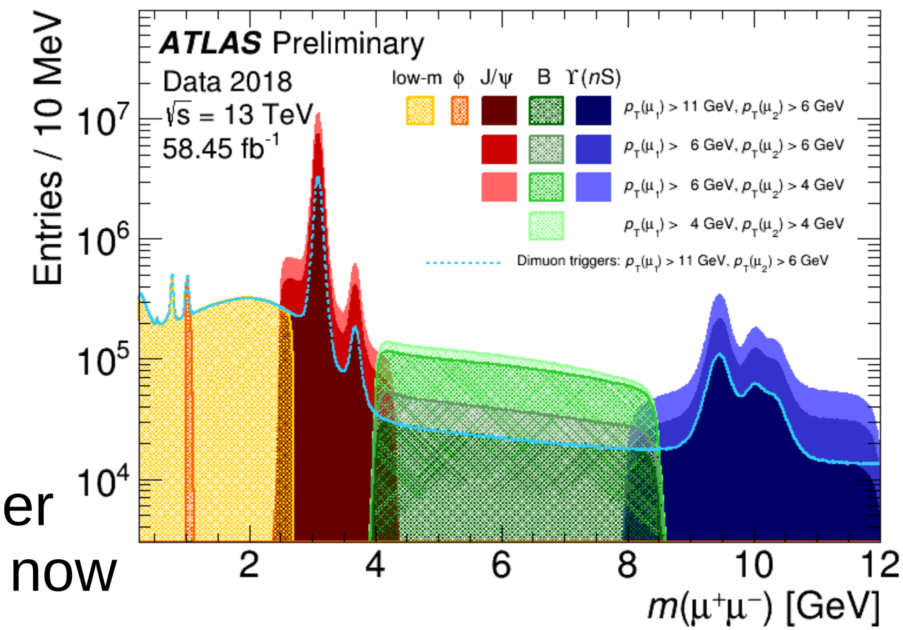
B physics and anomalies with the ATLAS detector

Marcella Bona
(QMUL)
on behalf of the
ATLAS collaboration

Anomalies and Precision in the Belle II Era
Vienna, Austria and Online
September 6th, 2021

B physics in ATLAS

- ATLAS has collected 25 fb^{-1} of data in Run 1, and 139 fb^{-1} in Run 2
- Has access to B, B_s, B_c, Λ_b, etc.
- Focus mostly on final states with muons
  - Typical trigger: di-muons with p_T thresholds at 4, 6 and 11 GeV
  - In 2018, a di-electron high-level trigger implemented and being analysed now



- **Rare and semi-rare decays: state of the art at ATLAS**
  - B to K*μμ angular analysis in Run 1 *[JHEP 10 (2018) 047]*
  - $B_{(s)}$ to μμ in 2015-2016 Run 2 *[JHEP 04 (2019) 098]*
    - LHC combination $B_{(s)}$ to μμ for Summer 2020, partial Run 2 *[ATLAS-CONF-2020-049]*

- **CP Violation in B_s system: most recent result at ATLAS**
  - CP violating phase φ_s in $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\varphi$ angular analysis in 2015-2017 Run 2 *[Eur. Phys. J. C 81 (2021) 342]*

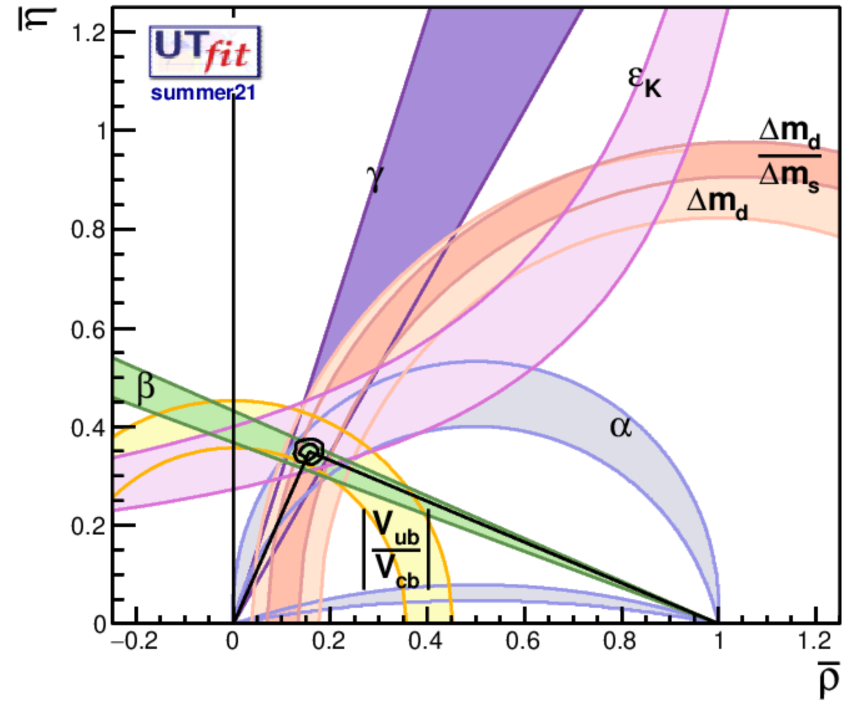
- **Some ATLAS LFU/LFV-related analyses around or outside B physics...**

CP violation in the SM and NP:

- $B_{(s)}$ systems are giving us a rather precise picture
  - However there is some space for NP
  - Could appear as new contributions in ΔF=2 loop processes

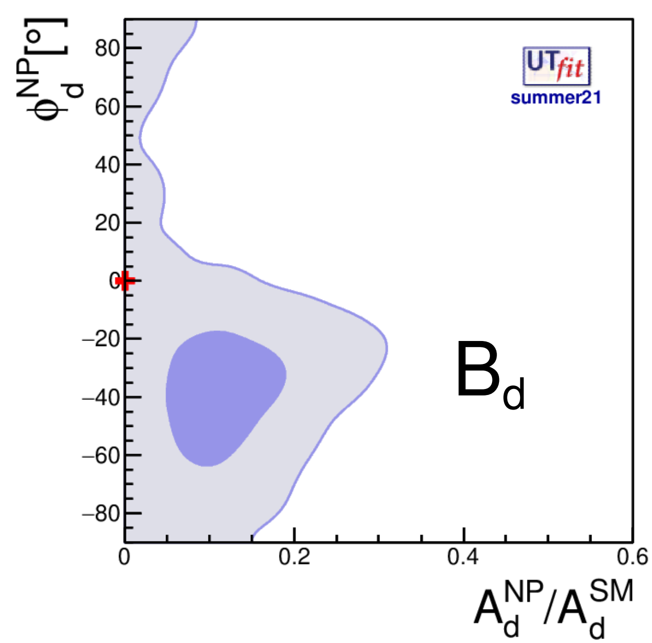
$$A_q = C_{B_q} e^{2i\phi_{B_q}} A_q^{SM} e^{2i\phi_q^{SM}}$$

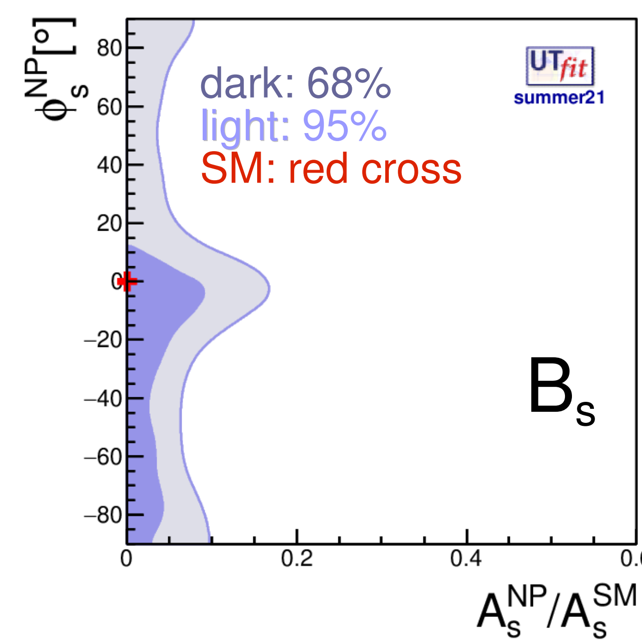
$$A_q = \left(1 + \frac{A_q^{NP}}{A_q^{SM}} e^{2i(\phi_q^{NP} - \phi_q^{SM})}\right) A_q^{SM} e^{2i\phi_q^{SM}}$$



[0707.0636 hep-ph]

The ratio of NP/SM amplitudes need to be:
< 30% @95% prob. in B_d mixing
< 18% @95% prob. in B_s mixing





Angular analysis on $B \to K^*\mu\mu$

Run1 result:

JHEP 10 (2018) 047, arXiv:1805.04000

HL-LHC prospects:

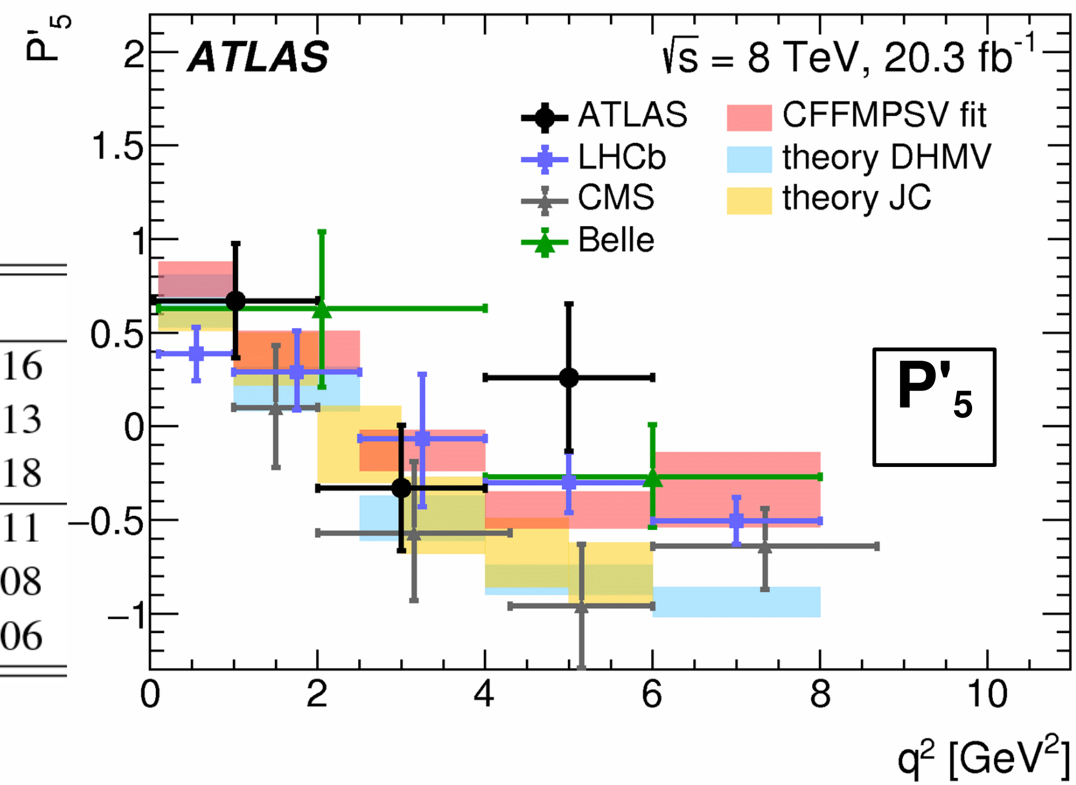
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2019-003

K*μμ angular analysis

JHEP 10 (2018) 047, arXiv:1805.04000

- Data collected in 2012 at 8 TeV with 20.3 fb^{-1} Run 1 data
- fold the angular distribution via trigonometric relations to reduce the number of free parameters
- Results are compatible with theoretical calculations & fits
- P(P‘) parameters have reduced dependence on hadronic form factors.
- ATLAS gets deviations of about 2.5σ (2.7σ) from DHMV in $P'_4(P'_5)$ in [4,6] GeV^2

q^2 [GeV^2]	P'_4	P'_5
[0.04, 2.0]	$0.31 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.20$	$0.67 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.16$
[2.0, 4.0]	$-0.76 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.21$	$-0.33 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.13$
[4.0, 6.0]	$0.64 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.18$	$0.26 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.18$
[0.04, 4.0]	$-0.30 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.17$	$0.32 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.11$
[1.1, 6.0]	$0.05 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.14$	$0.01 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.08$
[0.04, 6.0]	$0.05 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.14$	$0.27 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.06$

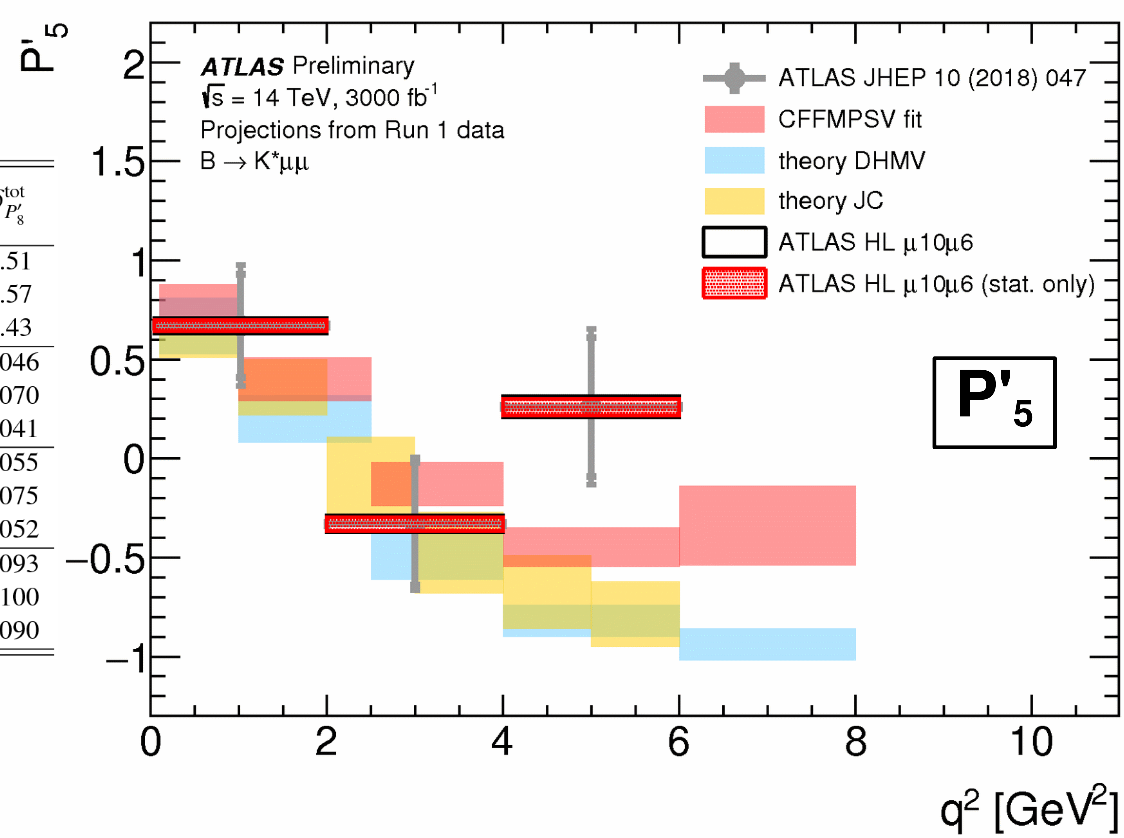


OPE and LHCb data fit: CFFMPSV: Ciuchini et al.; JHEP 06 (2016) 116.
QCD factorisation: DMVH: Decotes-Genon et al.; JHEP 12 (2014) 125.
JC: Jäger-Camalich; Phys. Rev. D93 (2016) 014028.

Projections for K*μμ angular analysis at HL-LHC

- Extrapolation from signal/background yields in Run 1 and toy-MC simulations
- Accounting for improved performance of the ATLAS Upgraded tracking system
- Three trigger scenarios: high-yield, intermediate and low-statistics for signal.
- The precision on, for example, the P′5 parameter expected to improve by factors of ~9×, ~8×, ~5× (for the three trigger scenarios) relative to Run 1

LHC phase	q^2 [GeV^2]	$\delta^{tot}_{F_L}$	$\delta^{tot}_{P_1}$	$\delta^{tot}_{P'_4}$	$\delta^{tot}_{P'_5}$	$\delta^{tot}_{P'_6}$	$\delta^{tot}_{P'_8}$
Run 1	[0.04, 2.0]	0.11	0.31	0.45	0.31	0.21	0.51
	[2.0, 4.0]	0.12	0.61	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.57
	[4.0, 6.0]	0.18	0.50	0.38	0.39	0.30	0.43
HL-LHC μ6μ6	[0.04, 2.0]	0.010	0.027	0.037	0.037	0.019	0.046
	[2.0, 4.0]	0.008	0.093	0.040	0.038	0.040	0.070
	[4.0, 6.0]	0.016	0.083	0.032	0.047	0.033	0.041
HL-LHC μ10μ6	[0.04, 2.0]	0.011	0.037	0.046	0.040	0.023	0.055
	[2.0, 4.0]	0.011	0.103	0.047	0.042	0.044	0.075
	[4.0, 6.0]	0.018	0.100	0.040	0.053	0.038	0.052
HL-LHC μ10μ10	[0.04, 2.0]	0.018	0.065	0.076	0.059	0.041	0.093
	[2.0, 4.0]	0.017	0.15	0.074	0.068	0.059	0.100
	[4.0, 6.0]	0.026	0.17	0.074	0.082	0.063	0.090



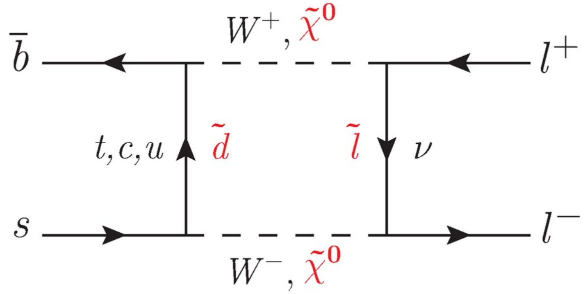
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2019-003

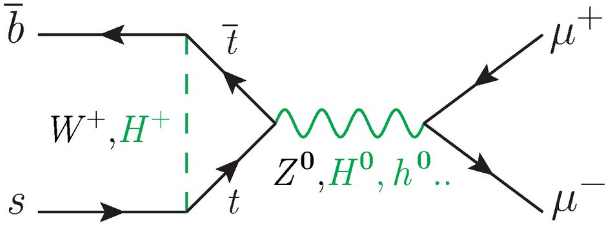
Brewing in ATLAS...

- In 2018, a di-electron high-level trigger implemented and being analysed now
- Aiming at R(K*) measurement
- Angular analysis on di-muon final state on the whole 139 fb^{-1} Run-2 data also ongoing
- ATLAS potentially can do
  - R(K), R(ϕ), R(pK) = BR($\Lambda_b \rightarrow pK\mu\mu$)/BR($\Lambda_b \rightarrow pKee$)
- Stay tuned

rare B decays $B_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-$

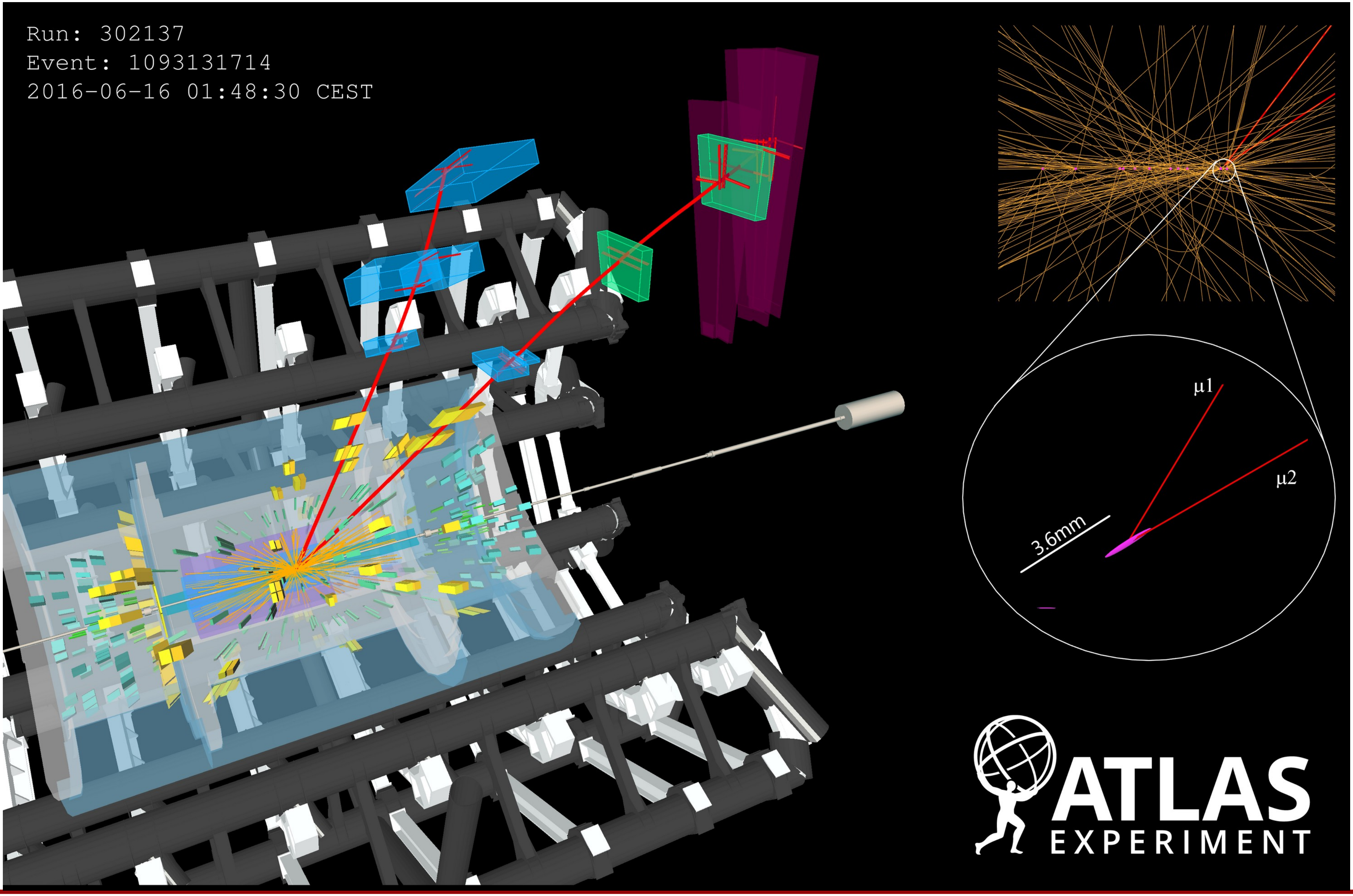
Run1 result:
EPJ C76 (2016) 513, arXiv:1604.04263
Run2 result on 2015-2016 data:
JHEP 04 (2019) 098, arXiv:1812.03017
LHC combination:
ATLAS-CONF-2020-049
HL-LHC prospects:
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-005





JHEP 04 (2019) 098, arXiv:1812.03017

rare B decays $B_{(s)} \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$



Motivations

- Flavour Changing Neutral Currents (FCNC), CKM and helicity suppressed.
- SM prediction with small theoretical uncertainties of order 6-8%
- Perfect for indirect new physics searches: virtual new particles in the loop
  - both enhancement and suppression effects are possible

ATLAS analysis on 2015-2016 Run 2 data

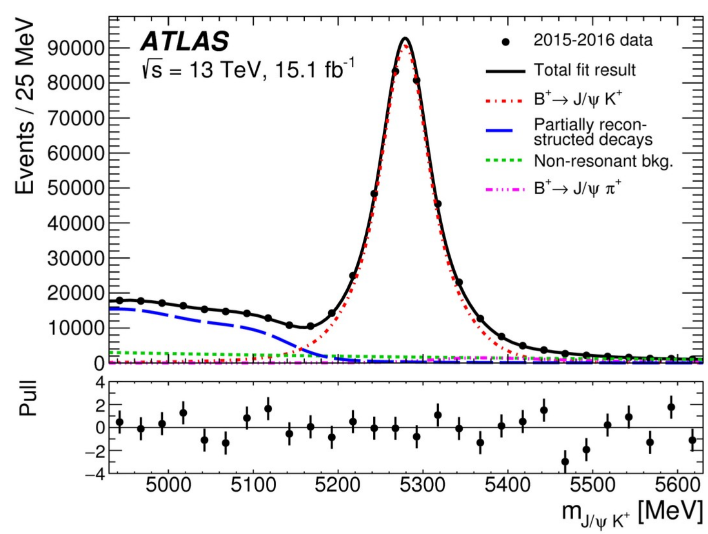
- 36.2 fb^{-1} dataset of 2015-2016 data taking:
  - effectively 26.3 fb^{-1} for B $\rightarrow$ μμ
- Trigger: higher thresholds [4-6 GeV] than in Run 1,
  - $L_{xy} > 0$ request at trigger level

JHEP 04 (2019) 098
arXiv:1812.03017

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-) = \boxed{\frac{N_{d(s)}}{\varepsilon_{\mu^+\mu^-}}} \times \boxed{\frac{\varepsilon_{J/\psi K^+}}{N_{J/\psi K^+}}} \times \boxed{\frac{f_u}{f_{d(s)}} \times \left[\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to J/\psi K^+) \times \mathcal{B}(J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-)\right]}$$

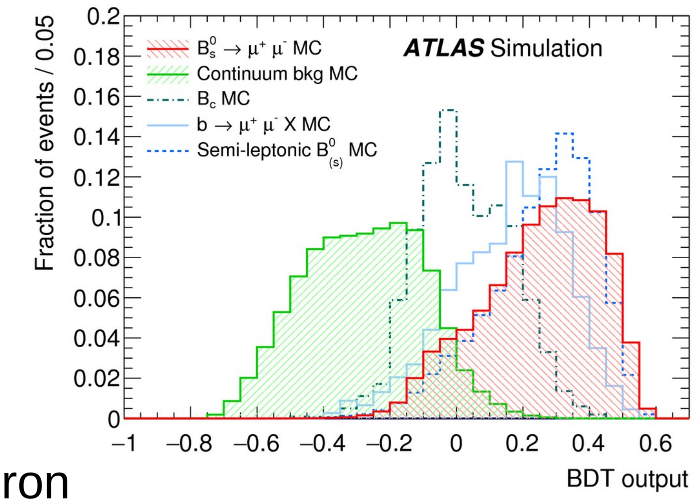
Normalisation B yield extraction

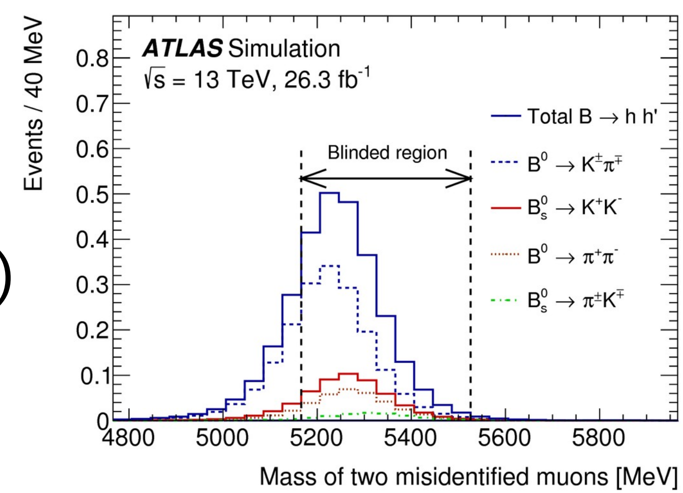
- unbinned maximum likelihood fit of the invariant mass $m_{J/\psi K} \rightarrow m_{\mu\mu K}$



Backgrounds and control samples

- combinatorial background: μ's from other b quarks
  - BDT classifier with 15 variables
- partially reconstructed B decays:
  - Same Vertex (SV): $B \to \mu\mu X$ decays
  - Same Side (SS): $b \to c\mu\nu \to s(d)\mu\mu\nu\nu$
  - B_c decays: like $B_c \to J/\psi\ \mu\nu$
- semileptonic B and B_S decays: μ and charged hadron
- peaking background from hadronic $B_{(S)}$ decays:
  - B decays to two hadrons h (K/π): $B^0_{(S)} \to hh'$





Tight muon-ID against hadron misID

- negligible misidentification of protons (< 0.01%)
- misidentification is 0.08% (0.10%) for K (π).

peaking-background events: 2.7±1.3

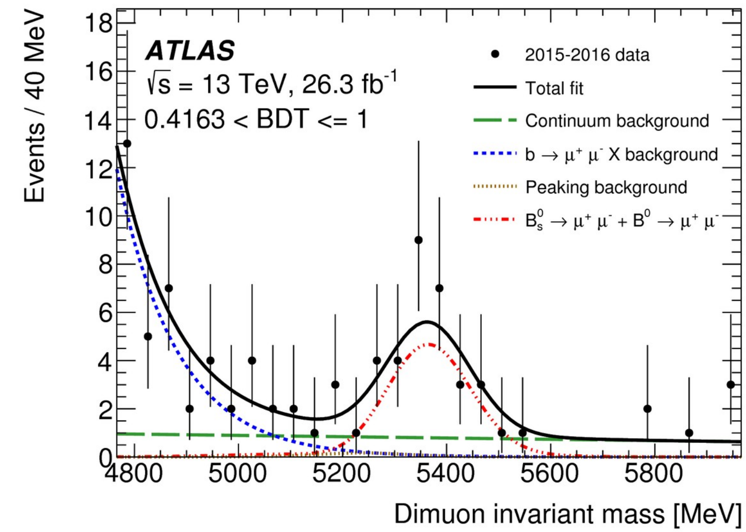
Efficiency ratio $\varepsilon_{\mu\mu}/\varepsilon_{J/\psi K}$

- from MC and systematic from data-MC discrepancies
- For B^0_S: 2.7% correction for lifetime difference of the B^0_S mass eigenstates

Source	Contribution (%)
Statistical	0.8
BDT Input Variables	3.2
Kaon Tracking Efficiency	1.5
Muon trigger and reconstruction	1.0
Kinematic Reweighting (DDW)	0.8
Pile-up Reweighting	0.6

Signal yield extraction

- unbinned maximum likelihood fit to the dimuon mass simultaneously in 4 BDT bins
  - 18% signal efficiency each bin
  - signals, B to hh: 3 double Gaussians
  - continuum: first order polynomial
  - partially reconstructed B: exponential
  - semi-leptonic: exponential



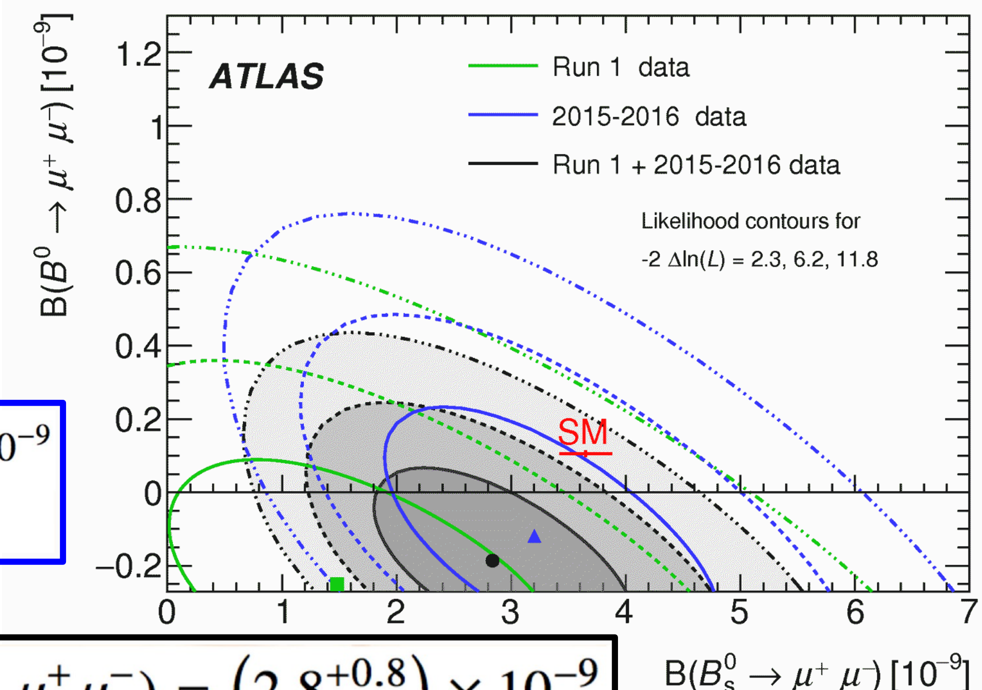
Run 2 results and combinations with Run 1

- yields unconstrained:
  - $N_S = 80 \pm 22$ and $N_d = -12 \pm 20$
  - expected from the SM:
    - $N_S = 91 \pm$ and $N_d = 10$

Neyman Contours for Run 2:

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) = \left(3.21^{+0.96+0.49}_{-0.91-0.30}\right) \times 10^{-9} = \left(3.2^{+1.1}_{-1.0}\right) \times 10^{-9}$$

$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) < 4.3 \times 10^{-10}$ @ 95% CL



Run 1 + Run 2 (2015+2016):
Compatible with SM at 2.4σ

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) = \left(2.8^{+0.8}_{-0.7}\right) \times 10^{-9}$$

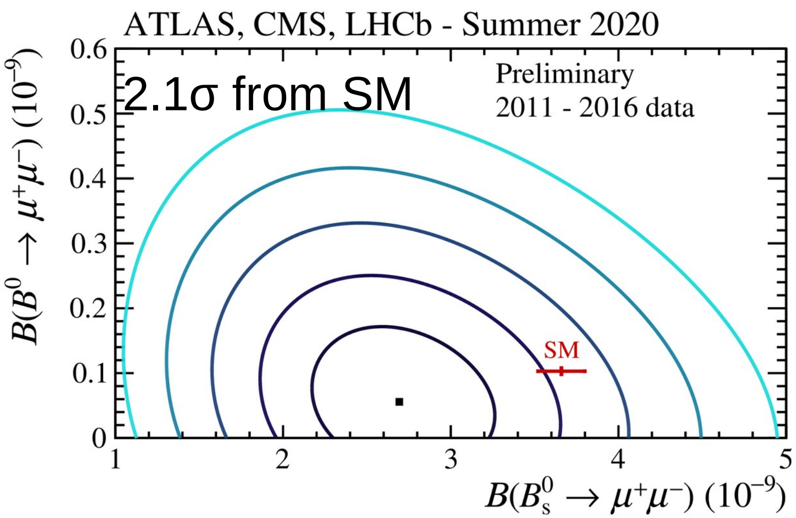
$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) < 2.1 \times 10^{-10}$$

LHC combination from Summer 2020

- Combination from binned two-dimensional profile likelihoods
- Independent systematics, except for ratio of fragmentation fractions f_d/f_s,
  - f_d/f_s profiled separately and its uncertainty included in one likelihood.

Latest LHCb result not included

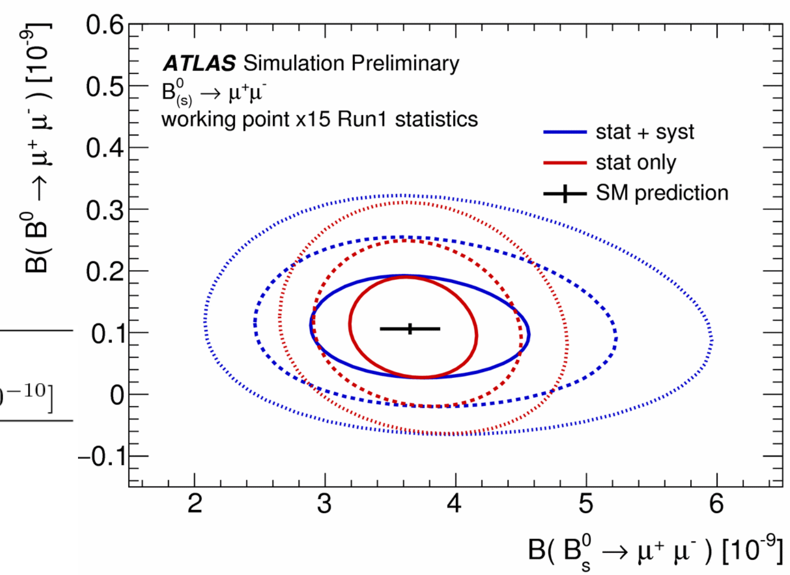
$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) = \left(2.69\,^{+0.37}_{-0.35}\right) \times 10^{-9}$$
$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) \quad < \quad 1.9 \times 10^{-10} \text{ at } 95\% \text{ CL.}$$



Prospect on $B_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-$ at ATLAS

- HL-LHC → 3 trigger scenarios: with thresholds ($p^{\mu 1}_T$, $p^{\mu 2}_T$):
  - Conservative: (10 GeV, 10 GeV) → ×15 Run 1
  - Intermediate: (6 GeV, 10 GeV) → ×60 Run 1
  - High-yield: (6 GeV, 6 GeV) → ×75 Run 1

	$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-)$		$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-)$	
	stat $[10^{-10}]$	stat + syst $[10^{-10}]$	stat $[10^{-10}]$	stat + syst $[10^{-10}]$
Run 2	7.0	8.3	1.42	1.43
HL-LHC: Conservative	3.2	5.5	0.53	0.54
HL-LHC: Intermediate	1.9	4.7	0.30	0.31
HL-LHC: High-yield	1.8	4.6	0.27	0.28



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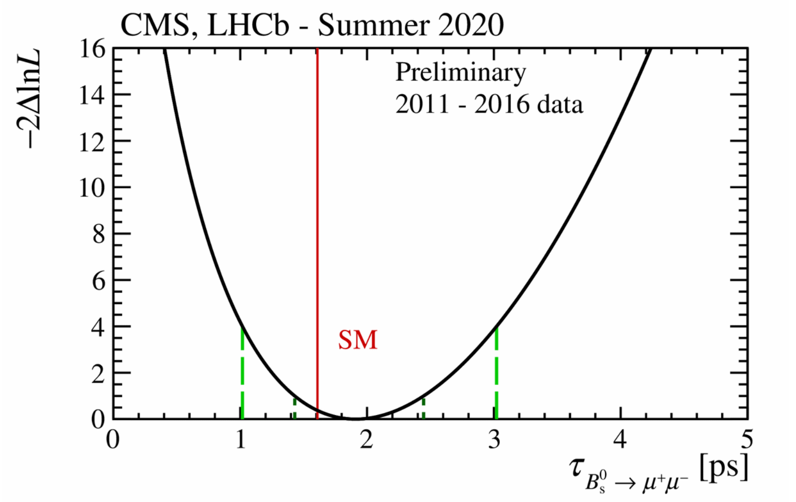
Brewing in ATLAS...

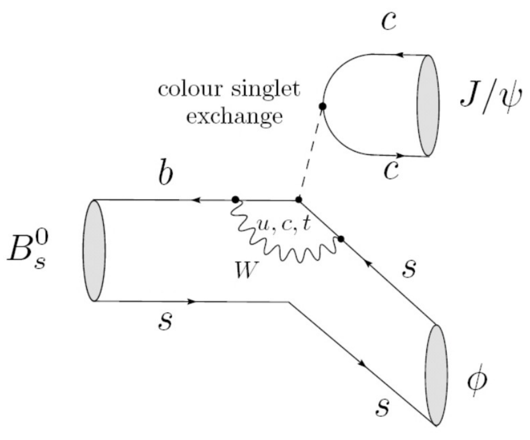


- B_s lifetime analysis ongoing in the dimuon final state
- Branching ratio analysis on 2017+2018 to get to the whole 139 fb^{-1} Run-2 data ongoing

- Stay tuned

CP violation parameters from time-dependent angular analysis on $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$

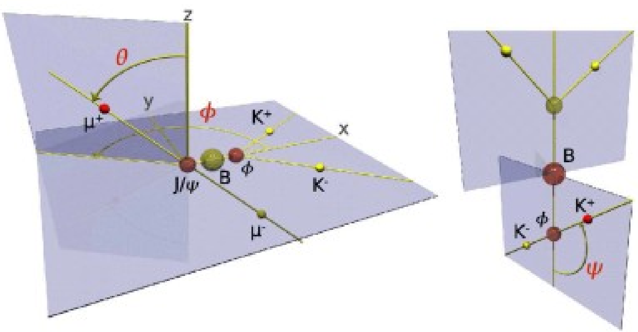
Run1 result:
JHEP 08 (2016) 147, arXiv:1601.03297
Run2 result with 2015-2017 data:
Eur. Phys. J. C 81 (2021) 342, arXiv:2001.07115
HL-LHC prospects:
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-041



Time-dependent angular analysis of $B_s \to J/\psi\phi$

- Parameters of the B_s system:
  - Decay width difference $\Delta\Gamma_s = \Gamma_L - \Gamma_S = 0.087 \pm 0.021\ ps^{-1}$ (SM) [*arXiv:1102.4274*]
  - CPV phase φ_s → *weak phase between mixing and b → ccs decay*
    - $\varphi_s = -2\beta_s = 0.0370 \pm 0.0010$ (SM) *[Utfit18]* with $\beta_s = \arg[-(V_{ts}V_{tb}^*)/(V_{cs}V_{cb}^*)]$
  - **Golden mode: penguin diagrams contribute either with the same weak phase (λ^2) or they are CKM suppressed (λ^4)**

- Pseudoscalar to vector–vector decay → mixed CP-odd and CP-even (L = 0, 1 or 2).
  - Also K^+K^- pairs in S-wave → CP-odd.
- Angular analysis: differential decay rate depends on amplitudes A_0, $A_{||}$, $A_\perp$, A_S (and interferences) and angles θ_T, ψ_T, φ_T.



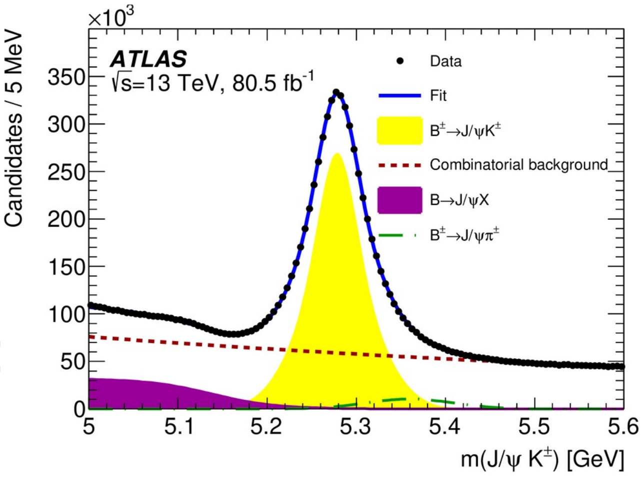
ATLAS Run-2 result

- 80.5 fb^{-1} of 13 TeV data (Run 2, 2015-2017)
- J/ψ trigger with muon p_T of 4 or 6 GeV
- Measurement of the proper decay time $t = L_{xy}\, m_B / p_T^B$
- Flavour tagging to identify the flavour of the b quark

ATLAS $B_s \to J/\psi\phi$ analysis: flavour tagging

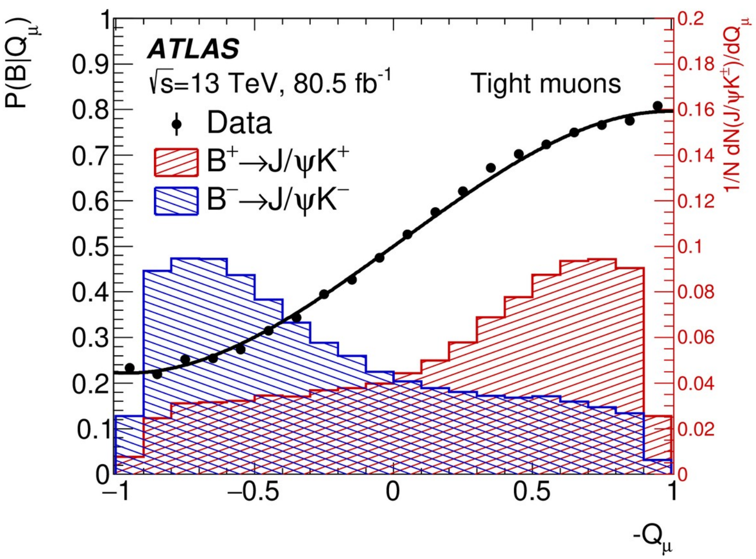
- Flavour tagging to identify the flavour of the b quark:
  - opposite-side tagging (OST) using p_T-weighted charge of tracks in cone around muons / electrons / b jets
  - Calibrated on self-tagged $B^{\pm} \to J/\psi K^{\pm}$ events
  - Tag probabilities included in the B_s fit
  - Dilution $D(Q_x)$ and tagging power T_x defined as:

$$Q_x = \frac{\sum_i^{N\ \text{tracks}} q_i \cdot (p_{\text{T}i})^\kappa}{\sum_i^{N\ \text{tracks}} (p_{\text{T}i})^\kappa}$$



$$\mathcal{D}(Q_x) = 2P(B|Q_x) - 1$$

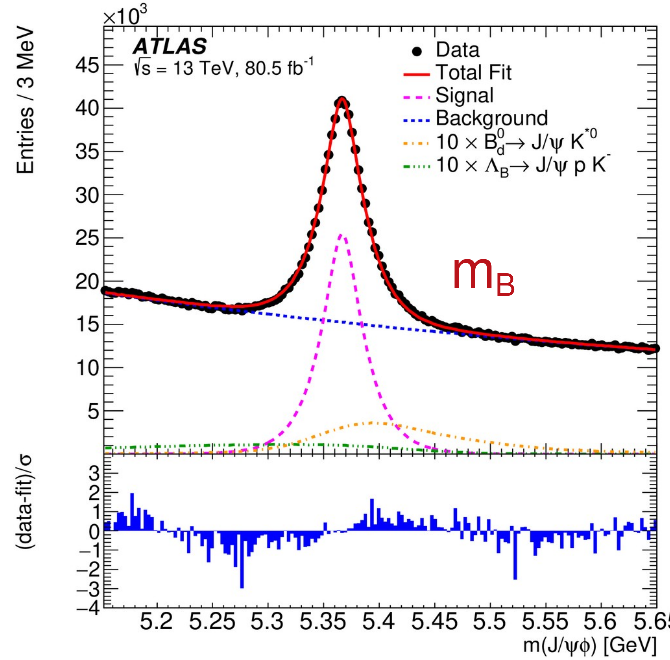
$$T_x = \sum_i \epsilon_{x\,i} \cdot (2P(B|Q_{x\,i}) - 1)^2$$

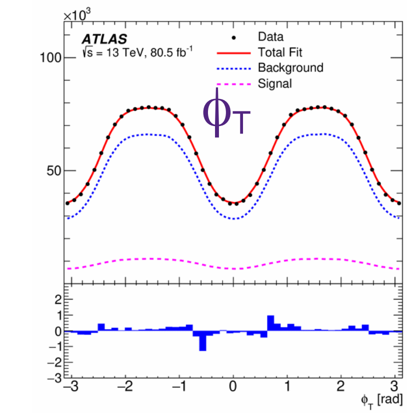


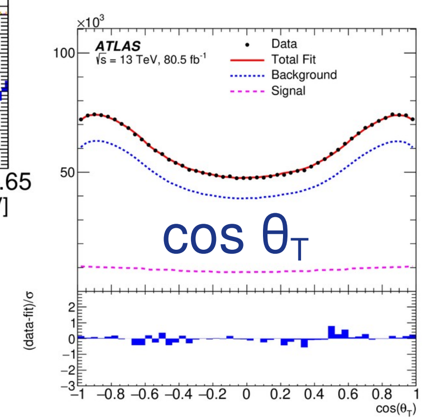
Tag method	ϵ_x [%]	D_x [%]	T_x [%]
Tight muon	4.50 ± 0.01	43.8 ± 0.2	0.862 ± 0.009
Electron	1.57 ± 0.01	41.8 ± 0.2	0.274 ± 0.004
Low-p_T muon	3.12 ± 0.01	29.9 ± 0.2	0.278 ± 0.006
Jet	12.04 ± 0.02	16.6 ± 0.1	0.334 ± 0.006
Total	21.23 ± 0.03	28.7 ± 0.1	1.75 ± 0.01

ATLAS $B_s \to J/\psi\phi$ analysis: ML fit

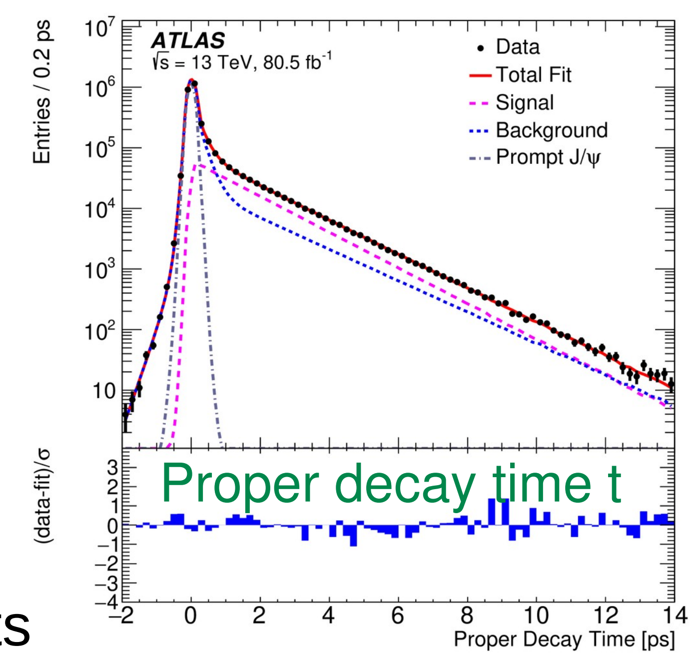
- Unbinned maximum-likelihood fit
  - *B_s properties*: mass m_B (and its error), proper decay time t, proper decay time error σ_t, tagging probability $P(B|Q_x)$
  - *Transversity angles*: $\Omega(\theta_T, \psi_T, \phi_T)$
  - *Physical parameters*: $\mathbf{\Delta\Gamma_s, \varphi_s, \Gamma_s, |A_0(0)|^2, |A_{||}(0)|^2, \delta_{||}, \delta_{\perp}, |A_s(0)|^2}$ **and** $\mathbf{\delta_s}$

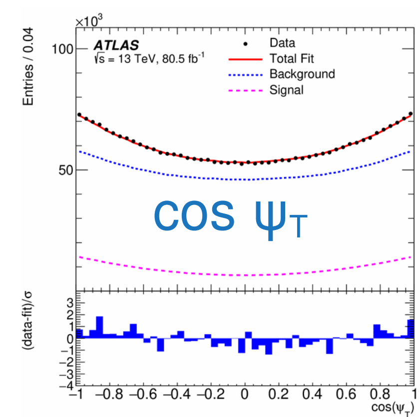






- Systematics:
  - *Lifetime model*: varying p_T bins and signal fraction
  - *Backgrounds*: B_d / Λ_b / angular models varied / p_T bins varied
  - *Tagging*: variation of the parameterisation / recalibration from MC samples / pile-up effects





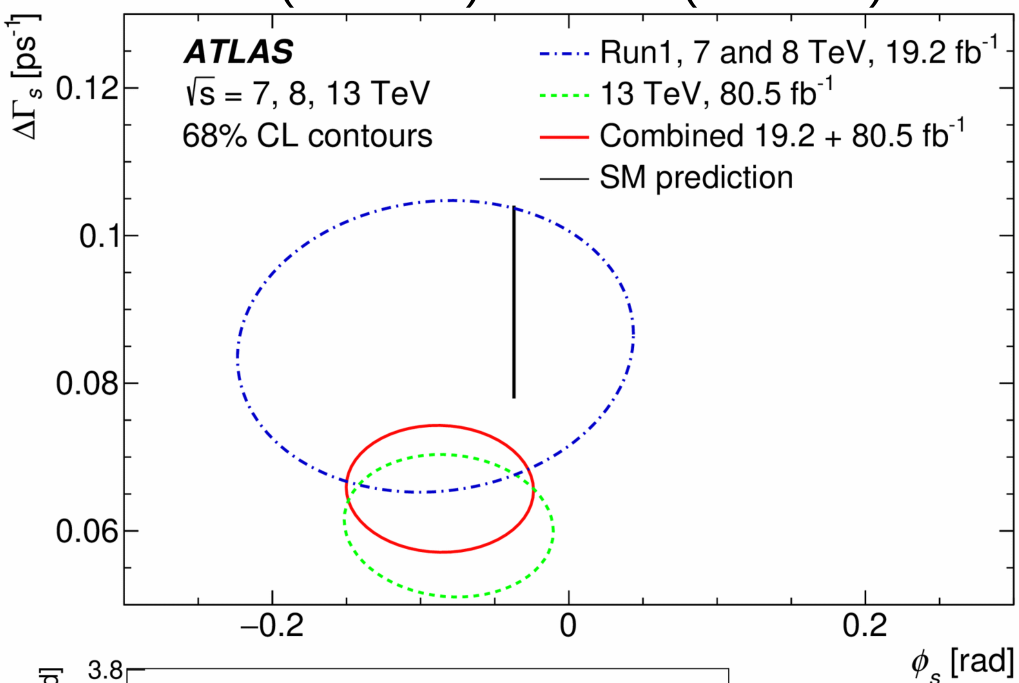
ATLAS $B_s \to J/\psi\phi$ analysis: Run-2 results

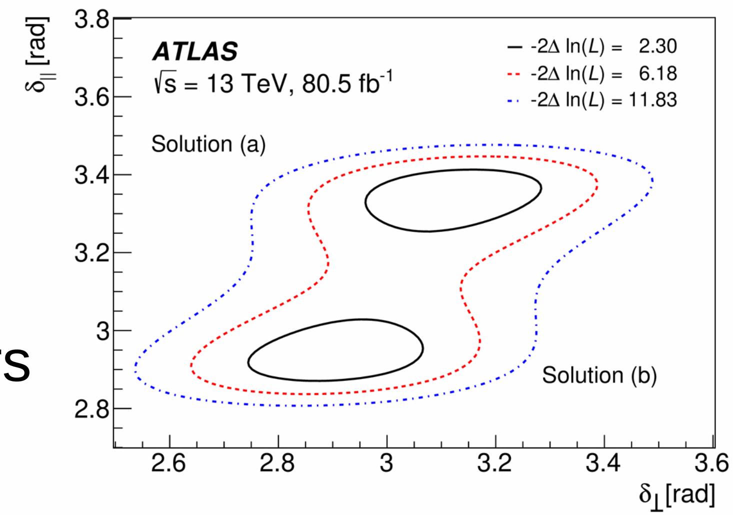
ATLAS Run-2 result on 80.5 fb^{-1} of 2015-2017 data

Run 2 only (80.5 fb^{-1}):

Parameter	Value	Statistical uncertainty	Systematic uncertainty
ϕ_s [rad]	−0.081	0.041	0.022
$\Delta\Gamma_s$ [ps^{-1}]	0.0607	0.0047	0.0043
Γ_s [ps^{-1}]	0.6687	0.0015	0.0022
$\lvert A_\parallel(0)\rvert^2$	0.2213	0.0019	0.0023
$\lvert A_0(0)\rvert^2$	0.5131	0.0013	0.0038
$\lvert A_S(0)\rvert^2$	0.0321	0.0033	0.0046
$\delta_\perp - \delta_S$ [rad]	−0.25	0.05	0.04
Solution (a)			
$\delta_\perp$ [rad]	3.12	0.11	0.06
$\delta_\parallel$ [rad]	3.35	0.05	0.09
Solution (b)			
$\delta_\perp$ [rad]	2.91	0.11	0.06
$\delta_\parallel$ [rad]	2.94	0.05	0.09

Run 1 (19.2 fb^{-1}) & Run 2 (80.5 fb^{-1}):





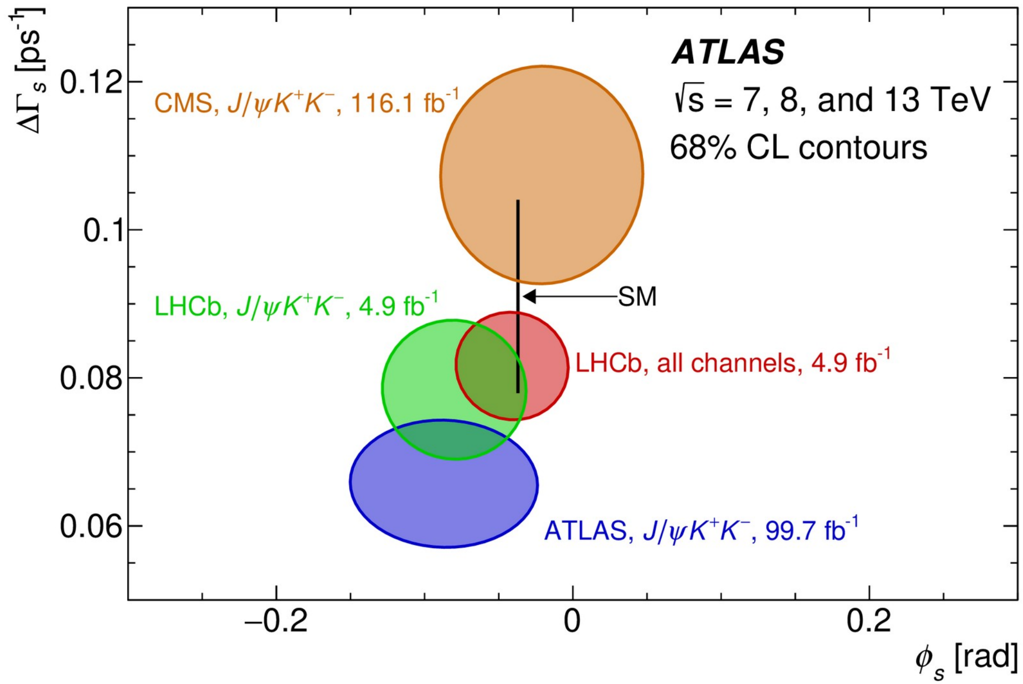
Two solutions in $\delta_\parallel$- $\delta_\perp$ plane, negligible impact on other parameters

ATLAS $B_s \to J/\psi\phi$ analysis: Run1+2 combination

ATLAS Run 1 & Run 2 combined
($19.2\ fb^{-1}$ + $80.5\ fb^{-1}$)

Parameter	Solution (a) Value	Statistical uncertainty	Systematic uncertainty
ϕ_s [rad]	−0.087	0.036	0.021
$\Delta\Gamma_s$ [ps^{-1}]	0.0657	0.0043	0.0037
Γ_s [ps^{-1}]	0.6703	0.0014	0.0018
$\lvert A_\parallel(0)\rvert^2$	0.2220	0.0017	0.0021
$\lvert A_0(0)\rvert^2$	0.5152	0.0012	0.0034
$\lvert A_S\rvert^2$	0.0343	0.0031	0.0045
$\delta_\perp$ [rad]	3.22	0.10	0.05
$\delta_\parallel$ [rad]	3.36	0.05	0.09
$\delta_\perp - \delta_S$ [rad]	−0.24	0.05	0.04

Comparison with CMS & LHCb:



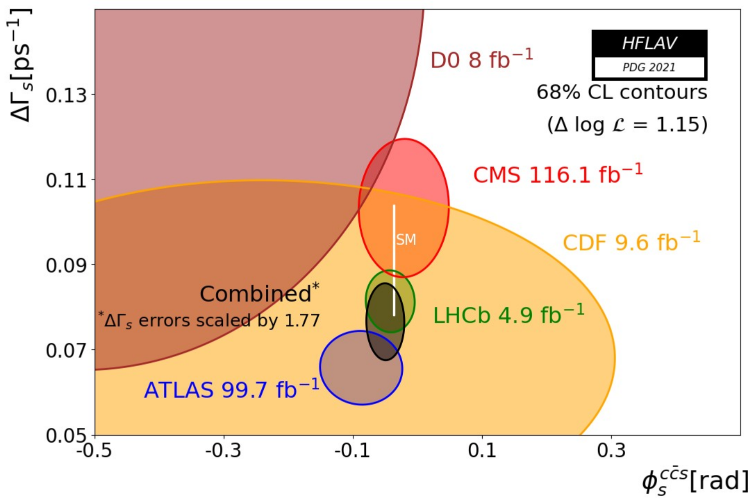
ϕ_s = -0.087 ± 0.036 (stat) ± 0.021 (syst) rad
$\Delta\Gamma_s$ = 0.0657 ± 0.0043 (stat) ± 0.0037 (syst) ps^{-1}

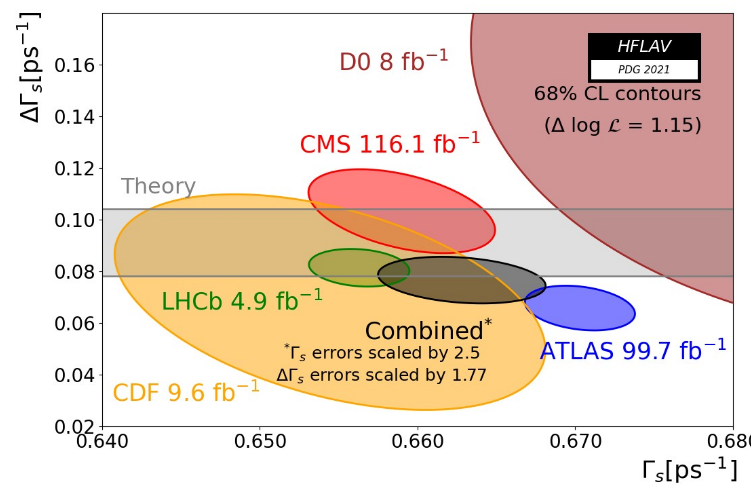
- ϕ_s result consistent with results from CMS, LHCb and SM
- Competitive single measurement of $\Delta\Gamma_s$, Γ_s and helicity parameters
- Still to add 60 fb^{-1} of 2018 data

$B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ results: HFLAV average

HFLAV average for PDG21:
ϕ_s = -0.050 ± 0.019 rad

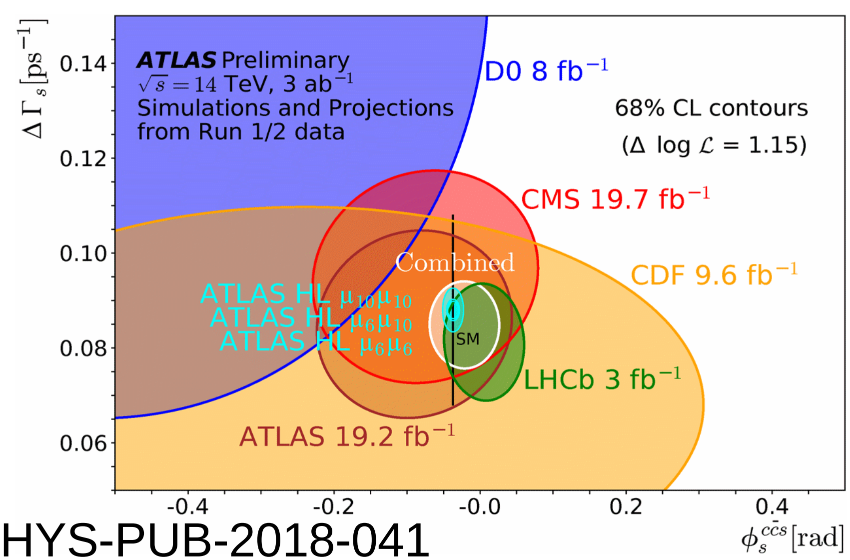
Because of tensions, errors on Γ_s and $\Delta\Gamma_s$ scaled by 2.5 and 1.77





ATLAS $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ results: HL-LHC projections

- Updated tracking (ITk): proper decay time resolution improved by 21% w.r.t. Run 2
- Three trigger scenarios for thresholds
- Improvements w.r.t. Run 1:
  - ϕ_s stat: better by ~9x to 20x
    - uncertainty on ϕ_s at least as the theory error
  - $\Delta\Gamma_s$ stat: better by ~4x to 10x



ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-041

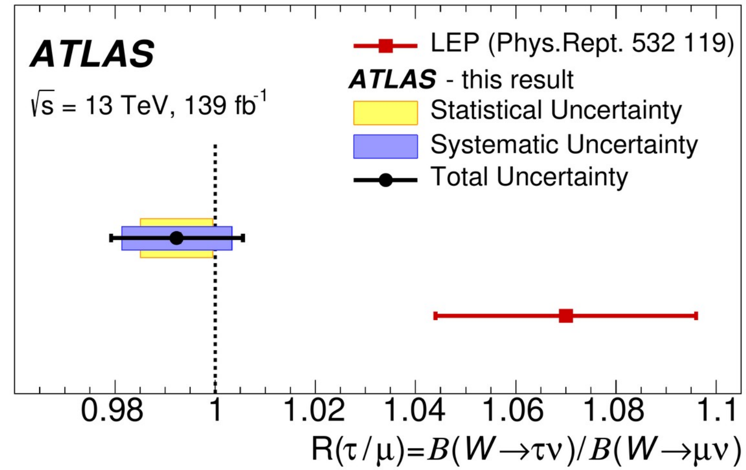
Brewing in ATLAS...

- Time-dependent analysis ongoing on the 2018 to get to the whole 139 fb^{-1} Run-2 data ongoing
- Includes λ and Δm_s among the fit parameters
- LHC combination group in stand-by for the updated analyses

- Stay tuned

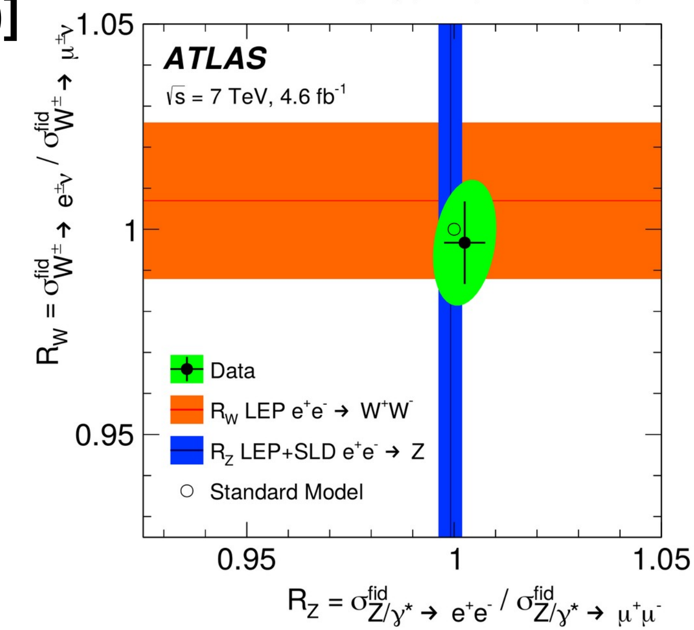
Around and outside B physics...

- **Searches for Lepton Flavour Violating decay tau to 3 muons**
  - *Eur. Phys. J. C (2016) 76:232, arXiv:1601.03567*
    - Tau production from W decays in Run 1
  - Analysis on Run 2 ongoing: more abundant production mechanism



- **Test of Lepton Flavour Universality as $BR(W\rightarrow\tau\nu_\mu)/BR(W\rightarrow\mu\nu_\mu)$**
  - *Nat. Phys. (2021), arXiv:2007.14040*
  - Whole Run 2: di-leptonic tt events with either one electron and one muon (e–μ channel) or two muons (μ–μ channel).

R(τ/μ) = 0.992 ± 0.013 [±0.007 (stat) ± 0.011 (syst)]

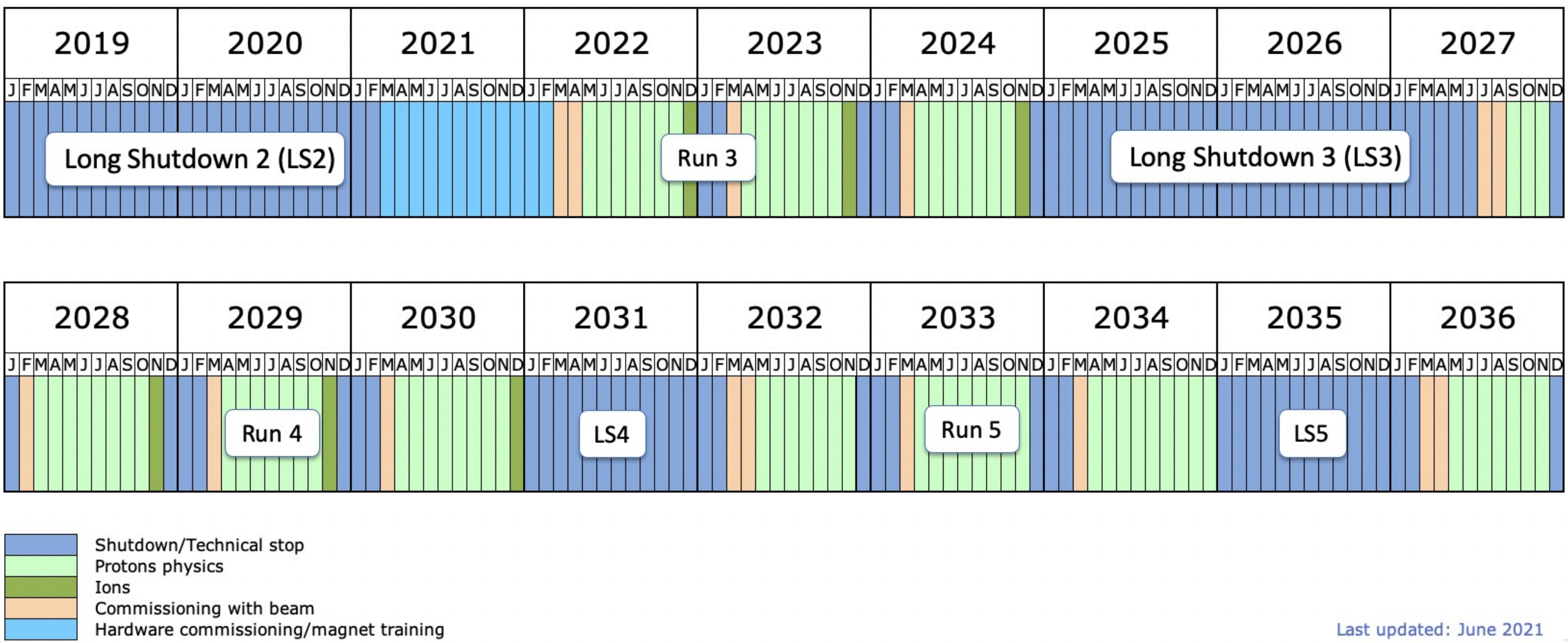


- **For the two light generations: $BR(W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu)/BR(W \rightarrow e\nu_e)$**
  - *Eur. Phys. J. C 77 (2017) 367, arXiv:1612.03016*
  - From inclusive $W^\pm$ and Z/γ^* production cross section measurements in Run 1
  - Analysis on Run 2 ongoing on top decays:

$$R_{\rm top} = \frac{B(t \rightarrow b\mu^+\nu_\mu)}{B(t \rightarrow be^+\nu_e)}$$

Immediate restart and longer term schedule

- **Run 3 of the LHC will start in 2022:**
  - Beam commissioning start in March 2022
  - ATLAS on track
    - Working on possible specific triggers for the first year of running to optimise the efficiency on some searches and measurements related to B physics and the anomalies: low p_T with low prescale
- **Also working on HL-LHC for tracking and DAQ upgrade**



Summary and Conclusions

- **Results on FCNC b to s transitions:**
  - B to K*μμ angular analysis and $B_{(s)}$ to μμ
- **Recent results on CP Violation in B_s system:**
  - CP violating phase in $B_s^0 \to J/\psi\varphi$ angular analysis
- **A number of Run 2 analyses ongoing**
  - Updates and new analyses

- ATLAS is competitive in B physics
  - Thanks to accumulated statistical samples
  - Thanks to some detector performance (tracking)
  - Perfect example the angular analysis of the golden mode $B_s \to J/\psi\phi$
  - **Working on the updates of all the above to full Run-2 statistics and preparing for Run 3**

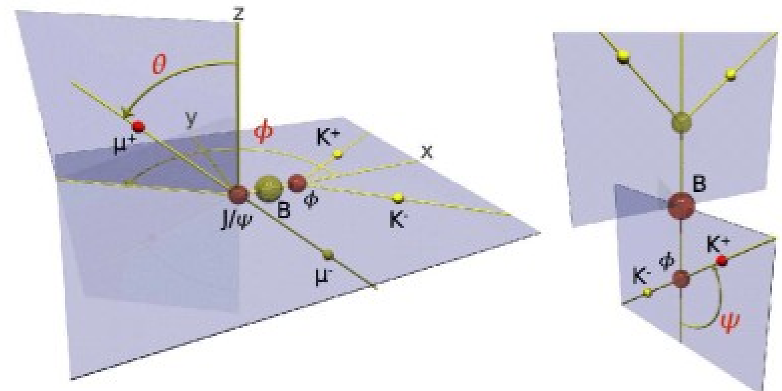
back-up slides

Time-dependent angular analysis of $B_s \to J/\psi\phi$

- Systematics:
  - *Lifetime model*: varying p_T bins and signal fraction
  - *Backgrounds*: B_d / Λ_b / angular models varied / p_T bins varied
  - *Tagging*: variation of the parameterisation / recalibration from MC samples / pile-up effects

	ϕ_s [10^{-3} rad]	$\Delta\Gamma_s$ [10^{-3} ps^{-1}]	Γ_s [10^{-3} ps^{-1}]	$\lvert A_\parallel(0)\rvert^2$ [10^{-3}]	$\lvert A_0(0)\rvert^2$ [10^{-3}]	$\lvert A_S(0)\rvert^2$ [10^{-3}]	$\delta_\perp$ [10^{-3} rad]	$\delta_\parallel$ [10^{-3} rad]	$\delta_\perp - \delta_S$ [10^{-3} rad]
Tagging	19	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	17	19	2.3
ID alignment	0.8	0.2	0.5	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	11	7.2	< 0.1
Acceptance	0.5	0.3	< 0.1	1.0	0.9	2.9	37	64	8.6
Time efficiency	0.2	0.2	0.5	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.1	3.0	5.7	0.5
Best candidate selection	0.4	1.6	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.5	2.3	7.0	7.4
Background angles model:									
Choice of fit function	2.5	< 0.1	0.3	1.1	< 0.1	0.6	12	0.9	1.1
Choice of p_T bins	1.3	0.5	< 0.1	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.5	7.2	1.0
Choice of mass window	9.3	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	17	8.6	6.0
Choice of sidebands intervals	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	4.4	7.4	2.3
Dedicated backgrounds:									
B_d^0	2.6	1.1	< 0.1	0.2	3.1	1.5	10	23	2.1
Λ_b	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.8	14	30	0.8
Alternate Δm_s	1.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	15	4.0	< 0.1
Fit model:									
Time res. sig frac	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	12	30	0.4
Time res. p_T bins	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	14	0.7
S-wave phase	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	8.0	15	37
Fit bias	5.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.4	1.1	3.3	19	0.3
Total	22	4.3	2.2	2.3	3.8	4.6	55	88	39

Time-dependent angular analysis of $B_s \to J/\psi\phi$



$$\frac{d^4\Gamma}{dt\,d\Omega}=\sum_{k=1}^{10}\mathcal{O}^{(k)}(t)g^{(k)}(\theta_T,\psi_T,\phi_T),$$

k	$\mathcal{O}^{(k)}(t)$	$g^{(k)}(\theta_T,\psi_T,\phi_T)$
1	$\frac{1}{2}\lvert A_0(0)\rvert^2\left[(1+\cos\phi_s)e^{-\Gamma_L^{(s)}t}+(1-\cos\phi_s)e^{-\Gamma_H^{(s)}t}\pm 2e^{-\Gamma_s t}\sin(\Delta m_s t)\sin\phi_s\right]$	$2\cos^2\psi_T(1-\sin^2\theta_T\cos^2\phi_T)$
2	$\frac{1}{2}\lvert A_\parallel(0)\rvert^2\left[(1+\cos\phi_s)e^{-\Gamma_L^{(s)}t}+(1-\cos\phi_s)e^{-\Gamma_H^{(s)}t}\pm 2e^{-\Gamma_s t}\sin(\Delta m_s t)\sin\phi_s\right]$	$\sin^2\psi_T(1-\sin^2\theta_T\sin^2\phi_T)$
3	$\frac{1}{2}\lvert A_\perp(0)\rvert^2\left[(1-\cos\phi_s)e^{-\Gamma_L^{(s)}t}+(1+\cos\phi_s)e^{-\Gamma_H^{(s)}t}\mp 2e^{-\Gamma_s t}\sin(\Delta m_s t)\sin\phi_s\right]$	$\sin^2\psi_T\sin^2\theta_T$
4	$\frac{1}{2}\lvert A_0(0)\rvert\lvert A_\parallel(0)\rvert\cos\delta_\parallel$ $\left[(1+\cos\phi_s)e^{-\Gamma_L^{(s)}t}+(1-\cos\phi_s)e^{-\Gamma_H^{(s)}t}\pm 2e^{-\Gamma_s t}\sin(\Delta m_s t)\sin\phi_s\right]$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin 2\psi_T\sin^2\theta_T\sin 2\phi_T$
5	$\lvert A_\parallel(0)\rvert\lvert A_\perp(0)\rvert[\frac{1}{2}(e^{-\Gamma_L^{(s)}t}-e^{-\Gamma_H^{(s)}t})\cos(\delta_\perp-\delta_\parallel)\sin\phi_s$ $\pm e^{-\Gamma_s t}(\sin(\delta_\perp-\delta_\parallel)\cos(\Delta m_s t)-\cos(\delta_\perp-\delta_\parallel)\cos\phi_s\sin(\Delta m_s t))]$	$-\sin^2\psi_T\sin 2\theta_T\sin\phi_T$
6	$\lvert A_0(0)\rvert\lvert A_\perp(0)\rvert[\frac{1}{2}(e^{-\Gamma_L^{(s)}t}-e^{-\Gamma_H^{(s)}t})\cos\delta_\perp\sin\phi_s$ $\pm e^{-\Gamma_s t}(\sin\delta_\perp\cos(\Delta m_s t)-\cos\delta_\perp\cos\phi_s\sin(\Delta m_s t))]$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin 2\psi_T\sin 2\theta_T\cos\phi_T$
7	$\frac{1}{2}\lvert A_S(0)\rvert^2\left[(1-\cos\phi_s)e^{-\Gamma_L^{(s)}t}+(1+\cos\phi_s)e^{-\Gamma_H^{(s)}t}\mp 2e^{-\Gamma_s t}\sin(\Delta m_s t)\sin\phi_s\right]$	$\frac{2}{3}\left(1-\sin^2\theta_T\cos^2\phi_T\right)$
8	$\alpha\lvert A_S(0)\rvert\lvert A_\parallel(0)\rvert[\frac{1}{2}(e^{-\Gamma_L^{(s)}t}-e^{-\Gamma_H^{(s)}t})\sin(\delta_\parallel-\delta_S)\sin\phi_s$ $\pm e^{-\Gamma_s t}(\cos(\delta_\parallel-\delta_S)\cos(\Delta m_s t)-\sin(\delta_\parallel-\delta_S)\cos\phi_s\sin(\Delta m_s t))]$	$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6}\sin\psi_T\sin^2\theta_T\sin 2\phi_T$
9	$\frac{1}{2}\alpha\lvert A_S(0)\rvert\lvert A_\perp(0)\rvert\sin(\delta_\perp-\delta_S)$ $\left[(1-\cos\phi_s)e^{-\Gamma_L^{(s)}t}+(1+\cos\phi_s)e^{-\Gamma_H^{(s)}t}\mp 2e^{-\Gamma_s t}\sin(\Delta m_s t)\sin\phi_s\right]$	$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6}\sin\psi_T\sin 2\theta_T\cos\phi_T$
10	$\alpha\lvert A_0(0)\rvert\lvert A_S(0)\rvert[\frac{1}{2}(e^{-\Gamma_H^{(s)}t}-e^{-\Gamma_L^{(s)}t})\sin\delta_S\sin\phi_s$ $\pm e^{-\Gamma_s t}(\cos\delta_S\cos(\Delta m_s t)+\sin\delta_S\cos\phi_s\sin(\Delta m_s t))]$	$\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}\cos\psi_T\left(1-\sin^2\theta_T\cos^2\phi_T\right)$

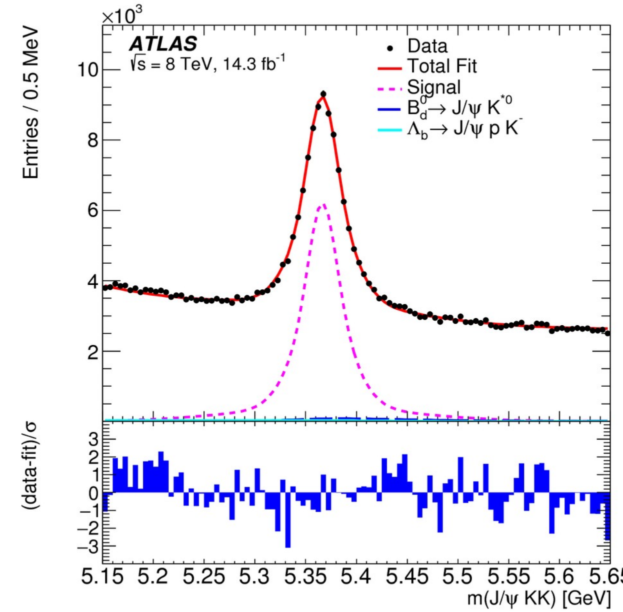
TD angular analysis of $B_s \to J/\psi\phi$

ATLAS Run-1 result:

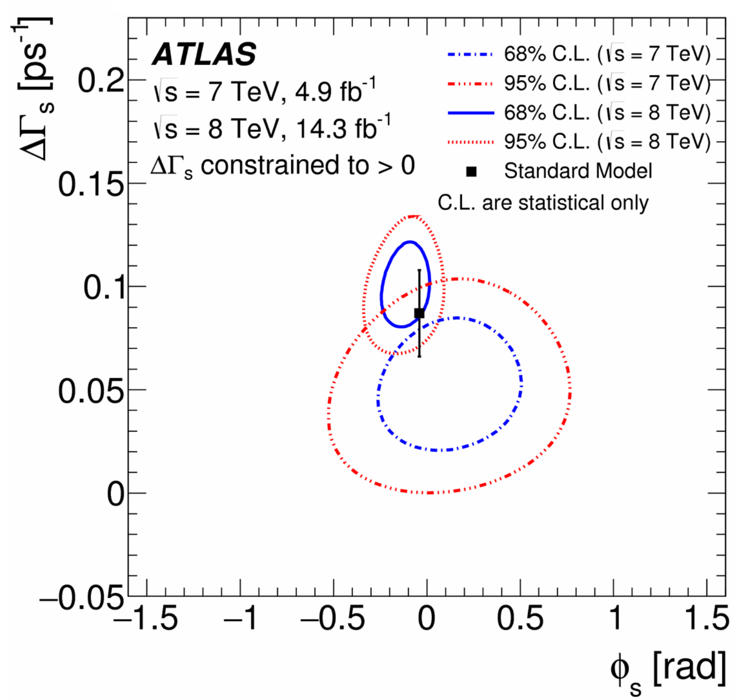
- $14.3\ fb^{-1}$ of ATLAS data from 2012 at 8 TeV
- Results:

$$\phi_s = -0.090 \pm 0.078\ (\text{stat}) \pm 0.041\ (\text{syst})\ \text{rad}$$
$$\Delta\Gamma_s = 0.085 \pm 0.011\ (\text{stat}) \pm 0.007\ (\text{syst})\ \text{ps}^{-1}$$

[JHEP 08 (2016) 147]

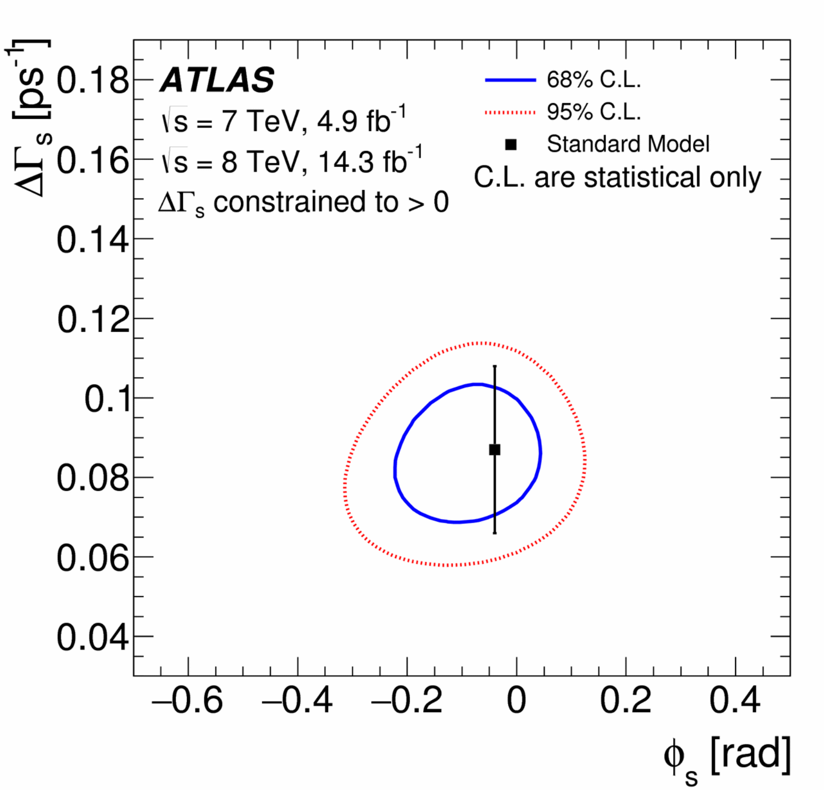


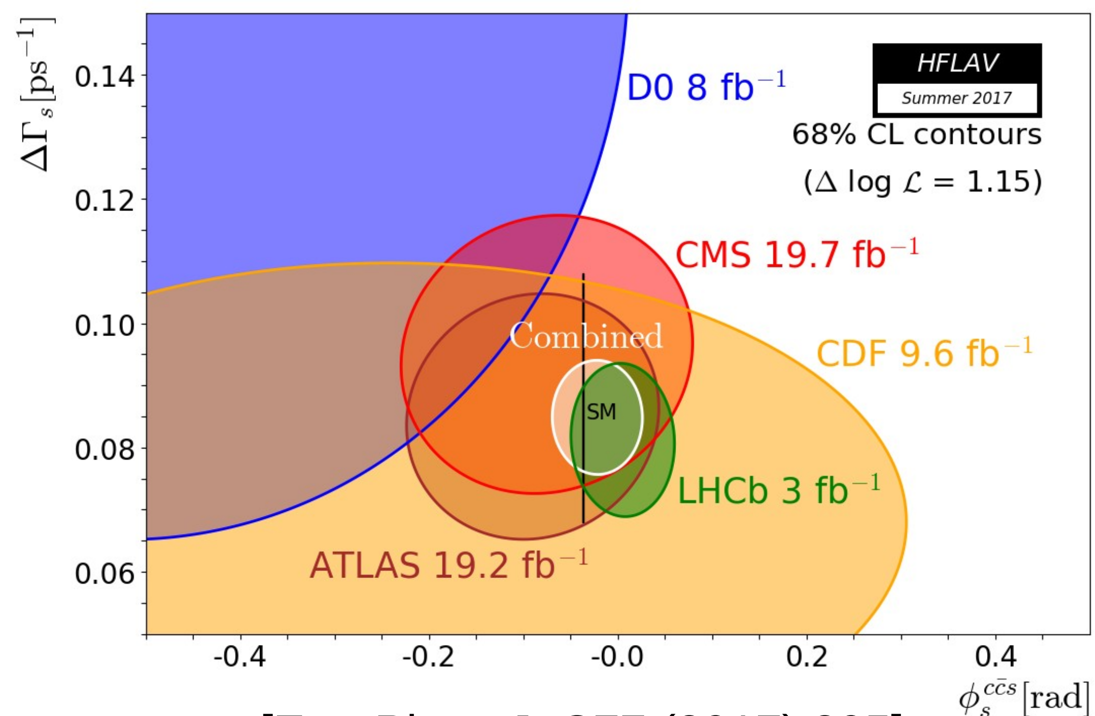
- Agrees with SM
- Consistent with other experiments
- Consistent with previous analysis, using 2011 data at 7 TeV *[Phys. Rev. D 90, 052007 (2014)]*
- A Best Linear Unbiased Estimate (BLUE) combination used to combine 7 and 8 TeV measurements



Time-dependent angular analysis of $B_s \to J/\psi\phi$

ATLAS combined Run-1 result:

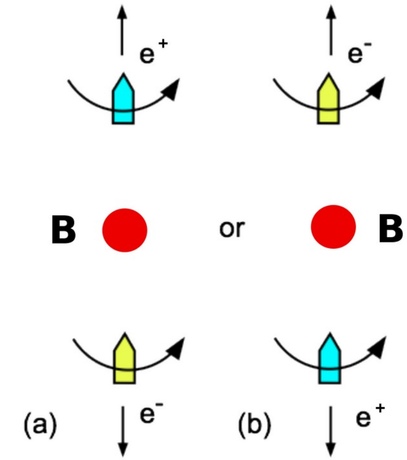




[Eur. Phys. J. C77 (2017) 895]

Motivations and predictions

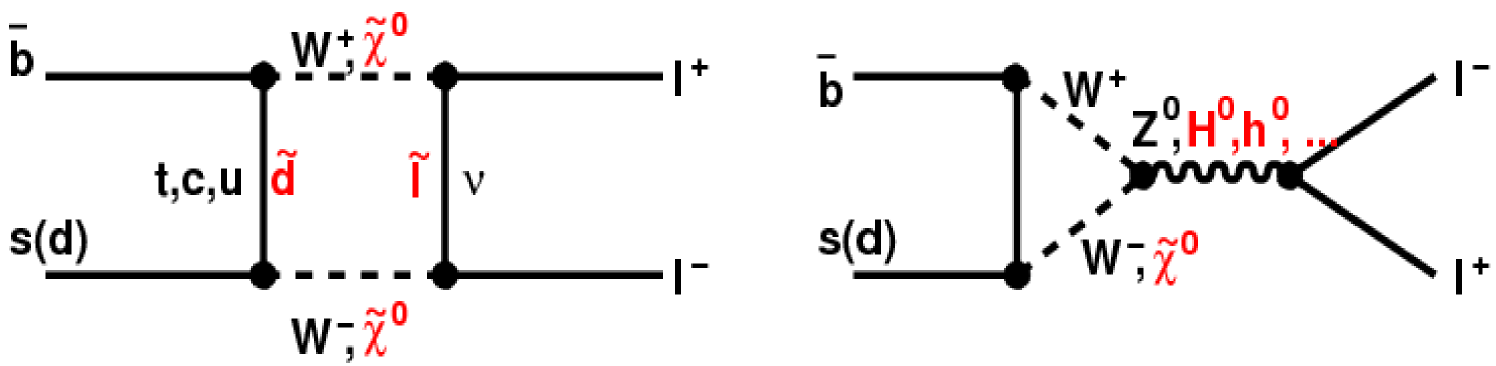
- Decays of B^0 and B^0_s into two leptons have to proceed through Flavour Changing Neutral Currents (FCNC)
  → forbidden at tree level in the SM
- In addition, they are CKM and helicity suppressed.
- Within the SM, they can be calculated with small theoretical uncertainties of order 6-8%



meson type	Lepton type e	μ	τ
B^0	$(2.48 \pm 0.21)10^{-15}$	$(1.06 \pm 0.09)10^{-10}$	$(2.22 \pm 0.19)10^{-8}$
B^0_s	$(8.54 \pm 0.55)10^{-14}$	$(3.65 \pm 0.23)10^{-9}$	$(7.73 \pm 0.49)10^{-7}$

Bobeth et al., PRL 112 (2104) 101801 [includes NLO EM and NNLO QCD corrections]

- Perfect ground for indirect new physics searches:
  - virtual new particles can contribute to the loop
  - both enhancement and suppression effects are possible



ATLAS analysis on 2015-2016 Run 2 data

JHEP 04 (2019) 098, arXiv:1812.03017

- 36.2/fb dataset of 2015-2016 data taking:
  - effectively 26.3/fb for B → μμ
  - 15.1/fb for B → J/ψΦ and B → J/ψK
- Trigger: higher thresholds [4-6 GeV] than in Run1,
  - Lxy > 0 request at trigger level

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0_{(s)} \to \mu^+\mu^-) = \boxed{\frac{N_{d(s)}}{\varepsilon_{\mu^+\mu^-}}} \times \boxed{\frac{\varepsilon_{J/\psi K^+}}{N_{J/\psi K^+}}} \times \boxed{\frac{f_u}{f_{d(s)}}}$$

$$\times \boxed{\left[\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to J/\psi K^+) \times \mathcal{B}(J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-)\right]}$$

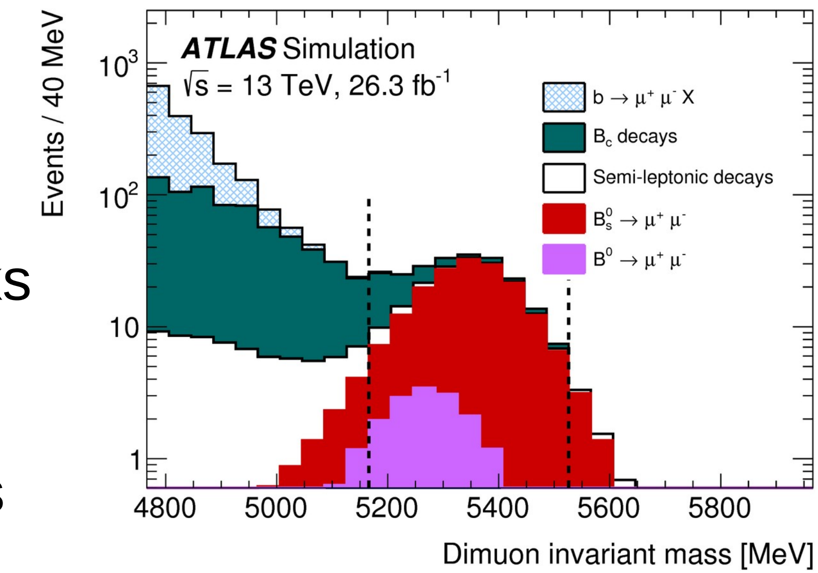
- correction for the different hadronisation probabilities for B^0_S and B^0 vs $B^\pm$
- include the $B^\pm$ and J/y branching fractions
- correction for the efficiencies of the two channels
- normalisation yield and efficiency ratio define the factor:

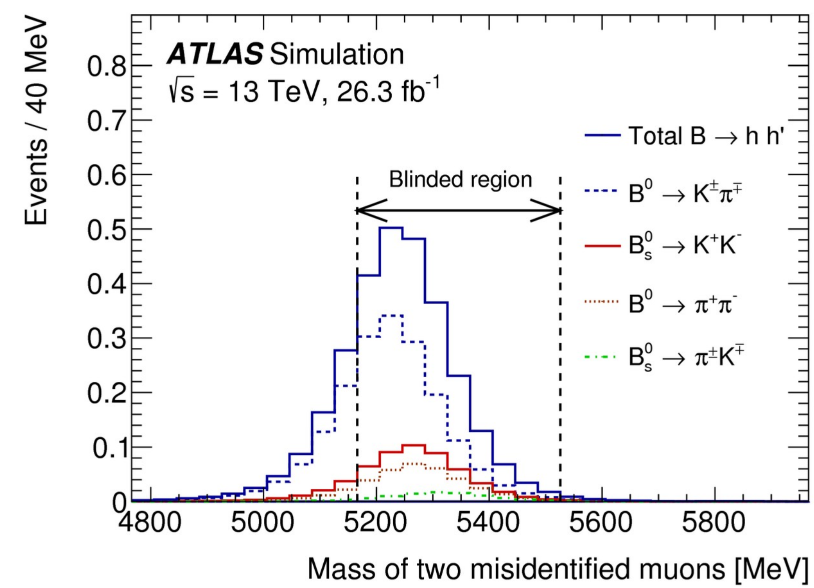
$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{norm}} = N_{J/\psi K^+} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{\mu^+\mu^-}}{\varepsilon_{J/\psi K^+}} \right)$$

Background contributions

In order of relative magnitude:

- combinatorial background:
  - two real muons from different b quarks
- partially reconstructed B decays:
  - two real muons
  - Same Vertex (SV): B → mmX decays
  - Same Side (SS):
    semileptonic decay cascades
    (b → cmn → s(d)mmnn)
  - B_c decays: like B_c → J/y mn
  - all these accumulate at low values of the dimuon invariant mass
- semileptonic B and B_S decays:
  - one real muon and a charged hadron.
- peaking background from charmless hadronic $B_{(S)}$ decays:
  - B decays into two hadrons h (kaons and pions): $B^0_{(S)}$ → hh’
  - smaller component, but overlays with the signal in dimuon invariant mass

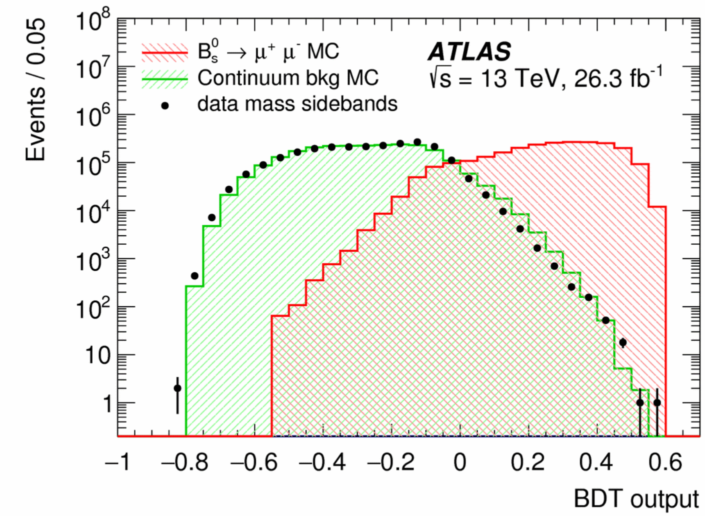




Tight muon-ID against hadron misidentification

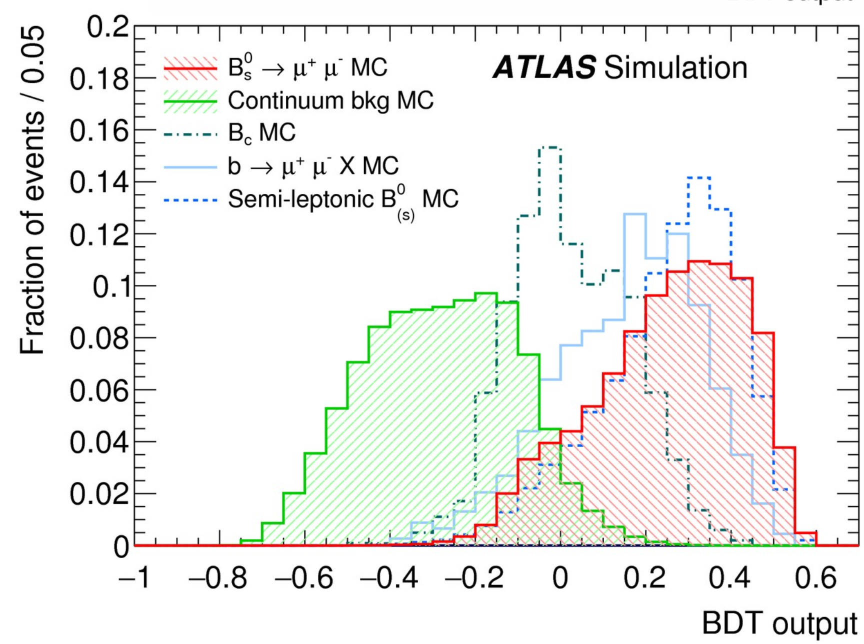
- mis-identification reduced by 0.39^2 using standard 'tight' ATLAS selections
- studied on simulated samples
- validated on control regions
- negligible misidentification of protons (< 0.01%)
- misidentification is 0.08%(0.10%) for K(p).

peaking-background events: 2.7±1.3



BDT against combinatorial bkg

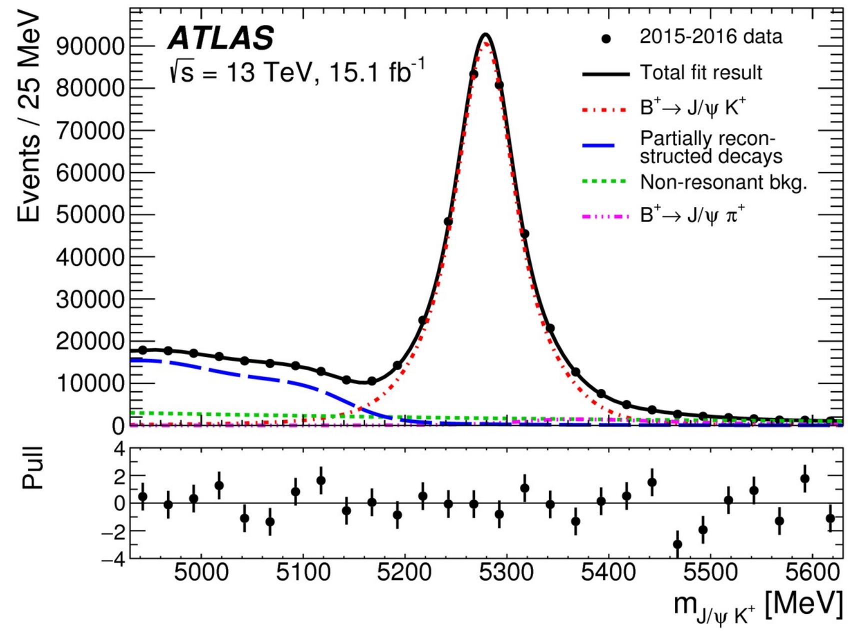
- MVA classifier to discriminate from signal
- trained and tested on mass sidebands
  - divided in 3 subsets
    - 3 independent BDTs
    - compatible performance
- 15 variables related to properties of B candidates, muons from the B decay, other tracks from the same collision and to pile-up vertices.



Normalisation B yield extraction

- unbinned maximum likelihood fit of the invariant mass $m_{J/yK} \rightarrow m_{mmK}$
- cross-checked with raw relative yield of J/yp over J/yK ratio
  $r_{p/K} = (3.71 \pm 0.09)\%$

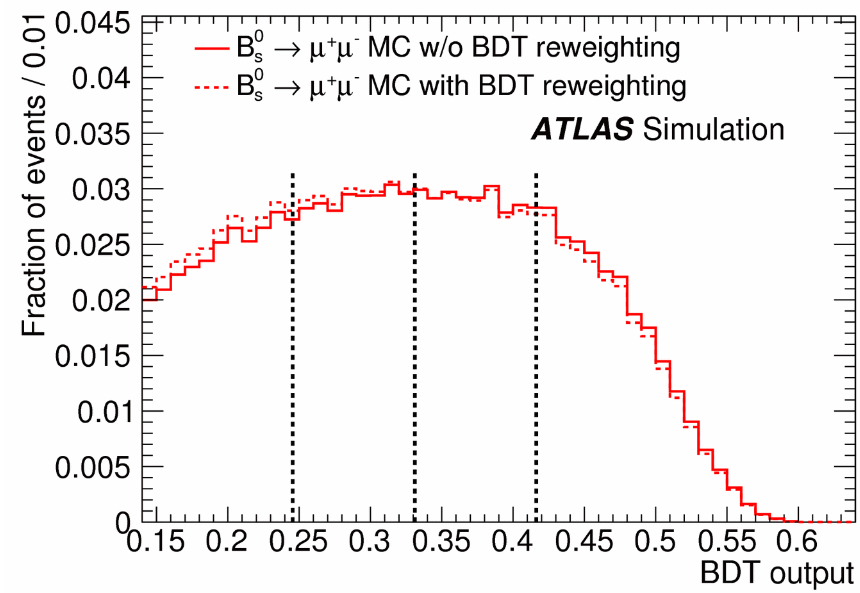
$$\boxed{\mathcal{D}_{\text{norm}} = N_{J/\psi K^+} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{\mu^+\mu^-}}{\varepsilon_{J/\psi K^+}} \right)}$$



Efficiency ratio $\varepsilon_{\mu\mu}/\varepsilon_{J/\psi K}$

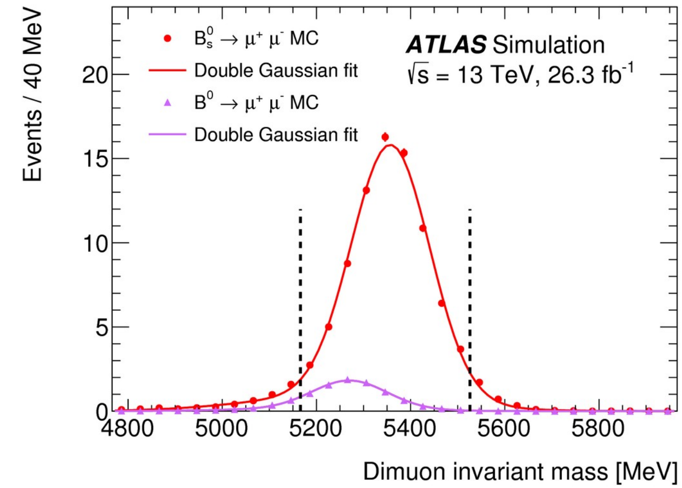
- efficiency ratio from MC
- systematic from data-MC discrepancies
- For B^0_S: 2.7% correction for lifetime difference of the B^0_S mass eigenstates

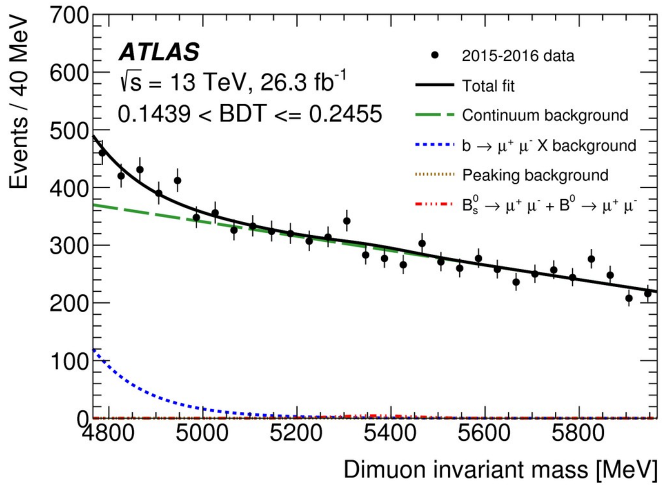
Source	Contribution (%)
Statistical	0.8
BDT Input Variables	3.2
Kaon Tracking Efficiency	1.5
Muon trigger and reconstruction	1.0
Kinematic Reweighting (DDW)	0.8
Pile-up Reweighting	0.6

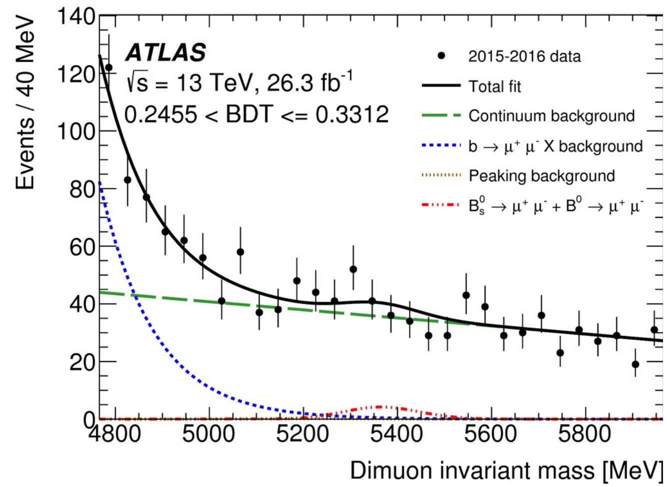


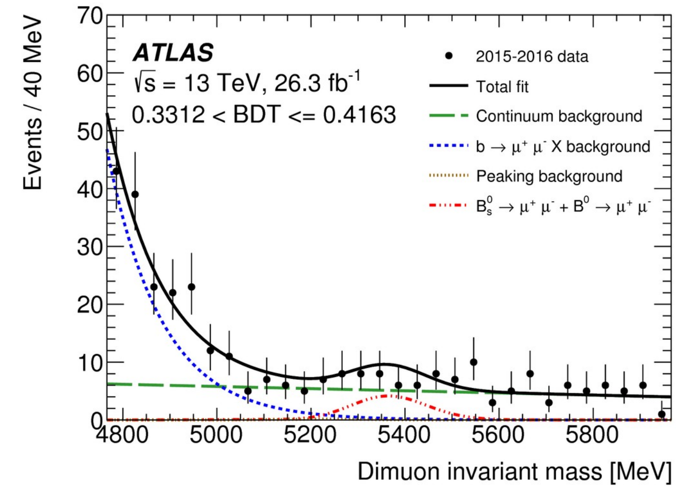
Signal yield extraction

- signal yields extracted with a unbinned maximum likelihood fit to the dimuon mass
- fit performed simultaneously in four BDT bins
  - 18% signal efficiency

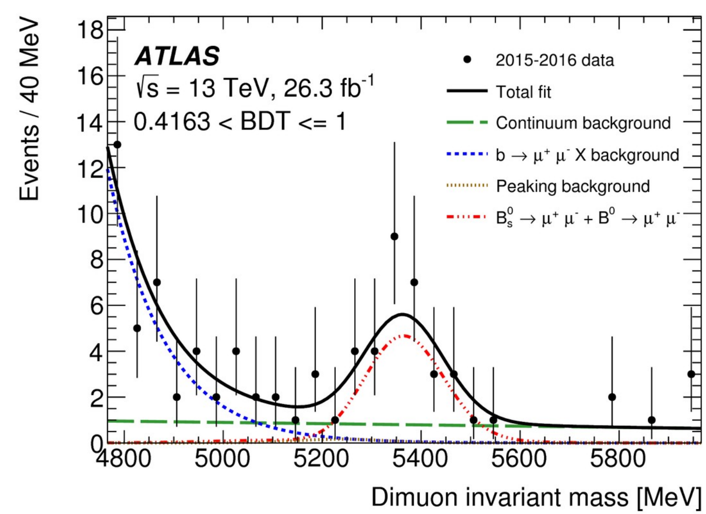






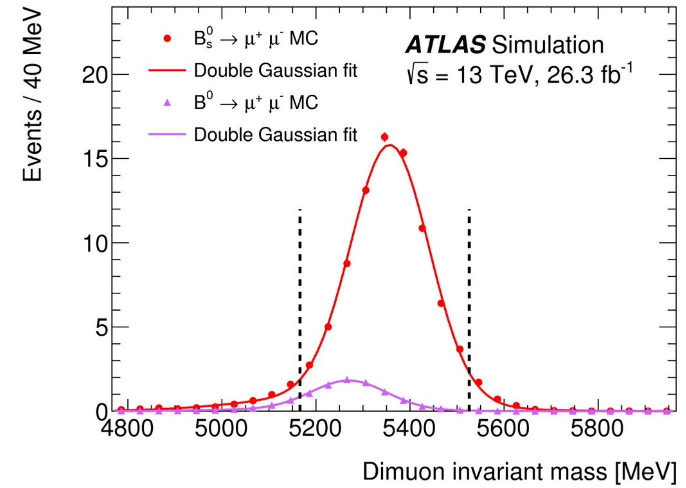


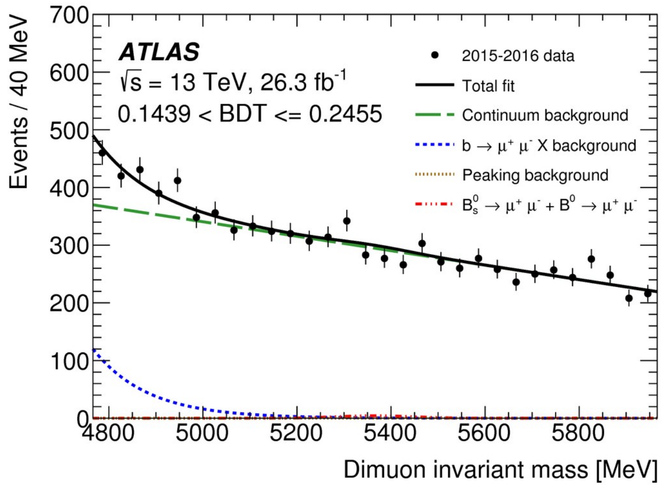
- signals, B to hh: 3 double Gaussians
- continuum: first order polynomial
- partially reconstructed B: exponential
- semi-leptonic: exponential

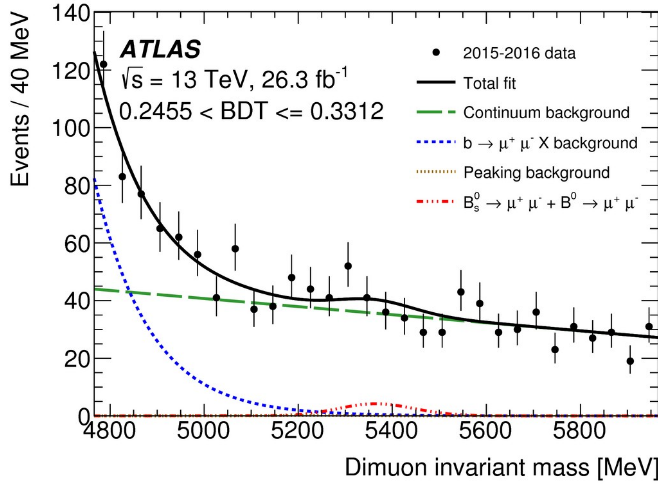


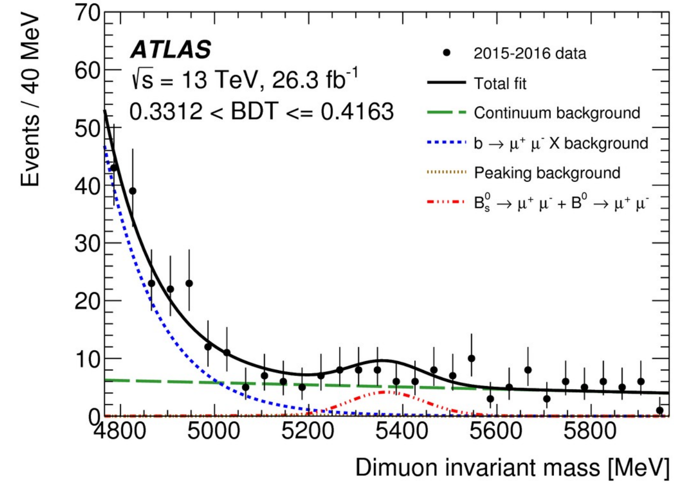
Signal yield extraction

- yields unconstrained:
  - $N_S = 80 \pm 22$ and $N_d = -12 \pm 20$
- expected from the SM:
  - $N_S = 91 \pm$ and $N_d = 10$



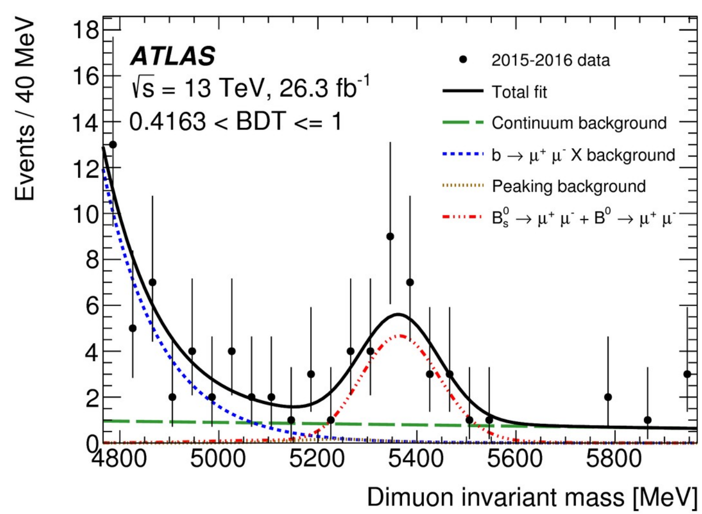






- consistent with Standard Model predictions
- likelihood maximum:

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) = \left(3.21^{+0.90+0.48}_{-0.83-0.31}\right) \times 10^{-9}$$
$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) = \left(-1.3^{+2.2+0.7}_{-1.9-0.8}\right) \times 10^{-10}$$

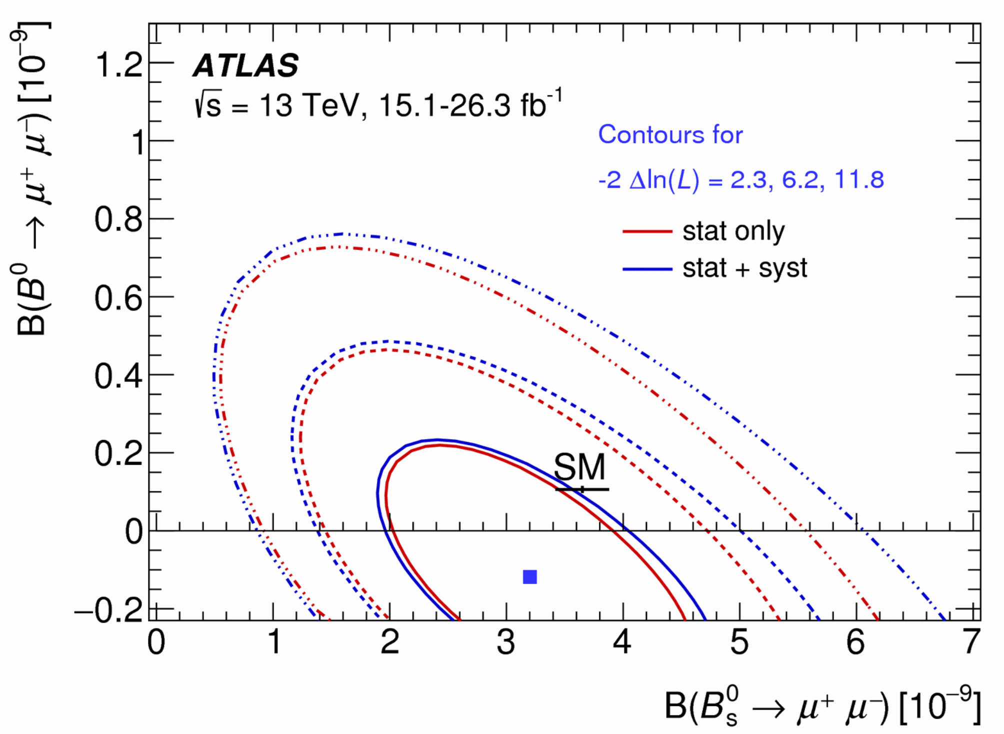


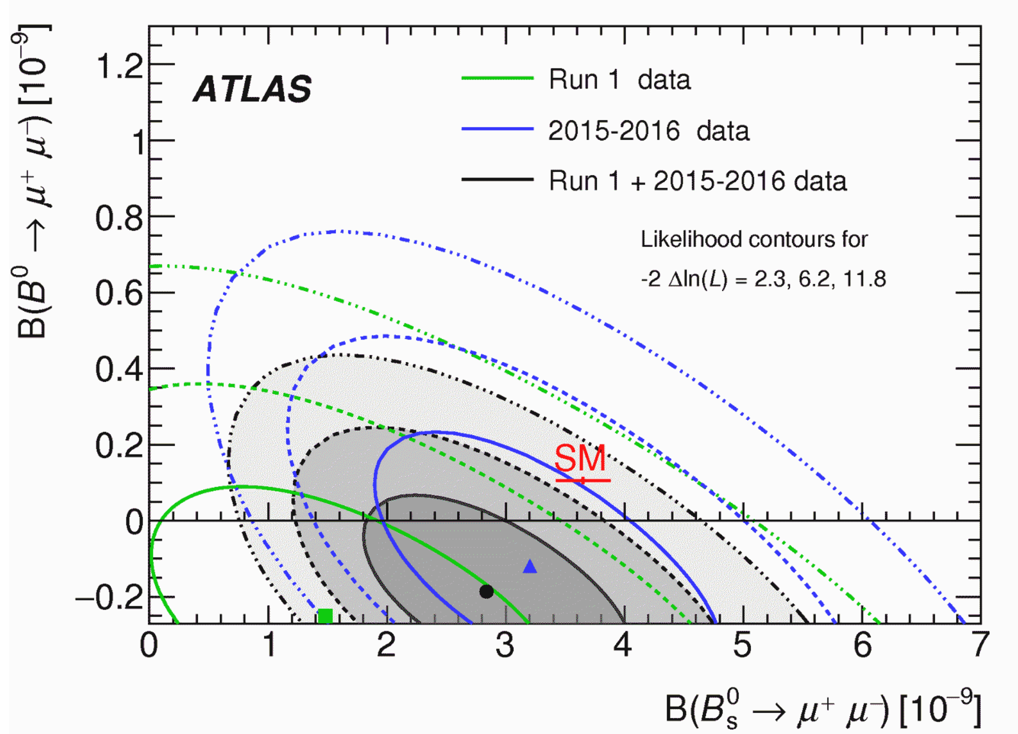
Combination of Run 1 and Run 2 results

Neyman Contours yield for Run 2:

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) = \left(3.21^{+0.96+0.49}_{-0.91-0.30}\right) \times 10^{-9} = \left(3.2^{+1.1}_{-1.0}\right) \times 10^{-9}$$

$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) < 4.3 \times 10^{-10}$ @ 95% CL





Run 1 + Run 2 (2015+2016) combination:
Compatible with SM at 2.4σ

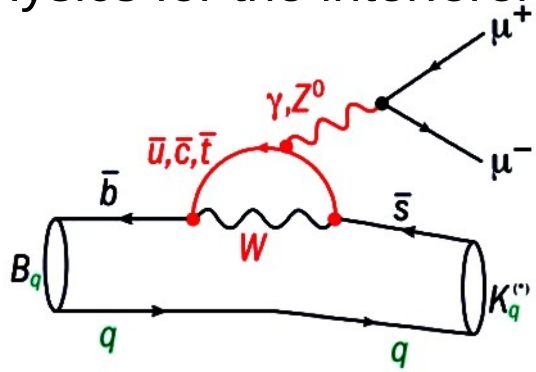
$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) = \left(2.8^{+0.8}_{-0.7}\right) \times 10^{-9}$$

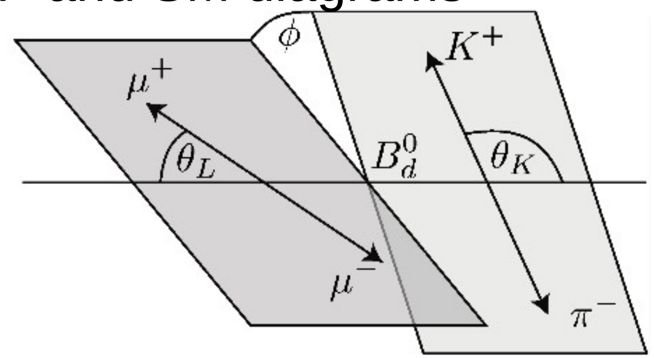
$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-) < 2.1 \times 10^{-10}$$

Angular analysis on B → K*μμ

JHEP 10 (2018) 047, arXiv:1805.04000

- FCNC b to s transition with a BR ~ 1.1 10^{-6}
- Angular distribution of the 4 particles in the final state sensitive to new physics for the interference of NP and SM diagrams





- Decay described by three angles (q_L, q_K, f) and the di-muon mass squared q^2 → angular distribution in bins of q^2 as function of q_L, q_K and f.

$$\frac{1}{d\Gamma/dq^2}\frac{d^4\Gamma}{d\cos\theta_\ell\, d\cos\theta_K\, d\phi\, dq^2} = \frac{9}{32\pi}\Bigg[\frac{3(1-F_L)}{4}\sin^2\theta_K + F_L\cos^2\theta_K + \frac{1-F_L}{4}\sin^2\theta_K\cos 2\theta_\ell$$
$$-F_L\cos^2\theta_K\cos 2\theta_\ell + S_3\sin^2\theta_K\sin^2\theta_\ell\cos 2\phi + S_4\sin 2\theta_K\sin 2\theta_\ell\cos\phi$$
$$+S_5\sin 2\theta_K\sin\theta_\ell\cos\phi + S_6\sin^2\theta_K\cos\theta_\ell$$
$$+S_7\sin 2\theta_K\sin\theta_\ell\sin\phi + S_8\sin 2\theta_K\sin 2\theta_\ell\sin\phi$$
$$+S_9\sin^2\theta_K\sin^2\theta_\ell\sin 2\phi\Bigg].$$

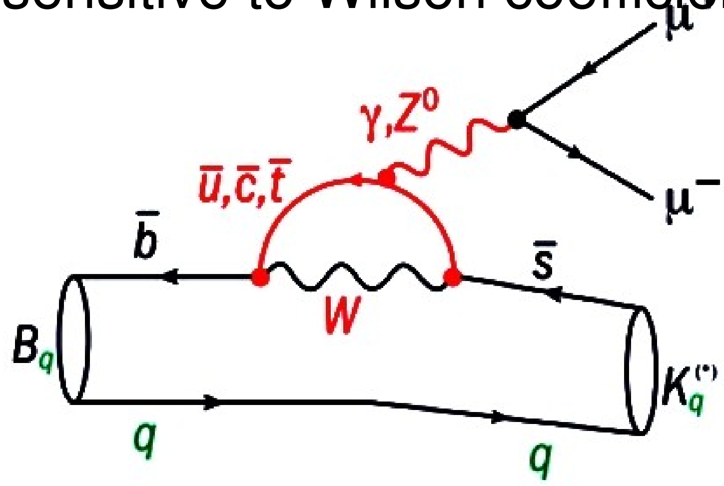
- The S parameters are translated into the $P^{(')}$ parameters via

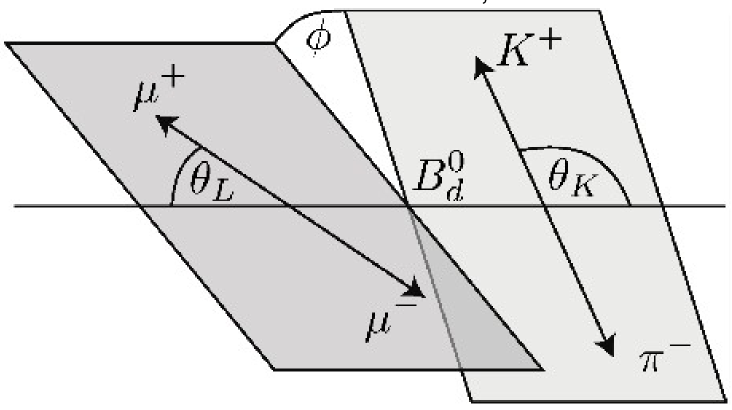
$$P_1 = \frac{2S_3}{1-F_L} \qquad P'_{i=4,5,6,8} = \frac{S_{j=4,5,7,8}}{\sqrt{F_L(1-F_L)}}$$

with reduced dependence on the hadronic form factors.

Angular analysis on $B \rightarrow K^*\mu\mu$

- another way to look at FCNC: $b \rightarrow s$ transition with a BR ~ 1.1 10^{-6}
- angular distribution of the 4 particles in the final state sensitive to new physics for the interference of NP and SM diagrams
  - allows measuring a large set of angular parameters sensitive to Wilson coefficients $C^{(')}_7$, $C^{(')}_9$, $C^{(')}_{10}$, $C^{(')}_{S,P}$





- decay described by three angles (θ_L, θ_K, ϕ) and the di-muon mass squared q^2 → the angular distribution is analysed in finite bins of q^2 as a function of θ_L, θ_K and ϕ.
- LHCb reports a 3.4σ deviation from the SM.

JHEP 02 (2016) 104
arXiv:1512.04442

Angular analysis on B → K*μμ

- B^0 flavour eigenstate can be identified through the $K^* \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ decay
- angular distribution given by:

$$\frac{1}{d\Gamma/dq^2}\frac{d^4\Gamma}{d\cos\theta_\ell d\cos\theta_K d\phi dq^2} = \frac{9}{32\pi}\Big[\frac{3(1-F_L)}{4}\sin^2\theta_K + F_L\cos^2\theta_K + \frac{1-F_L}{4}\sin^2\theta_K\cos 2\theta_\ell$$
$$-F_L\cos^2\theta_K\cos 2\theta_\ell + S_3\sin^2\theta_K\sin^2\theta_\ell\cos 2\phi + S_4\sin 2\theta_K\sin 2\theta_\ell\cos\phi$$
$$+S_5\sin 2\theta_K\sin\theta_\ell\cos\phi + S_6\sin^2\theta_K\cos\theta_\ell$$
$$+S_7\sin 2\theta_K\sin\theta_\ell\sin\phi + S_8\sin 2\theta_K\sin 2\theta_\ell\sin\phi$$
$$+S_9\sin^2\theta_K\sin^2\theta_\ell\sin 2\phi\Big].$$

- the S parameters are translated into the $P^{(')}$ parameters via

$$P_1 = \frac{2S_3}{1-F_L} \qquad P'_{i=4,5,6,8} = \frac{S_{j=4,5,7,8}}{\sqrt{F_L(1-F_L)}}$$

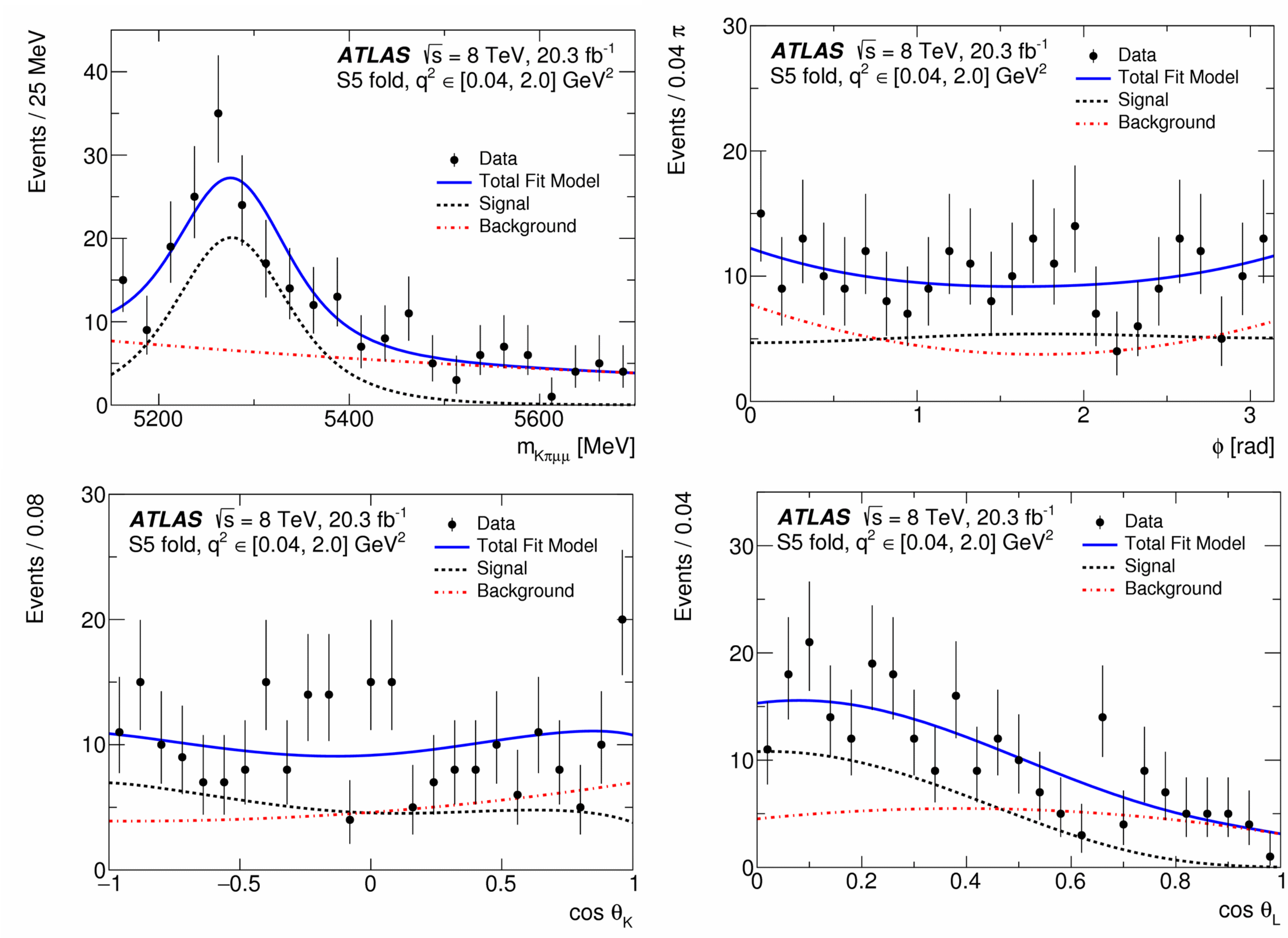
- the $P^{(')}$ parameters are expected to have a reduced dependence on the hadronic form factors.
- ATLAS and CMS need to fold the angular distribution via trigonometric relations to reduce the number of free parameters

Analysis strategy for $B \to K^*\mu\mu$

- Data collected in 2012 at 8 TeV with 20.3 fb^{-1} Run 1 data
- Measured in 6 (overlapping) bins of q^2 in the range [0.04, 6] GeV^2
- 4 sets of fits for three parameters (F_L , S_3 and S_j with j=4,5,7,8)
- Selection of triggers with muon p_T thresholds starting at 4 GeV
- K* tagged by the kaon sign:
  - dilution from mistag probability included in (1-2<w>):
    - <w> ~ 10.9(1)% with small dependence on q^2
- 787 events selected with $q^2 < 6$ GeV^2
- Extended unbinned maximum likelihood fits in each of the fit variants in each q^2 bin:
  - two step fit procedure: first fit the invariant mass distribution
  - then add to the fit the angular distributions to extract the F_L and S(P) parameters
- Signal shape studies from control samples K^*J/ψ and $K^*\psi(2S)$

Fit projections

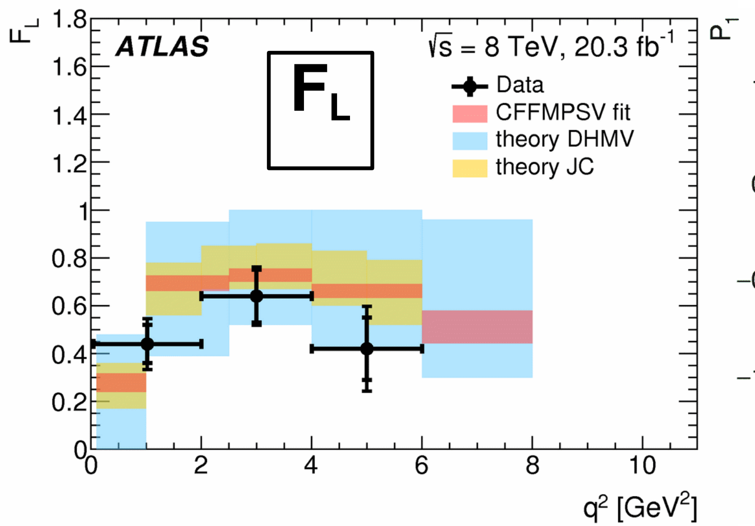
- fit m(K*μμ), cosθ_L , cosθ_K and ϕ to isolate signal and extract parameters of interest.

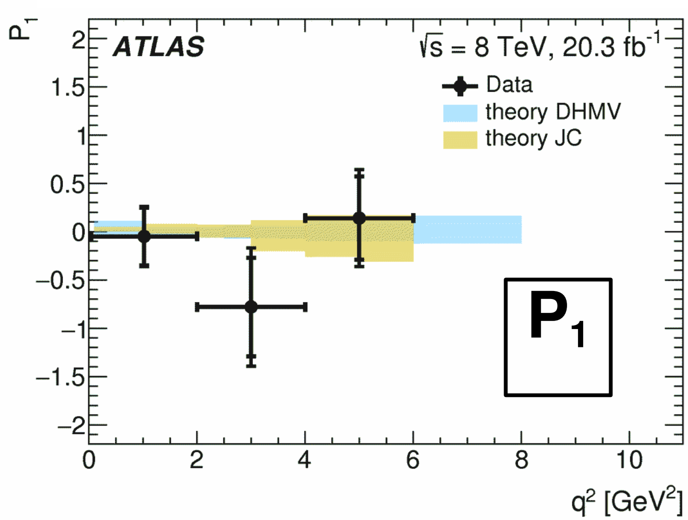


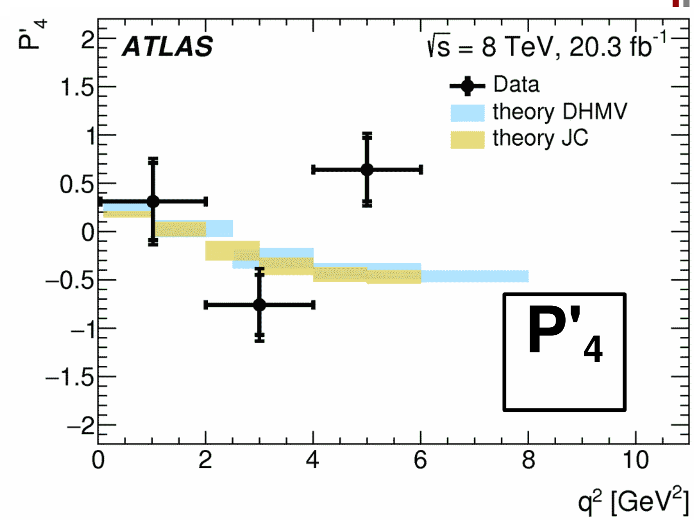
- Data shown for [0.04,2.0] GeV^2
- projections for the S_5 fit.
- Approx 106-128 signal events in 2 GeV^2 q^2 bin.
- Similar results for the other q^2 bins and other fit variants.

Angular analysis results

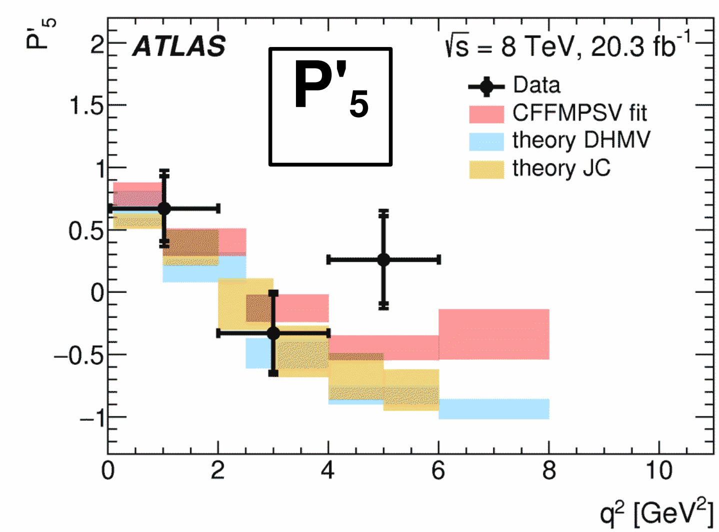
- Results are compatible with theoretical calculations & fits:







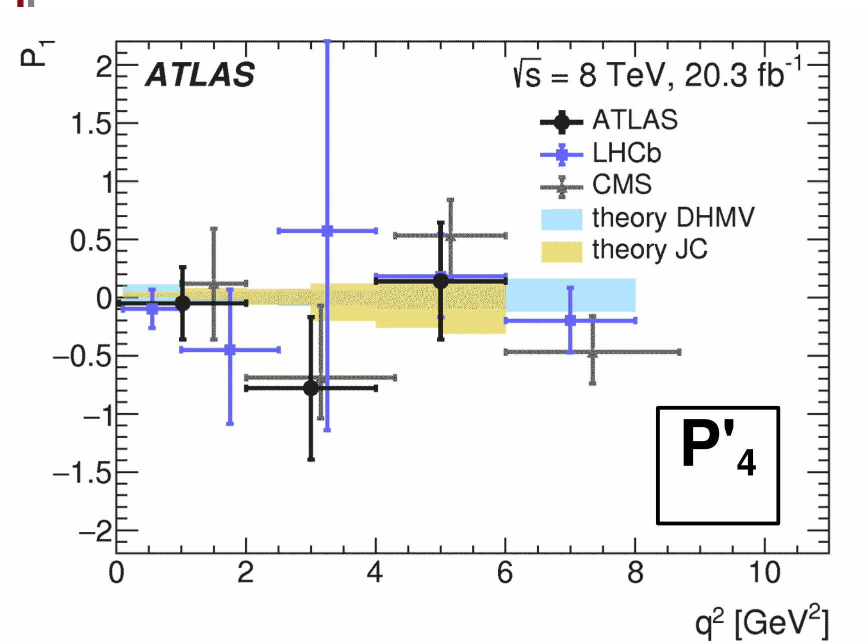
q^2 [GeV^2]	P_1	P'_4	P'_5
[0.04, 2.0]	$-0.05 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.08$	$0.31 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.20$	$0.67 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.16$
[2.0, 4.0]	$-0.78 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.34$	$-0.76 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.21$	$-0.33 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.13$
[4.0, 6.0]	$0.14 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.26$	$0.64 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.18$	$0.26 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.18$
[0.04, 4.0]	$-0.22 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.16$	$-0.30 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.17$	$0.32 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.11$
[1.1, 6.0]	$-0.17 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.13$	$0.05 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.14$	$0.01 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.08$
[0.04, 6.0]	$-0.15 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.10$	$0.05 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.14$	$0.27 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.06$

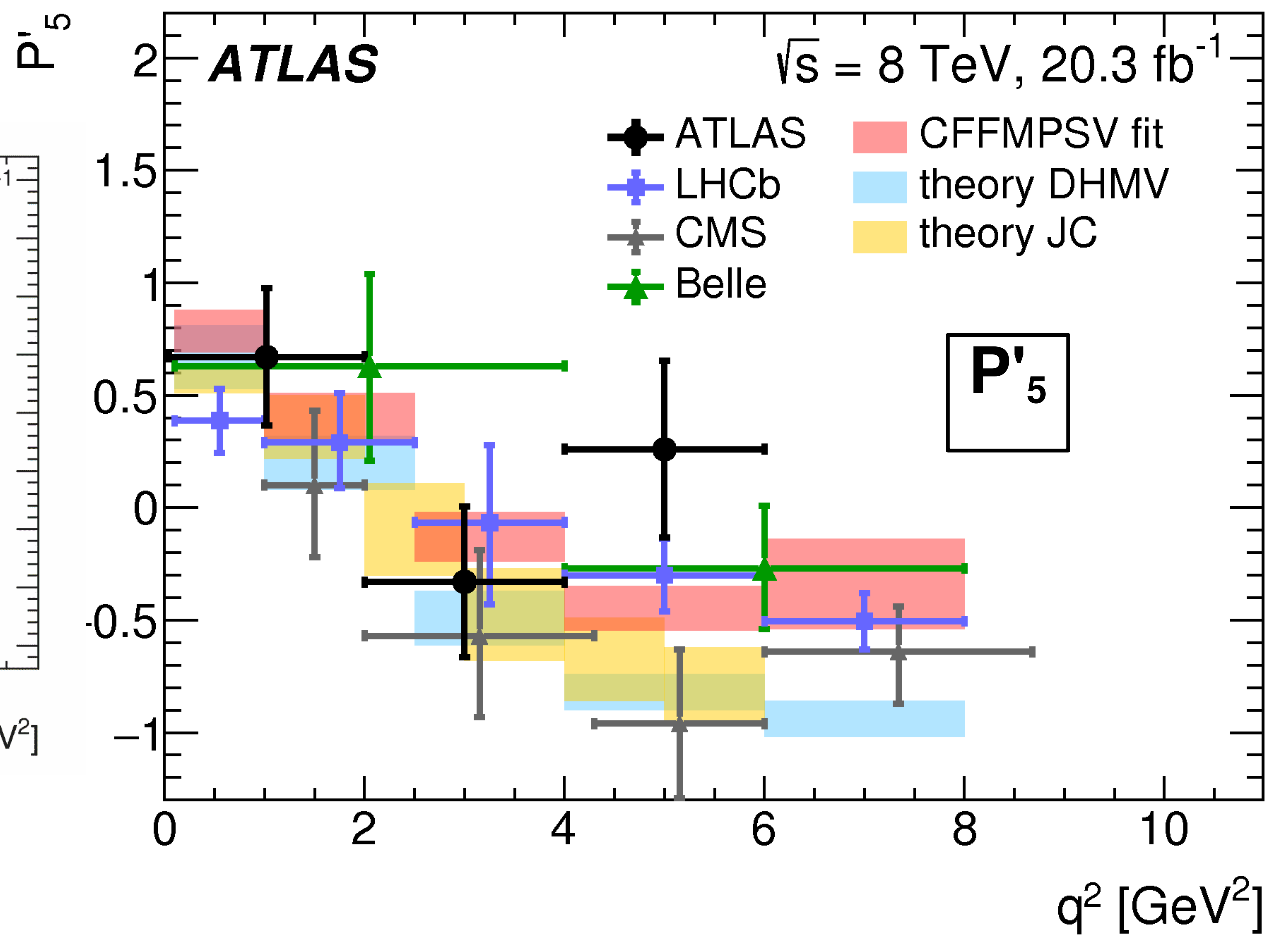


OPE and LHCb data fit: CFFMPSV: Ciuchini et al.; JHEP 06 (2016) 116.
QCD factorisation: DMVH: Decotes-Genon et al.; JHEP 12 (2014) 125.
JC: Jäger-Camalich; Phys. Rev. D93 (2016) 014028.

Angular analysis results

- ATLAS gets deviations of about 2.5σ (2.7σ) from DHMV in P'_4(P'_5) in [4,6] GeV^2





CFFMPSV: Ciuchini et al.; JHEP 06 (2016) 116.
DHMV: Decotes-Genon et al.; JHEP 12 (2014) 125.
JC: Jäger-Camalich; Phys. Rev. D93 (2016) 014028.

TD angular analysis of $B_s \to J/\psi\phi$

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-041

Period	L_{int} [fb^{-1}]	N_{sig}	f_{sig}	Tag Power [%]	$\sigma(\tau)$ [ps]	$\delta^{\text{stat}}_{\phi_s}$ [rad] measured (extrapolated)	$\delta^{\text{stat}}_{\Delta\Gamma_s}$ [ps^{-1}] measured (extrapolated)
2012	14.3	73693	0.20	1.49	0.091	0.082	0.013
2011	4.9	22690	0.17	1.45	0.100	0.25 (0.22)	0.021 (0.023)
						$\delta^{\text{stat}}_{\phi_s}$ [rad] extrapolated	
HL-LHC	3000						
Trigger μ6μ6		$9.72 \cdot 10^6$	0.17	1.49	0.048	0.004	0.0011
Trigger μ10μ6		$5.93 \cdot 10^6$	0.17	1.49	0.044	0.005	0.0014
Trigger μ10μ10		$1.75 \cdot 10^6$	0.15	1.49	0.038	0.009	0.003

Around and outside B physics...

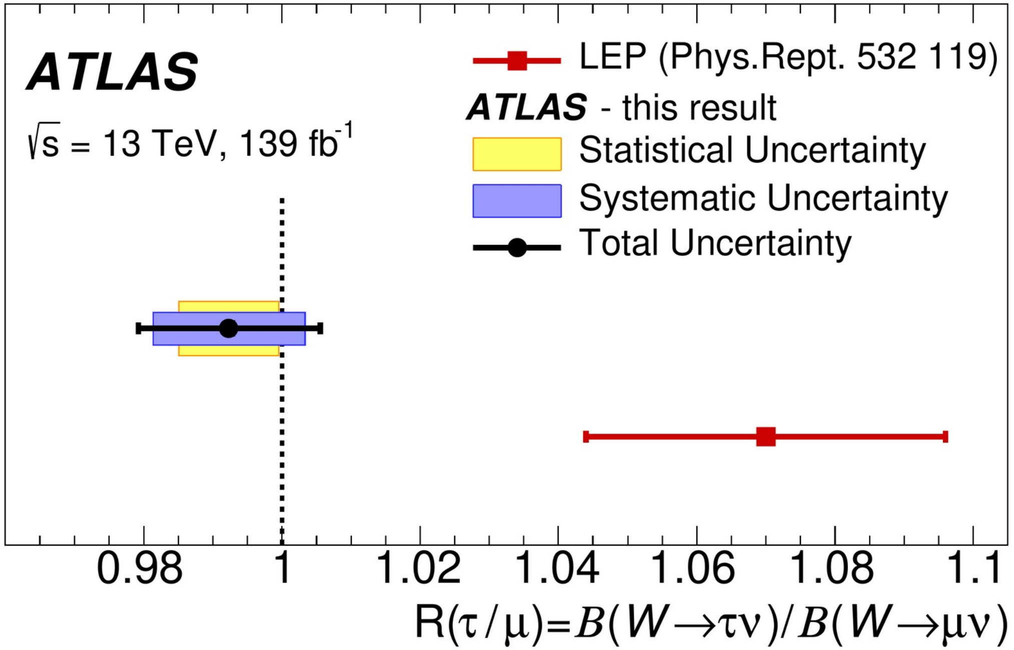
Test of the universality of τ and μ in W decays from tt events

Muons from W and muons from tau distinguished using the lifetime of the τ, through the muon transverse impact parameter, and differences in the muon transverse momentum spectra.

Tag and probe approach: tag leptons to select the events, probe muon from prompt decay, $W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu$, or via intermediate τ, $W \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu\nu_\tau\nu_\tau$.

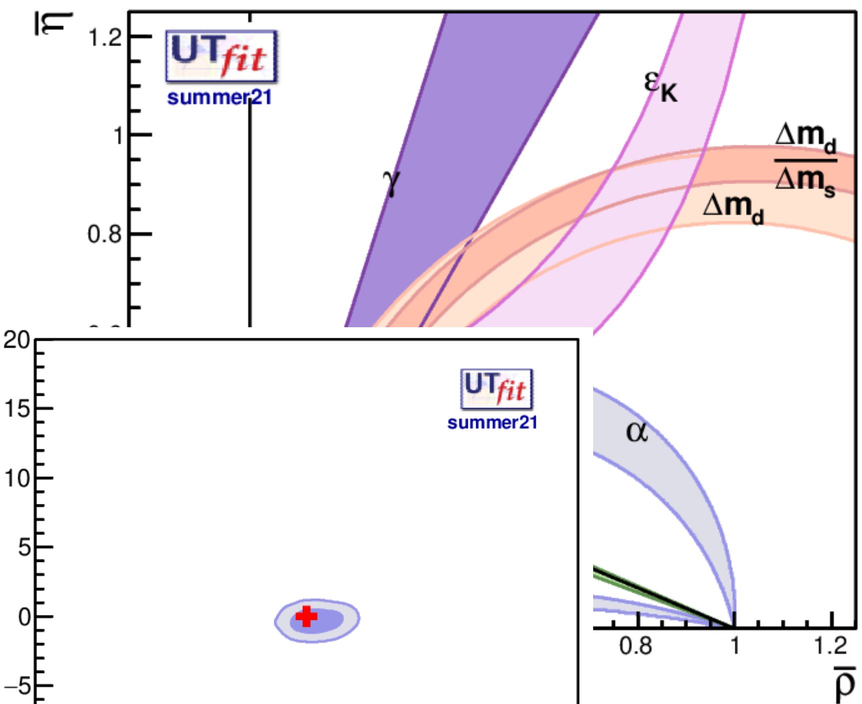
Di-leptonic tt events with either one electron and one muon (e–μ channel), or two muons (μ–μ channel).

arXiv:2007.14040 [hep-ex]



R(τ/μ) = 0.992 ± 0.013 [±0.007 (stat) ± 0.011 (syst)]

CP violation in the SM and NP:



- $B_{(s)}$ systems are giving us a rather precise picture
  - However there is some space for NP
  - Could appear as new contributions in Δ loop processes

$$A_q = C_{B_q} e^{2i\phi_{B_q}} A_q^{SM} e^{2}$$

$$A_q = \left(1 + \frac{A_q^{NP}}{A_q^{SM}} e^{2i(\phi_q^{NP} - \phi_q^{SM})}\right) A_q^{SM} e^{2i\phi_q^{SM}}$$

The ratio of NP/SM amplitudes need to be: