Hadronization Fractions and Exotic Heavy Flavor at CMS

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https://indico.cern.ch/event/1218225/

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Outline

- Bottom quark hadronization fractions at hadron colliders
 - Measurements of hadronization fractions
 - Observations from LHC-b
 - Recent CMS measurements
 - $\circ J/\psi$ final states
 - Hadronic final states
- Exotic heavy flavor production
 - Observation of X(6900)
 - $J/\psi J/\psi$ mass spectrum at CMS
 - Resonance fits
- Triple J/ψ production
 - Measurement of $\sigma_{\rm eff,DPS}$

Bottom Quark Hadronization Fractions

Number of weakly decaying B hadrons reconstructed in an exclusive final state:

$$N_X = \sigma_b \cdot A \cdot f_q \cdot \mathcal{B}(B_q \to X) \cdot \epsilon_X$$

• Measured branching fractions (eg, for B_s^0):

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \to X) = \frac{N_X}{\sigma_b \cdot A \cdot f_s \cdot \epsilon_X}$$

■ Ratio of branching fractions (eg, $B \to \mu^+\mu^-$):

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B_S^0 \to \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B_d^0 \to \mu^+ \mu^-)} = \frac{N_{B_S \to \mu^+ \mu^-}}{N_{B_d \to \mu^+ \mu^-}} \cdot \frac{f_d}{f_s}$$

 Need to know hadronization fractions for precision measurements at hadron colliders

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

Bottom Quark Hadronization Fractions

• Assumed to be independent of environment, $p_T(B)$...

$$f_u + f_d + f_s + f_{\text{baryon}} = 1$$

• Measured at LEP ($\sqrt{s} = M_Z$) and the Tevatron

Quantity		Z decays	Tevatron
B^+ or B^0 fraction	$f_u = f_d$	0.407 ± 0.007	0.344 ± 0.021
B_s^0 fraction	f_{s}	0.101 ± 0.008	0.115 ± 0.013
b-baryon fraction	$f_{ m baryon}$	0.085 ± 0.011	0.198 ± 0.046
B_s^0/B^0 ratio	f_s/f_d	0.249 ± 0.023	0.334 ± 0.040

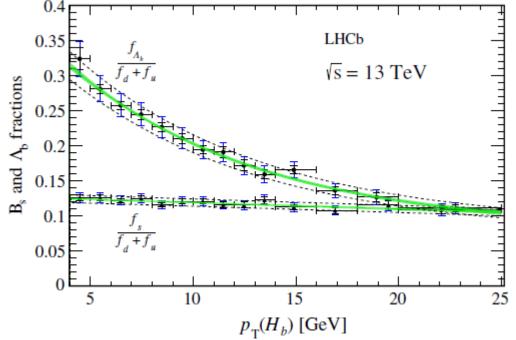
- $\sim 2 \sigma$
- Environmental influence is potentially an important systematic effect
 - Could limit precision B_s branching fraction measurements

Environmental Influence on Hadronization Fractions

- LHC-b observed significant $p_T(\Lambda_b)$ dependence
 - Weaker but significant dependence on $p_T(B_s)$

Inclusive semi-leptonic decays:

$$H_b \to H_c X \mu^- \bar{\nu}_{\mu}$$



$$\frac{f_s}{f_u + f_d}(p_T) = A[p_1 + p_2 \times (p_T - \langle p_T \rangle)]$$

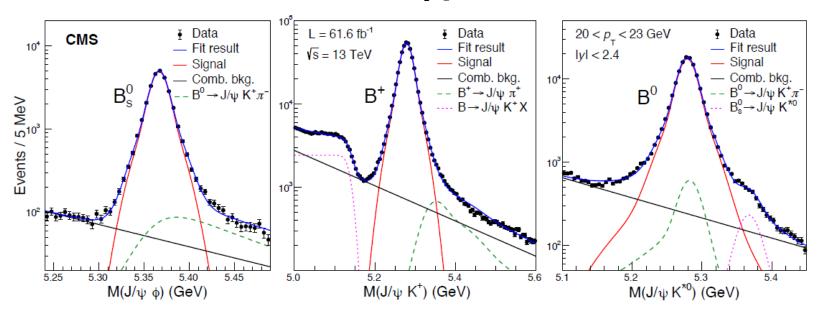
$$p_2 = (-0.91 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$$

- pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, 61.6 fb⁻¹ collected in 2018
- Di-muon + track trigger:
 - $p_T(\mu^{\pm}) > 4 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 2.5, m(\mu^{+}\mu^{-}) \text{ within } 2.9 3.3 \text{ GeV}$
 - $p_T(track) > 1.2 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 2.4$
 - Displaced vertex requirement
- Offline reconstruction:
 - $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ ■ $B^0 \to J/\psi K^{*0}, K^{*0} \to K^-\pi^+$ ■ $B_S^0 \to J/\psi \phi, \phi \to K^+K^-$

Vertex fit quality cuts $12 < p_T(B) < 70 \text{ GeV}$ |y| < 2.4

arXiv:2212.02309

Example: $20 < p_T < 23 \text{ GeV}$



Determined from fit:

- Shape of combinatorial background
- Shape of $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+ X$ component

Constrained from Monte Carlo:

- Cabibbo suppressed decay fraction
- Swapped kaon/pion mass assignments

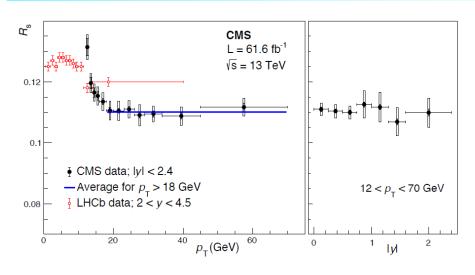
In principle,

$$\frac{f_s}{f_u} = \frac{N_{B_s}}{N_{B^+}} \cdot \frac{\epsilon_{B^+}}{\epsilon_{B_s}} \cdot \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to J/\psi K^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B_s \to J/\psi \phi) \mathcal{B}(\phi \to K^+ K^-)}$$

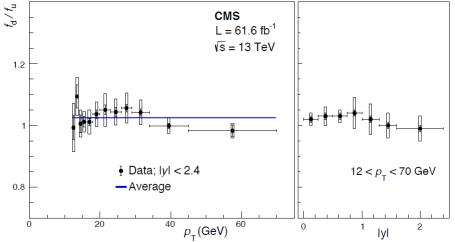
- Most branching fractions are measured precisely
- But $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to J/\psi \phi)$ is dominated by an LHC-b analysis that measures the p_T dependence of f_s/f_d
 - Phys. Rev. D 104, 032005 (August 2021)
- CMS chooses to report measurements of

$$\mathcal{R}_{d} = \frac{f_{d}}{f_{u}} \cdot \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^{0} \to J/\psi K^{*0})\mathcal{B}(K^{*0} \to K^{-}\pi^{+})}{\mathcal{B}(B^{+} \to J/\psi K^{+})}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{s} = \frac{f_{s}}{f_{u}} \cdot \frac{\mathcal{B}(B_{s}^{0} \to J/\psi \phi)\mathcal{B}(\phi \to K^{+}K^{-})}{\mathcal{B}(B^{+} \to J/\psi K^{+})}$$



- Matches LHC-b result at low p_T
- No significant dependence on rapidity



- Branching fractions for B⁰ and B⁺ are known precisely
- Compatible with unity $f_d/f_u = 1.015 \pm 0.051$
- $\mathcal{R}_{S} = 0.1102 \pm 0.0027$ for $p_{T} > 18$ GeV

Alternative CMS Analysis of f_s/f_u

- The ratio f_s/f_u could be determined if branching fractions were known precisely
- Reliable theoretical prediction for the ratio

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \to D_s^+ \pi^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to D^- h^+)} \sim \frac{\tau_{B_s}}{\tau_{B_d}} \left| \frac{V_{ud}}{V_{us}} \right|^2 \left(\frac{f_{\pi}}{f_K} \right)^2 \left[\frac{F_0^{(s)}(m_{\pi}^2)}{F_0^{(d)}(m_K^2)} \right]^2 \left| \frac{a_1(D_s \pi)}{a_1(D_d K)} \right|^2$$

Phys. Rev. D 82, 034038 (2010)

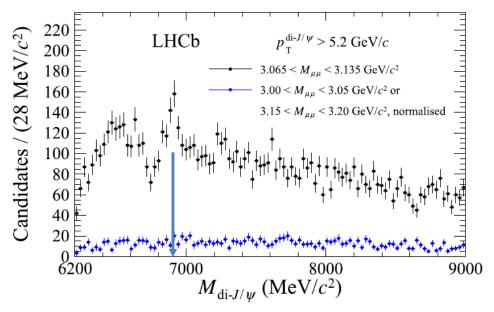
- Motivates reconstructing these decays in pp collisions
- The challenge is collecting these using a suitable trigger

B Parking at CMS

- Single muon trigger:
 - Minimum p_T requirement
 - Minimum signed impact parameter significance
 - Thresholds and pre-scales adjusted based on instantaneous luminosity to level the trigger rate
 - High level trigger rate < 5 kHz</p>
- 10 billion events saved to tape and reconstructed when computing resources become available
- Opposite side jets provide an unbiased sample of bdecays
 - 60-90% purity estimated by reconstructing $B \to D^{*+} \mu^- \bar{\nu}_{\mu}$
- Now possible to reconstruct fully hadronic B decays

Exotic Heavy Flavor Decaying to $J/\psi J/\psi$

• In 2020, LHCb reported observation of X(6900) in the $J/\psi J/\psi$ mass spectrum





- The nature of the state remains unclear
- Description of the line shape is challenging
 - Multiple resonances near threshold?
 - Interference?

Reconstruction of $J/\psi J/\psi$ at CMS

Data sample:

■ 135 fb⁻¹ (2016 – 2018), \sqrt{s} = 13 TeV

Level 1 trigger:

- Three muon candidates
- Opposite charge pair with $p_T^{(1)} > 5 \text{ GeV}$, $p_T^{(2)} > 3 \text{ GeV}$, m < 9 GeV

High Level Trigger:

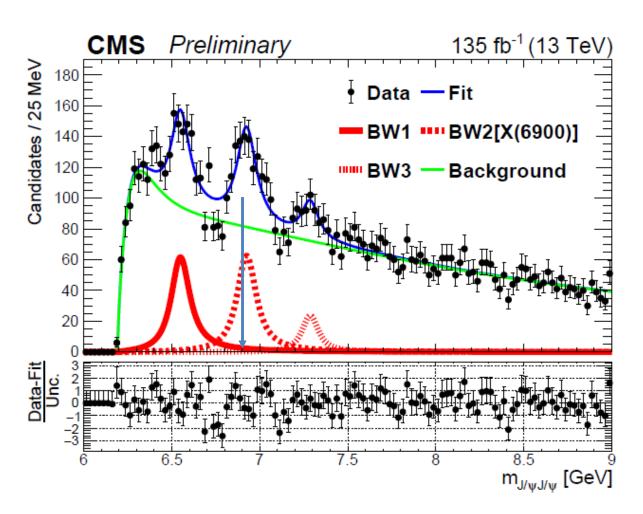
- $|\eta(\mu)| < 2.5$
- $\mu^+\mu^-$ pair from a common vertex with 2.95 < m < 3.25 GeV

Offline selection:

- Four muons with $p_T > 2$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.4$
- $p_T(\mu^+\mu^-) > 3.5 \text{ GeV}, 2.95 < m < 3.25 \text{ GeV}$
- Mass constrained fit to a common vertex

CMS BPH-21-003

Reconstruction of $J/\psi J/\psi$ **at CMS**



Observes X(6900) resonance and other structures

Description of Resonant $J/\psi J/\psi$ **Structures**

Background description:

- Non-resonant single/double parton scattering (PYTHIA)
 - Dominates at low/high mass
- Feed down from other excited states (HELAC-ONIA, CASCADE)
- Parametrized by empirical functions
 - Threshold + polynomial + exponential

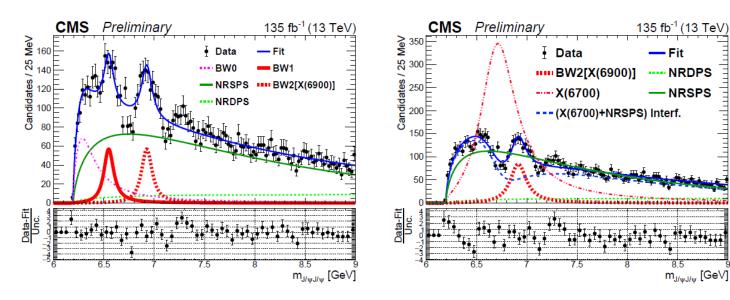
Signal description:

Relativistic Breit-Wigner convoluted with resolution function

	BW1	BW2	BW3
m (MeV)	$6552 \pm 10 \pm 12$	$6927 \pm 9 \pm 5$	$7287 \pm 19 \pm 5$
Γ (MeV)	$124 \pm 29 \pm 34$	$122 \pm 22 \pm 19$	$95 \pm 46 \pm 20$
N	474 ± 113	492 ± 75	156 ± 56
Significance	6.5σ	9.4σ	4.1σ

Resonance Fit Models

- LHCb considered alternative signal models
 - Threshold enhancement modeled by additional Breit-Wigner functions
 - Dip at 6700 MeV modeled by a Breit-Wigner and destructive interference with NRSPS background

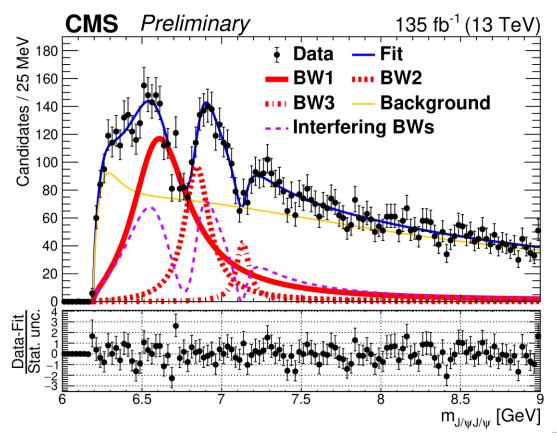


CMS observes generally poor fit quality

Resonance Fit Models

 CMS observes good description using interfering Breit-Wigner signal functions:

$$f(x) \sim \left| r_1 e^{i\phi_1} BW_1(x) + BW_2(x) + r_3 e^{i\phi_3} BW_3(x) \right|^2$$



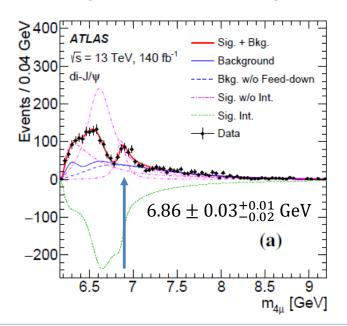
Recent Results from ATLAS

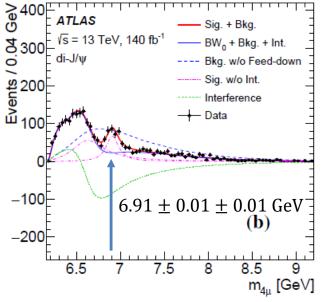
Background model:

- Single Parton Scattering constrained by $\Delta R > 0.25$ control region
- Non-prompt J/ψ background constrained by $\chi^2_{4\mu}$ or $L^{di-\mu}_{xy}$ control regions
- Feed-down from $J/\psi \psi(2S)$ decays

Signal models:

- Sig A: Three interfering Breit-Wigner functions
- Sig B: Two Breit-Wigner functions, one interferes with SPS background





arXiv:2304.0890

Pure prompt production: Nonprompt contributions: $\sigma_{\rm SPS}^{1\,{\rm p}\,2\,{\rm np}}$ $\sigma_{\rm SPS}^{\rm 2\,p\,1\,np}$ SPS: $\sigma_{\rm DPS}^{\rm 3\,np}$ $\sigma_{\mathrm{DPS}}^{\mathrm{2\,p\,1\,np}}$ $\sigma_{\mathrm{DPS}}^{\mathrm{3\,p}}$ DPS: $\sigma_{\mathrm{DPS}}^{\mathrm{1p2np}}$ $\int J/\psi$ J/ψ $\sigma_{\rm TPS}^{\rm 2\,p\,1\,np}$ TPS: 0000000 $\int J/\psi$ J/ψ

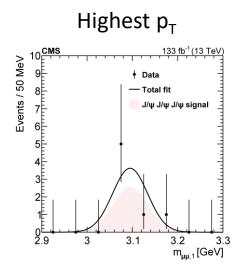
Assumption:

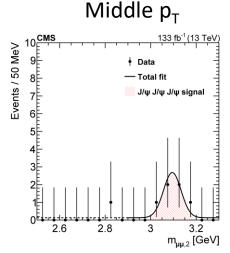
$$\sigma_{\text{DPS}}^{pp \to \psi_1 \psi_2 + X} = \left(\frac{m}{2}\right) \frac{\sigma_{\text{SPS}}^{pp \to \psi_1 + X} \sigma_{\text{SPS}}^{pp \to \psi_2 + X}}{\sigma_{\text{eff,DPS}}}$$

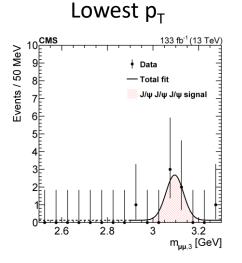
$$\sigma_{\text{TPS}}^{pp \to \psi_1 \psi_2 \psi_3 + X} = \left(\frac{m}{3!}\right) \frac{\sigma_{\text{SPS}}^{pp \to \psi_1 + X} \sigma_{\text{SPS}}^{pp \to \psi_2 + X} \sigma_{\text{SPS}}^{pp \to \psi_3 + X}}{\sigma_{\text{eff,TPS}}^2}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{eff,DPS}}^2 = (0.82 \pm 0.11) \sigma_{\text{eff,TPS}}$$

- Prompt and non-prompt SPS cross sections calculated using HELAC-ONIA and MADGRAPH5 aMC@NLO
- Measurement of triple- J/ψ cross section provides a new measurement of $\sigma_{\rm eff,DPS}$.

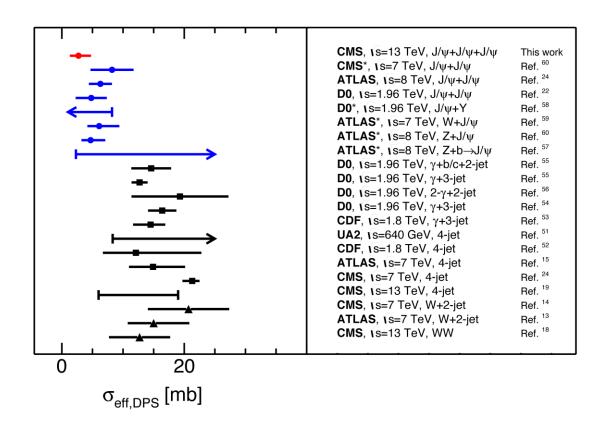






$$N_{sig}^{3J/\psi} = 5.0_{-1.9}^{+2.6}$$

 $\sigma_{\rm eff,DPS} = 2.7_{-1.0}^{+1.4} (\exp)_{-1.0}^{+1.5} ({\rm theo}) {\rm ~mb}$



Smaller values of $\sigma_{\rm eff,DPS}$ for quarkonia compared to harder processes suggest x dependence

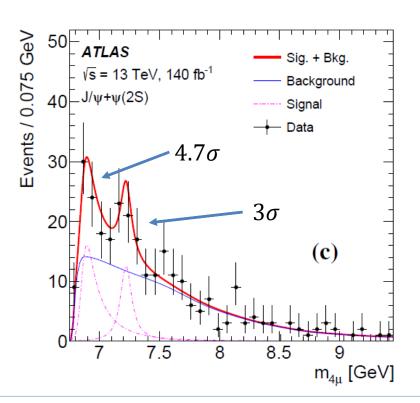
Summary

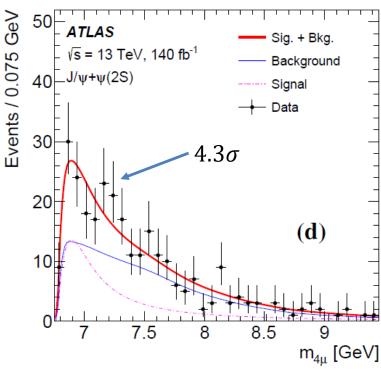
- Bottom quark hadronization fractions
 - CMS observes p_T dependence in f_s/f_u in agreement with LHCb
 - No variation with rapidity observed
 - Measures f_d/f_u compatible with unity as is typically assumed
 - Reduced dependence on unknown branching fractions may be possible with fully hadronic B decays
- Exotic charm states decaying to $J/\psi J/\psi$
 - CMS confirms resonance parameters of X(6900) state
 - Also observed by ATLAS
 - Observation of additional resonances X(6600) and X(7300)
 - Resonance parameters appear to be stable
 - Spectrum is described well by interfering Breit-Wigner functions
- Triple J/ψ Production
 - New measurement of $\sigma_{\rm eff,DPS}$ in low x process

Backup Material

Recent Results from ATLAS

- The X(6900) is above the $J/\psi \ \psi(2S)$ threshold
- Signal near threshold includes all resonances observed in J/ψ J/ψ final state





Calculated SPS cross sections

SPS single-J/ ψ production		SPS double-J/ ψ production		SPS triple-J/ ψ production				
HO(DATA)	mg5nlo+py8	HO(NLO*)	HO(LO)+PY8	mg5nlo+py8	HO(LO)	HO(LO)+PY8	HO(LO)+PY8	mg5nlo+py8
$\sigma_{ m SPS}^{ m 1p}$	$\sigma_{ m SPS}^{ m 1np}$	$\sigma_{ m SPS}^{ m 2p}$	$\sigma_{ m SPS}^{ m 1p1np}$	$\sigma_{ m SPS}^{ m 2np}$	$\sigma_{ m SPS}^{ m 3p}$	$\sigma_{ m SPS}^{ m 2p1np}$	$\sigma_{ m SPS}^{ m 1p2np}$	$\sigma_{ m SPS}^{ m 3np}$
$570 \pm 57 \mathrm{nb}$	$600^{+130}_{-220}\mathrm{nb}$	$40^{+80}_{-26}\mathrm{pb}$	$24^{+35}_{-16}\mathrm{fb}$	$430^{+95}_{-130}\mathrm{pb}$	< 5 ab	$5.2^{+9.6}_{-3.3}\mathrm{fb}$	14^{+17}_{-8} ab	$12\pm4\mathrm{fb}$

Expected contributions to $N_{\mathrm{tot}}^{3J/\psi}$

Process:	3 prompt	2 prompt+1 nonprompt	1 prompt+2 nonprompt	3 nonprompt	Total
$\sigma_{\rm SPS}^{3{\rm J}/\psi}$ (fb)	< 0.005	5.7	0.014	12	18
$N_{ m SPS}^{3{ m J}/\psi}$	0.0	0.10	0.0	0.22	0.32
$\sigma_{\mathrm{DPS}}^{\mathrm{3J/\psi}}$ (fb)	8.4	8.9	90	95	202
$N_{ m DPS}^{3{ m J}/\psi}$	0.15	0.16	1.65	1.75	3.7
$\sigma_{\mathrm{TPS}}^{\mathrm{3J/\psi}}$ (fb)	6.1	19.4	20.4	7.2	53
$N_{ ext{TPS}}^{3 ext{J}/\psi}$	0.11	0.36	0.38	0.13	1.0
$\sigma_{\rm tot}^{3{\rm J}/\psi}$ (fb)	15	34	110	114	272
$N_{ m tot}^{3{ m J}/\psi}$	0.3	0.6	2.0	2.1	5.0

Acknowledgements

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