

Measurement of the CP violation phase ϕ_S in $B_S^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ decay in ATLAS using 80.5 fb^{-1} of LHC data at 13 TeV

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(for the ATLAS Collaboration)

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ϕ_S Collider Cross-Talk Seminar

Run 2 Data:

- 4.9 fb⁻¹ of 13 TeV pp collision data in 2015
- 31.3 fb⁻¹ of 13 TeV pp collision data in 2016 (Main and Delayed streams)
- 44.3 fb⁻¹ of 13 TeV pp collision data in 2017 (Main and Delayed streams)
- Events collected with mixture of triggers based on $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ identification, with muon p_T thresholds of either 4 GeV or 6 GeV (vary over run periods)

MC samples:

- 90 M of $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ MC events (2015-2016)
- 100 M of $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ MC events (2017)
- MC samples for peaking backgrounds
 $B_d^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}$, $B_d^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K\pi$ and $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K\rho$
- MC samples for tagging calibration channel $B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi K^\pm$ (systematics and cross-checks only, real data used for calibration)

Reconstruction and candidate selection

Event

- Triggers (previous slide) and GRL
- At least one PV formed from at least 4 ID tracks
- At least one pair of ID+MS identified $\mu^+\mu^-$

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

- Dimuon vertex fit
 $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} < 10$
- Three dimuon invariant mass windows for BB/BE/EE (barrel, endcap) muon combinations

$\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$

- $p_T(K) > 1 \text{ GeV}$
- $1008.5 \text{ MeV} < m(KK) < 1030.5 \text{ MeV}$

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

- $p_T(B_s^0) > 10 \text{ GeV}$
- Four-track vertex fit $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} < 3$ (J/ψ mass constrained)
- Keep only the candidate with best vertex fit $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$ in event
- $5150 \text{ MeV} < m(B_s^0) < 5650 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow$ **in total 3 210 429 B_s^0 candidates**

Angular analysis

- $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ decay = decay of pseudoscalar to vector-vector
- Final state: admixture of CP-odd ($L = 1$) and CP-even ($L = 0, 2$) states
- Distinguishable through time-dependent angular analysis
- Non-resonant S-wave decay $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^+ K^-$ contribute to the final state and is included in the differential decay rate due to interference with the signal $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi(\mu^+\mu^-)\phi(K^+K^-)$ decay

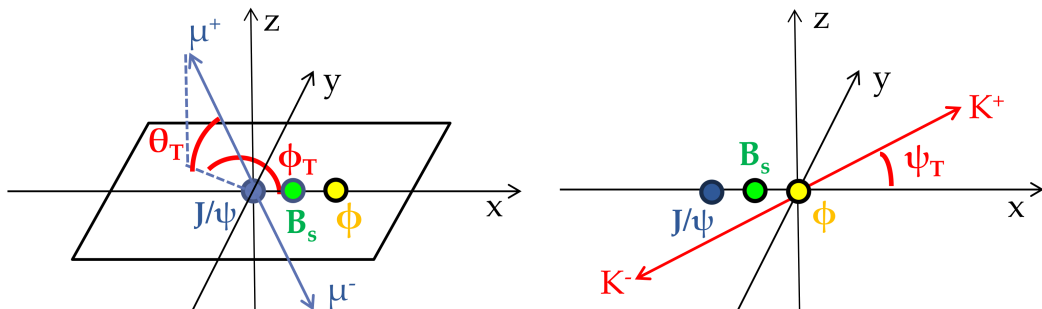


Figure: Angles between final state particles in transversity basis

Mass-lifetime-angular fit

We perform unbinned maximum likelihood fit simultaneously for B_s^0 mass, decay time and the decay angles:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \mathcal{L} = & \sum_{i=1}^N \{ w_i \cdot \ln(f_s \cdot \mathcal{F}_s(m_i, t_i, \sigma_{m_i}, \sigma_{t_i}, \Omega_i, P(B|Q), p_{T_i})) \\ & + f_s \cdot f_{B^0} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{B^0}(m_i, t_i, \sigma_{m_i}, \sigma_{t_i}, \Omega_i, P(B|Q), p_{T_i}) \\ & + f_s \cdot f_{\Lambda_b} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_b}(m_i, t_i, \sigma_{m_i}, \sigma_{t_i}, \Omega_i, P(B|Q), p_{T_i}) \\ & + (1 - f_s \cdot (1 + f_{B^0} + f_{\Lambda_b})) \mathcal{F}_{\text{bkg}}(m_i, t_i, \sigma_{m_i}, \sigma_{t_i}, \Omega_i, P(B|Q), p_{T_i}) \} \end{aligned}$$

Physics parameters

- CPV phase: ϕ_s
- Decay widths: $\Delta\Gamma_s, \Gamma_s$
- Decay amplitudes: $|A_0(0)|^2, |A_{||}(0)|^2, \delta_{||}, \delta_{\perp}$
- S-wave: $|A_S(0)|^2, \delta_S$
- Δm_s fixed to PDG

Observables

- Base observables: m_i, t_i, Ω_i
- Conditional observables per-candidate:
 - resolutions: $\sigma_{m_i}, \sigma_{t_i}$ (B - p_{T_i} dependent)
 - tagging probability and method: $P(B|Q)$
- Corresponding "Punzi" distributions for signal and combinatorial background are extracted from data using sidebands subtraction (the PDFs shapes are then fixed in the fit)

Probability density functions

$$\ln \mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^N \{w_i \cdot \ln(f_s \mathcal{F}_s + f_s f_{B^0} \mathcal{F}_{B^0} + f_s f_{\Lambda_b} \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_b} + (1 - f_s(1 + f_{B^0} + f_{\Lambda_b})) \mathcal{F}_{\text{bkg}})\}$$

Signal PDFs

- Mass: Gaussian with per-candidate width and scalefactor
- Time-angles: signal decay 4D function
 - Convolved with per-candidate time resolution
 - Flavour-dependent terms weighted by tagging probability $P(B|Q)$
 - Applied B - p_T dependent angular acceptance

Decay time correction

- Correction of bias in the proper decay time by weighting events

$$w_i = p_0 \cdot [1 - p_1 \cdot (\text{Erf}((t_i - p_3)/p_2) + 1)]$$

- Extracted from MC separately for data periods and trigger selection
- Typically $10 - 20 \text{ fs}^{-1}$, in more biased periods 70 fs^{-1}

Probability density functions

$$\ln \mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^N \{w_i \cdot \ln(f_s \mathcal{F}_s + f_s f_{B^0} \mathcal{F}_{B^0} + f_s f_{\Lambda_b} \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_b} + (1 - f_s(1 + f_{B^0} + f_{\Lambda_b})) \mathcal{F}_{\text{bkg}})\}$$

Peaking backgrounds

- Contributions from $B_d^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}$, $B_d^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K\pi$ and $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi Kp$
- Shapes of distributions changed due to wrong mass assignment (KK)
- PDFs extracted from MC and then fixed in the main fit
- Fractions calculated from:
 - Efficiencies and acceptance from MC
 - BR from PDG
 - Fragmentation fractions from other measurements

Combinatorial background PDFs

- Mass: exponential + constant
- Time: delta-function and 3 exponentials convolved with per-candidate time resolution
- Angles: Legendre polynomials from sidebands; fixed in the main fit

Opposite side tagging

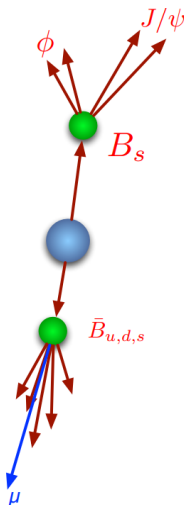
- Use b - \bar{b} correlation to determine initial signal flavour from the other B -meson in the event
 - $b \rightarrow l$ transition are clean tagging method
 - $b \rightarrow c \rightarrow l$ and neutral B -meson oscillations dilute the tagging
- Provide probability $P(B|Q)$ of signal candidate to be B_s^0 or \bar{B}_s^0

Tagger types

- tight muon, low- p_T muon, electron, b-tagged jet
- Signal flavour probability derived from charge of p_T weighted tracks in a cone around the opposite side primary object (e^\pm , μ^\pm , b-jet)

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

- Search order based on best purity:
tight muons, electrons, low- p_T muons, b-jets



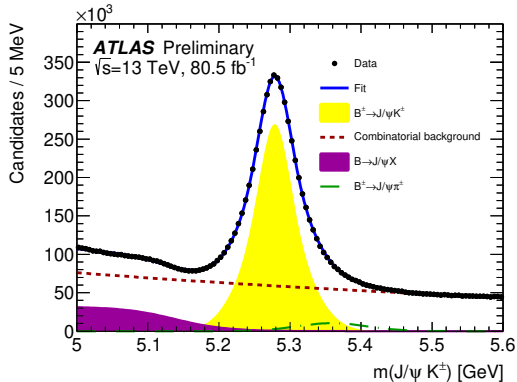
Tagging calibration

Calibration using $B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi K^\pm$ events (real data)

- Self-tagging non-oscillating channel
- Dimuon candidates in range $2.8 < m(\mu\mu) < 3.4$ GeV
- $p_T(\mu) > 4$ GeV, $p_T(K^\pm) > 1$ GeV
- Invariant mass in range $5.0 < m(\mu\mu K^\pm) < 5.6$ GeV
- $\tau(B^\pm) > 0.2$ ps⁻¹ reducing prompt combinatorial background

Tagging performance

- Efficiency $\epsilon = N_{\text{tagged}}/N_{\text{Bcand.}}$
(fraction of tagged signals)
- Dilution $D = (1 - 2w)$
(w is miss-tag probability)
- Tagging power $TP = \epsilon D^2$
(figure of merit of tagger performance)

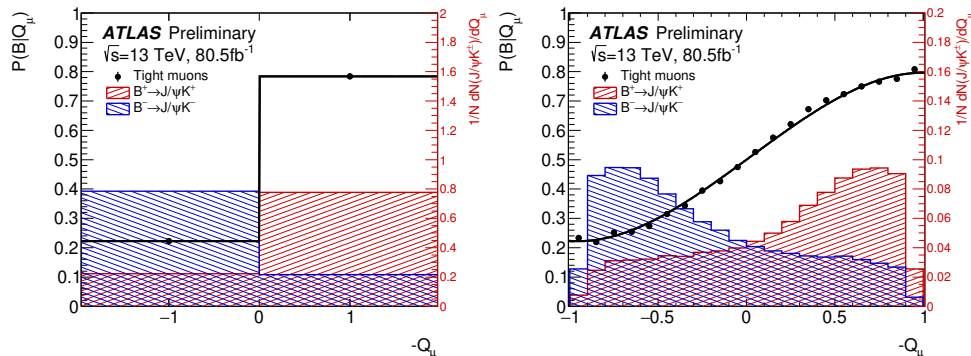


Tagging performance

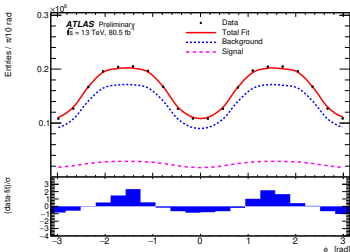
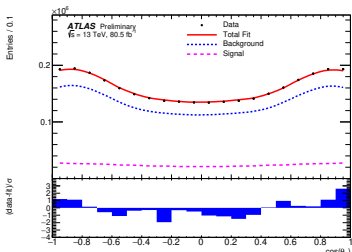
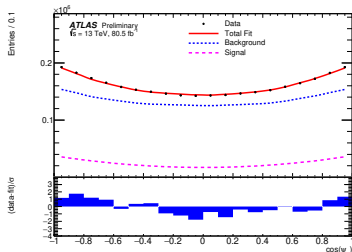
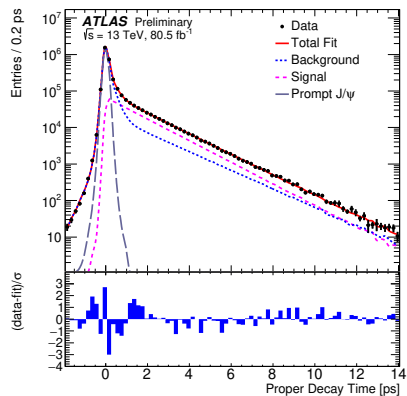
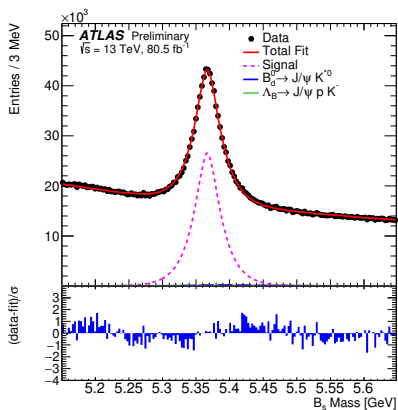
- Tagging performance in the B^\pm channel

Tagger	Efficiency [%]	Dilution [%]	Tagging Power [%]
Tight μ	4.50 ± 0.01	43.8 ± 0.2	0.862 ± 0.009
Low- p_T μ	3.12 ± 0.01	29.9 ± 0.2	0.278 ± 0.006
Electron	1.57 ± 0.01	41.8 ± 0.2	0.274 ± 0.004
Jet-charge	5.54 ± 0.01	20.4 ± 0.1	0.231 ± 0.005
Total	14.74 ± 0.02	33.41 ± 0.06	1.65 ± 0.01

- Tag charge distribution and calibration curve (for tight muons)



Projections of the mass-lifetime-angular fit



- Pull plots include both statistical and systematical uncertainties
- Deviations within 2σ and thus covered by declared systematics

Results of the mass-lifetime-angular fit

Parameter	Value	Statistical uncertainty	Systematic uncertainty
ϕ_s [rad]	-0.068	0.038	0.018
$\Delta\Gamma_s$ [ps ⁻¹]	0.067	0.005	0.002
Γ_s [ps ⁻¹]	0.669	0.001	0.001
$ A_{ }(0) ^2$	0.219	0.002	0.002
$ A_0(0) ^2$	0.517	0.001	0.004
$ A_S(0) ^2$	0.046	0.003	0.004
δ_{\perp} [rad]	2.946	0.101	0.097
$\delta_{ }$ [rad]	3.267	0.082	0.201
$\delta_{\perp} - \delta_S$ [rad]	-0.220	0.037	0.010

	$\Delta\Gamma$	Γ_s	$ A_{ }(0) ^2$	$ A_0(0) ^2$	$ A_S(0) ^2$	$\delta_{ }$	δ_{\perp}	$\delta_{\perp} - \delta_S$
ϕ_s	-0.111	0.038	0.000	-0.008	-0.015	0.019	-0.001	-0.011
$\Delta\Gamma$	1	-0.563	0.092	0.097	0.042	0.036	0.011	0.009
Γ_s		1	-0.139	-0.040	0.103	-0.105	-0.041	0.016
$ A_{ }(0) ^2$			1	-0.349	-0.216	0.571	0.223	-0.035
$ A_0(0) ^2$				1	0.299	-0.129	-0.056	0.051
$ A_S(0) ^2$					1	-0.408	-0.175	0.164
$\delta_{ }$						1	0.392	-0.041
$\delta_{\perp} - \delta_S$							1	0.052

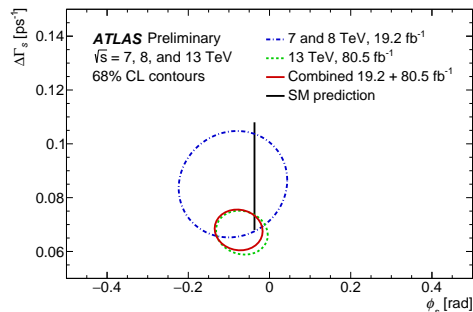
Systematic uncertainties

- Systematics assumed uncorrelated \rightarrow Total = $\sqrt{\sum_i \text{syst}_i^2}$
- Tagging systematics dominant for ϕ_s
 - Accounting for pile-up dependence, calibration curves model and MC precision, "Punzi" PDFs variations, difference between B^\pm and B_s^0 kinematics
- Fit-model time resolution systematics dominant for Γ_s and $\Delta\Gamma_s$

	ϕ_s [rad]	$\Delta\Gamma_s$ [ps ⁻¹]	Γ_s [ps ⁻¹]	$ A_{\parallel}(0) ^2$	$ A_0(0) ^2$	$ A_S(0) ^2$	δ_{\perp} [rad]	δ_{\parallel} [rad]	$\delta_{\perp} - \delta_S$ [rad]
Tagging	1.7×10^{-2}	0.4×10^{-3}	0.3×10^{-3}	0.2×10^{-3}	0.2×10^{-3}	2.3×10^{-3}	1.9×10^{-2}	2.2×10^{-2}	2.2×10^{-3}
Acceptance	0.7×10^{-3}	$<10^{-3}$	$<10^{-3}$	0.8×10^{-3}	0.7×10^{-3}	2.4×10^{-3}	3.3×10^{-2}	1.4×10^{-2}	2.6×10^{-3}
ID alignment	0.7×10^{-3}	0.1×10^{-3}	0.5×10^{-3}	$<10^{-3}$	$<10^{-3}$	$<10^{-3}$	1.0×10^{-2}	7.2×10^{-3}	$<10^{-3}$
S-wave phase	0.2×10^{-3}	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-3}$	0.3×10^{-3}	$<10^{-3}$	0.3×10^{-3}	1.1×10^{-2}	2.1×10^{-2}	8.3×10^{-3}
Background angles model:									
Choice of fit function	1.8×10^{-3}	0.8×10^{-3}	$<10^{-3}$	1.4×10^{-3}	0.7×10^{-3}	0.2×10^{-3}	8.5×10^{-2}	1.9×10^{-1}	1.8×10^{-3}
Choice of p_T bins	1.3×10^{-3}	0.5×10^{-3}	$<10^{-3}$	0.4×10^{-3}	0.5×10^{-3}	1.2×10^{-3}	1.5×10^{-3}	7.2×10^{-3}	1.0×10^{-3}
Choice of mass interval	0.4×10^{-3}	0.1×10^{-3}	0.1×10^{-3}	0.3×10^{-3}	0.3×10^{-3}	1.3×10^{-3}	4.4×10^{-3}	7.4×10^{-3}	2.3×10^{-3}
Dedicated backgrounds:									
B_{cl}^0	2.3×10^{-3}	1.1×10^{-3}	$<10^{-3}$	0.2×10^{-3}	3.1×10^{-3}	1.4×10^{-3}	1.0×10^{-2}	2.3×10^{-2}	2.1×10^{-3}
Λ_b	1.6×10^{-3}	0.4×10^{-3}	0.2×10^{-3}	0.5×10^{-3}	1.2×10^{-3}	1.8×10^{-3}	1.4×10^{-2}	2.9×10^{-2}	0.8×10^{-3}
Fit model:									
Time res. sig frac	1.4×10^{-3}	1.1×10^{-3}	$<10^{-3}$	0.5×10^{-3}	0.6×10^{-3}	0.6×10^{-3}	1.2×10^{-2}	3.0×10^{-2}	0.4×10^{-3}
Time res. p_T bins	3.3×10^{-3}	1.4×10^{-3}	0.1×10^{-2}	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$	0.5×10^{-3}	6.2×10^{-3}	5.2×10^{-3}	1.1×10^{-3}
Total	0.018	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.004	0.097	0.201	0.010

Combination of the results with the previous from Run 1

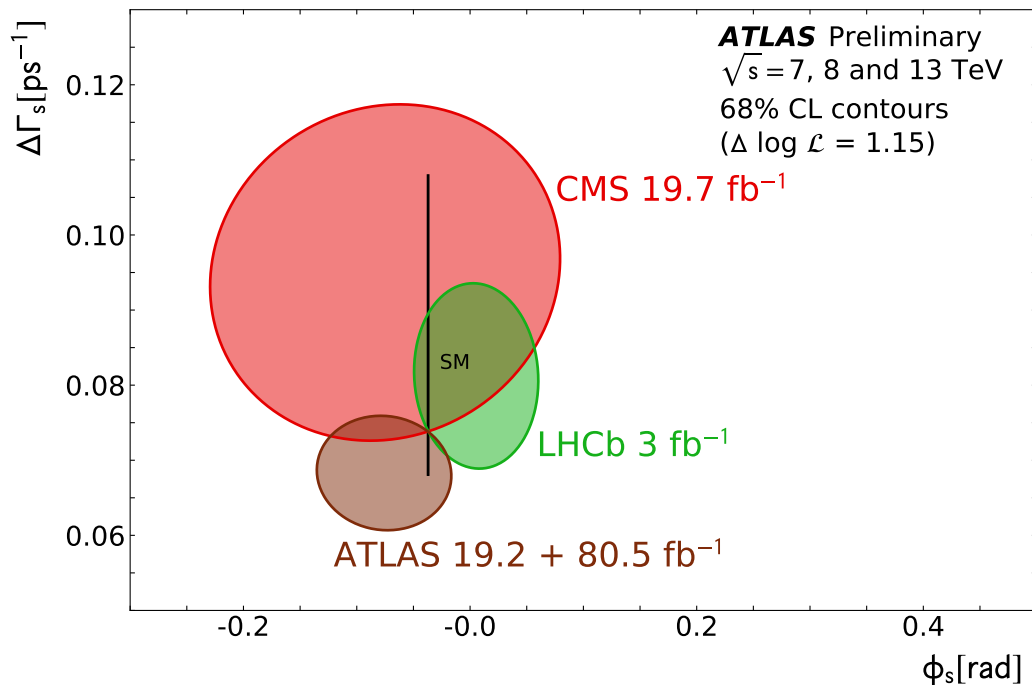
- A Best Linear Unbiased Estimate (BLUE) combination is performed to combine the current result with the Run 1 measurement
- The BLUE combination uses the measured values and uncertainties of the parameters as well as the correlations between them



Par	13 TeV data			Combined 13 TeV with 7 TeV and 8 TeV data		
	Value	Stat	Syst	Value	Stat	Syst
ϕ_s [rad]	-0.068	0.038	0.018	-0.076	0.034	0.019
$\Delta\Gamma_s$ [ps ⁻¹]	0.067	0.005	0.002	0.068	0.004	0.003
Γ_s [ps ⁻¹]	0.669	0.001	0.001	0.669	0.001	0.001
$ A_{ }(0) ^2$	0.219	0.002	0.002	0.220	0.002	0.002
$ A_0(0) ^2$	0.517	0.001	0.004	0.517	0.001	0.004
$ A_S ^2$	0.046	0.003	0.004	0.043	0.004	0.004
δ_{\perp} [rad]	2.946	0.101	0.097	3.075	0.096	0.091
$\delta_{ }$ [rad]	3.267	0.082	0.201	3.295	0.079	0.202
$\delta_{\perp} - \delta_S$ [rad]*	-0.220	0.037	0.010	-0.216	0.037	0.010

* A correction due to $m(K^+K^-)$ dependence of phase difference between S and P waves is applied in the current analysis, but was missing in the Run 1 analysis. Therefore the Run 1 value of $\delta_{\perp} - \delta_S$ is not used.

Updated overview of the experimental results

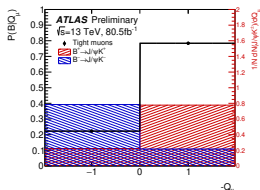


Backup slides

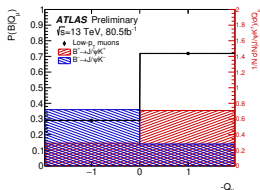
k	$\mathcal{O}^{(k)}(t)$	$\mathbf{g}^{(k)}(\theta_T, \psi_T, \phi_T)$
1	$\frac{1}{2} A_0(0) ^2 \left[(1 + \cos \phi_s) e^{-\Gamma_L^{(s)} t} + (1 - \cos \phi_s) e^{-\Gamma_H^{(s)} t} \pm 2e^{-\Gamma_s t} \sin(\Delta m_s t) \sin \phi_s \right]$	$2 \cos^2 \psi_T (1 - \sin^2 \theta_T \cos^2 \phi_T)$
2	$\frac{1}{2}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

Tag charge distribution and calibration curves

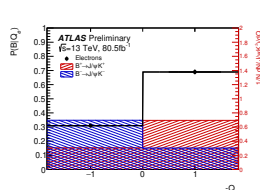
Tight muons



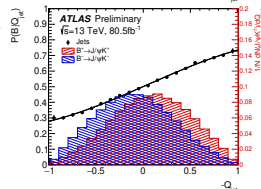
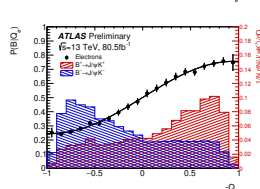
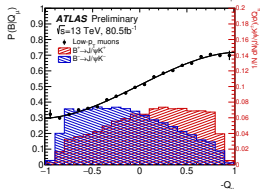
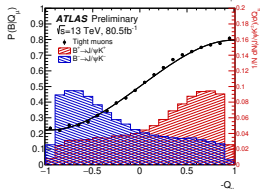
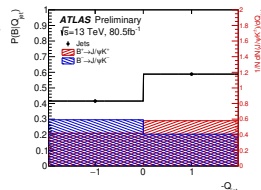
Low- p_T muons



Electrons



Jets



Systematic uncertainties

- Tagging systematics:
 - calibration function (tag probability vs. tag charge)
 - difference of calibration curves in MC of B^\pm and B_s^0
 - pile-up dependence (calibration for three N_{PV} bins)
 - variation of tag probability and tag method "Punzi" terms (functions, histograms)
 - stat. uncertainty due to $B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi K^\pm$ data sample included in overall stat. err.
- Decay angles acceptance (binned fit of MC) by changing the bin widths and central values
- Residual misalignment affects tracks impact parameter, effect in fit results in systematics
- S-wave phase by varying correction factor α that accounts for mass-dependence of phase difference between S and P waves
- Background angles model varying Legendre polynomials describing sidebands data:
 - their degree
 - B - p_T dependence (binning)
 - size of B_s^0 mass sidebands
- Contributions from peaking backgrounds $B_d^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}$, $B_d^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K\pi$ and $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi Kp$, accounting for:
 - uncertainties of BR of the decays
 - production fraction uncertainties
 - uncertainties in modeling of decay angles (including S/P wave interference)
 - in the Λ_b^0 case also uncertainties in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda^*$ BRs
 - uncertainties of fit-function describing the mass-time-angular PDFs
- Signal fit model:
 - adding second mass scale factor
 - varying B - p_T binning (decay time per-candidate errors sensitive to that)
 - varying signal fraction when determining the decay time "Punzi" terms