



B-Physics at ATLAS and CMS

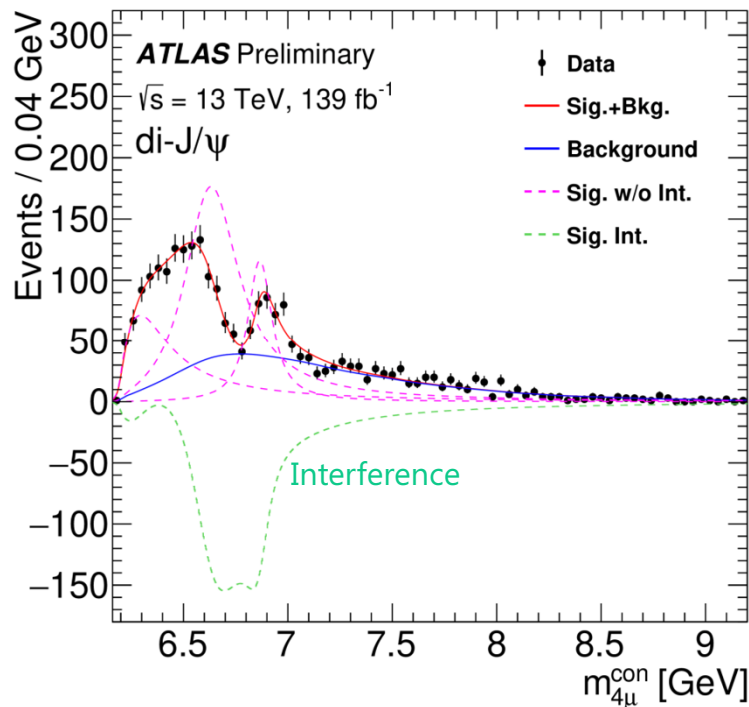
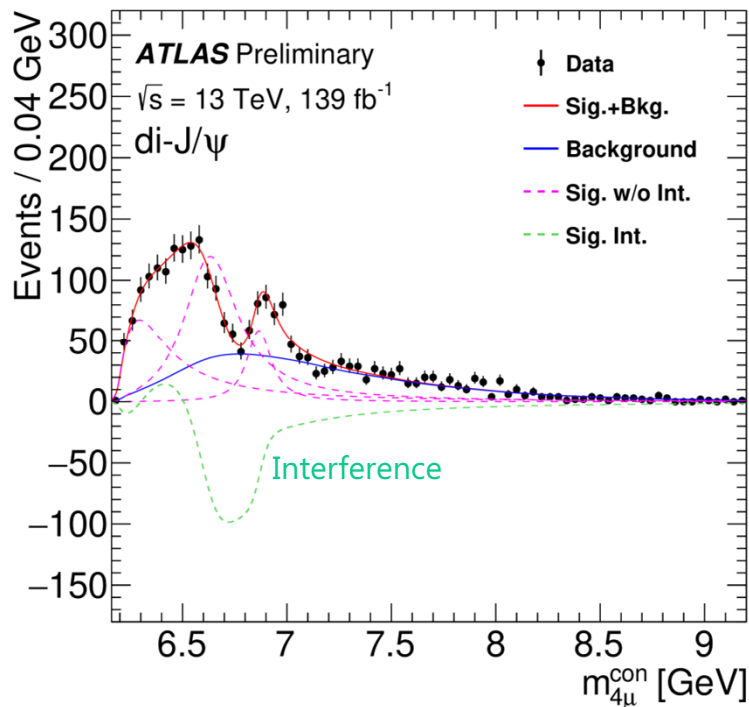
I. Yeletsikh
on behalf of the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations



- Studies of J/ψ pair production at ATLAS and CMS: di-charmonium exotics
- Triple J/ψ production at CMS;
- Pentaquark and tetraquark studies in B-hadron decays at ATLAS;
- Differential cross-section of J/ψ production at ATLAS and CMS;
- Measurement of the CP-violating phase in $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ decays at ATLAS and CMS;
- Combination of LHCb, ATLAS, CMS results for $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$, $B^0 \rightarrow \mu\mu$ rare decays;
- Summary of B_c results;
- Observation of $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_s^0\pi^+\pi^-$ and $B_s \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_s^0$ decays at CMS;
- Angular analysis of B-meson decays at ATLAS and CMS;
- Observation of $\Xi_b^-(6100)$ excited bottom-strange baryon state in $\Xi_b^-\pi\pi$ decay channel

Studies were motivated by LHCb discovery of resonant-like signal X(6900) in di-J/ψ spectrum: [Science Bulletin 65 \(2020\) 1983-1993](#)

ATLAS and CMS also studied di-J/ψ spectrum near production threshold:

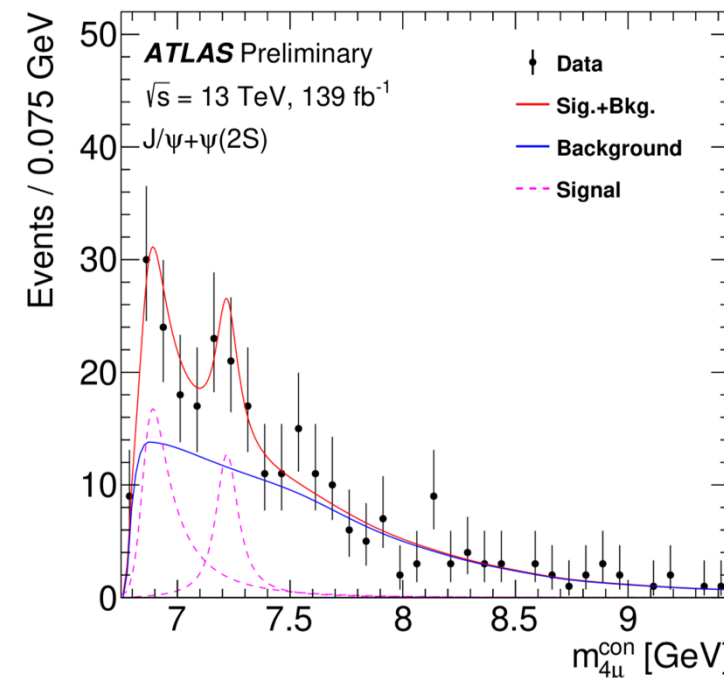


Two degenerate solutions for di-J/ψ mass spectrum are obtained by ATLAS with different interference contribution:

di-J/ψ	M, GeV	Γ, GeV
X(6900)	$6.87 \pm 0.03^{+0.06}_{-0.01}$	$0.12 \pm 0.04^{+0.03}_{-0.01}$
BW ₁	$6.22 \pm 0.05^{+0.04}_{-0.05}$	$0.31 \pm 0.12^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$
BW ₂	$6.62 \pm 0.03^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$	$0.31 \pm 0.09^{+0.06}_{-0.11}$

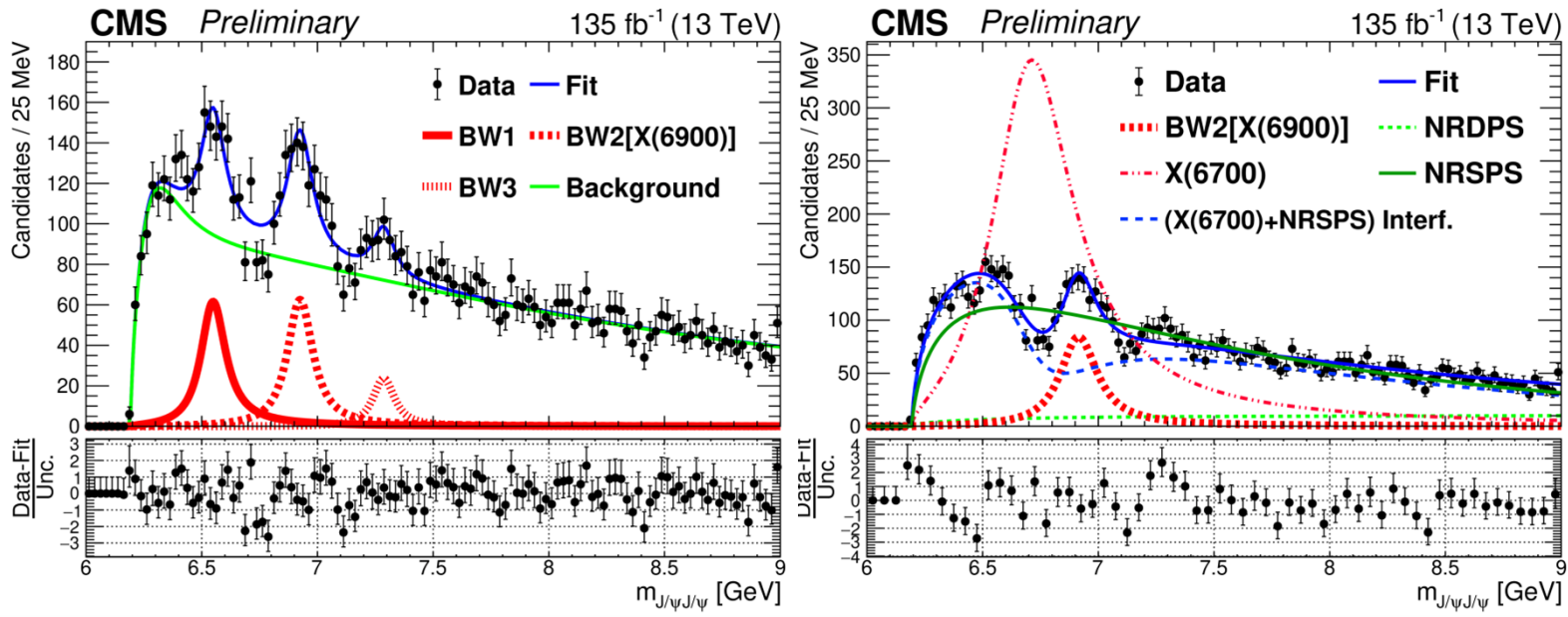
ATLAS studies of J/ψ+ψ(2S) spectrum shows hint on the additional signal at 7.2GeV

J/ψ+ψ(2S)	M, GeV	Γ, GeV
BW ₄	$7.22 \pm 0.03^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$	$0.10^{+0.13+0.06}_{-0.07-0.05}$



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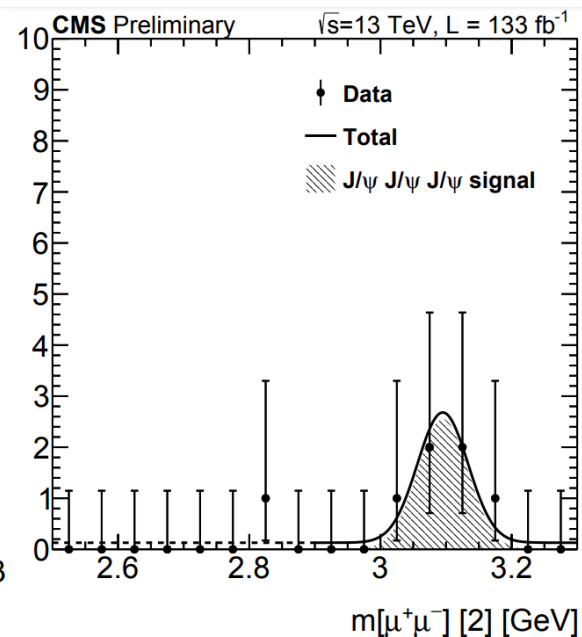
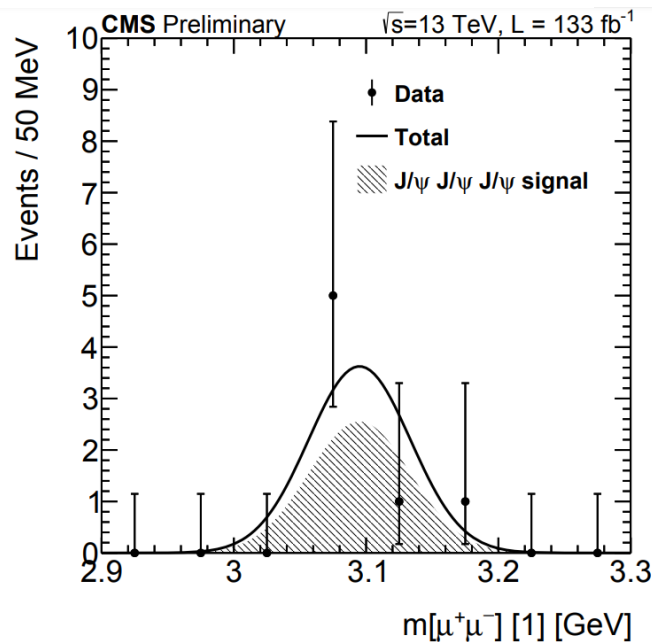
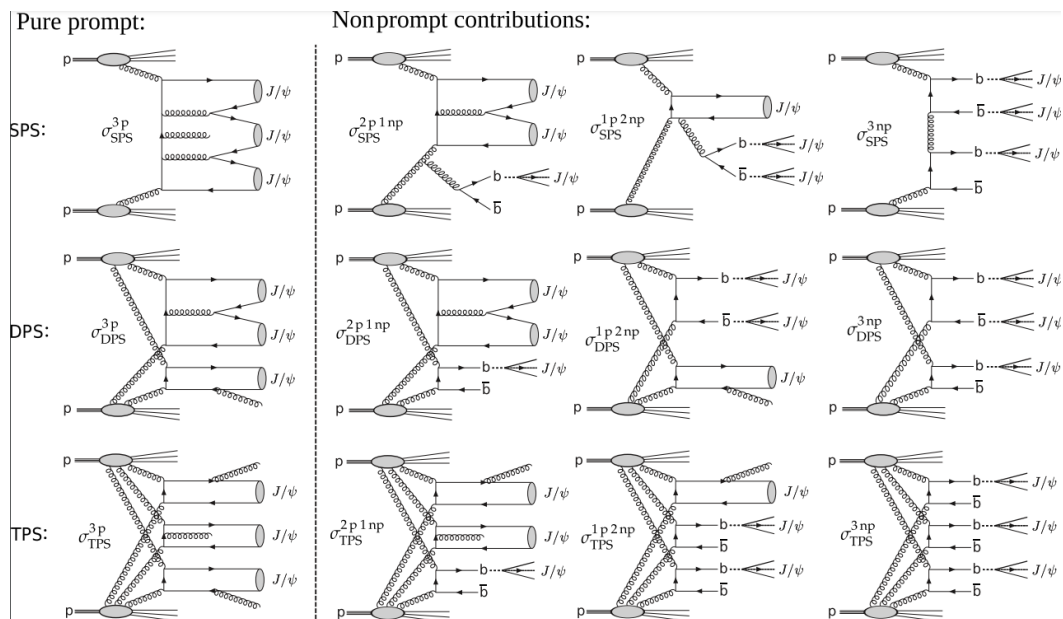


Plots show fit solutions with and without interference for CMS data:

di-J/ψ	M, GeV	Γ, GeV
X(6900)	6.927±0.009±0.005	0.122±0.022±0.019
BW ₁	6.552±0.010±0.012	0.124±0.029±0.034
BW ₂	7.287±0.019±0.005	0.095±0.046±0.020

Hint on the signal at 7.3GeV is more prominent in CMS data.

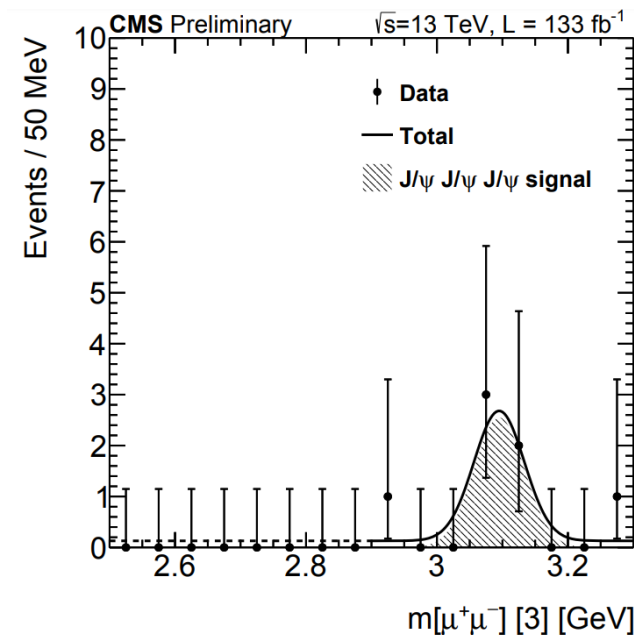
Precise analysis of di-J/ψ spectrum (including angular information) is needed to shed light on structure of the threshold signals as well as exotic nature of X(6900) and X(7300) candidates.



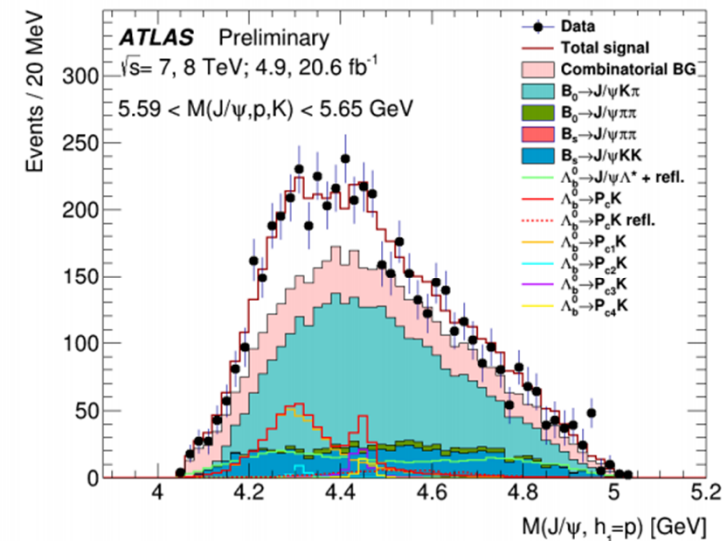
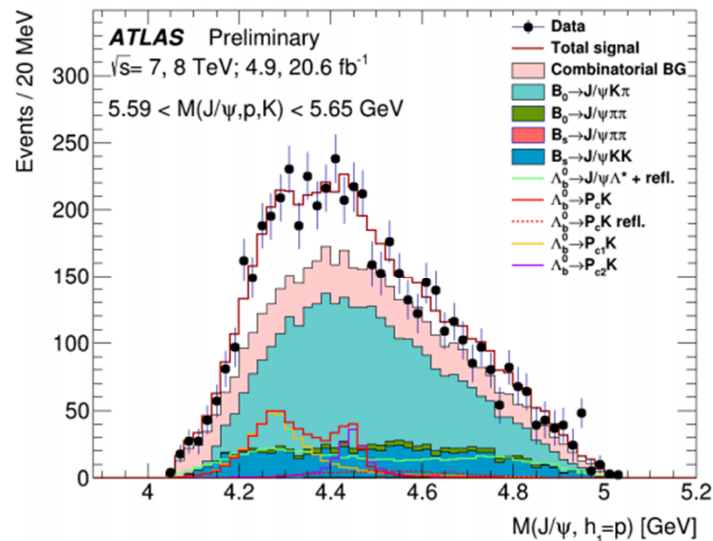
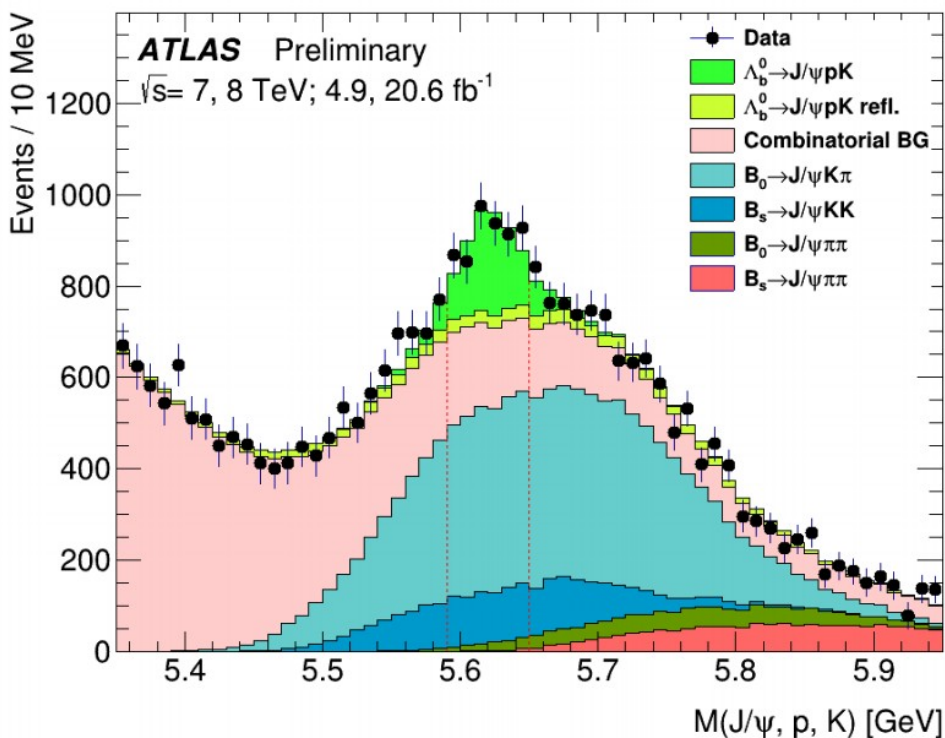
- Cross section of the triple- J/ψ production is measured at CMS.

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow J/\psi J/\psi J/\psi X) = 272^{+141}_{-104}(\text{stat}) \pm 17(\text{syst}) \text{ fb}$$

- Result is in general compatible to theoretical expectations for SPS (~6%), DPS (~74%) and TPS (~20%)
- Result is interesting wr.t. studies of multiple hard processes in pp-collisions



Following the discovery by LHCb, the $\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi p K$ decays in the region of high pK system masses were analyzed in ATLAS data.



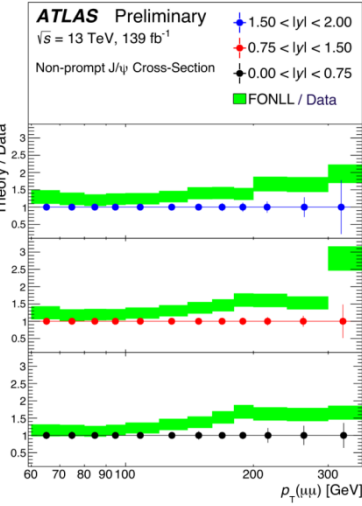
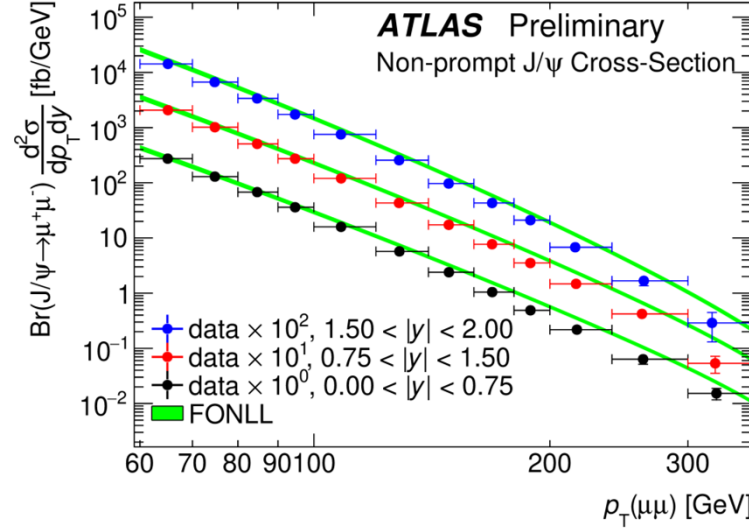
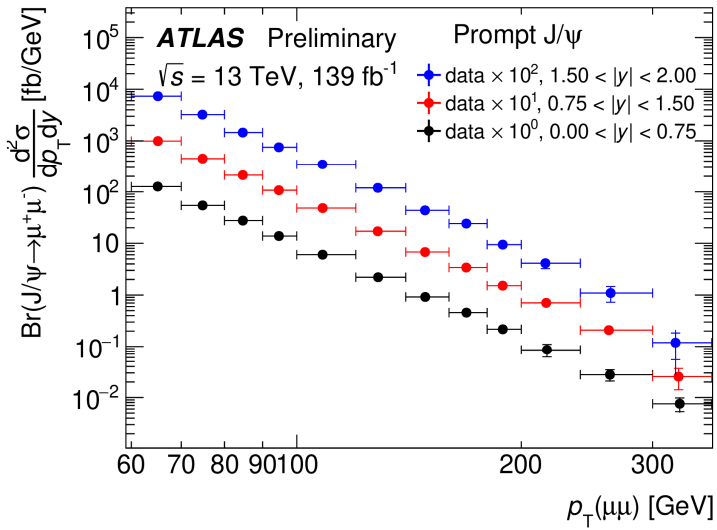
The 'no-exotic contribution' hypothesis is excluded at the level of $p\text{-value} = 9 \cdot 10^{-3}$.

Data are consistent with 4-pentaquark hypothesis reported by LHCb in 2019. Further studies are ongoing.

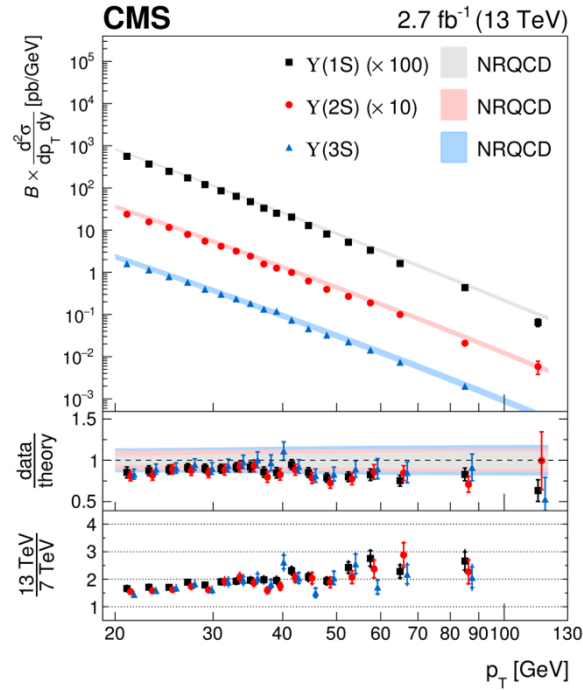
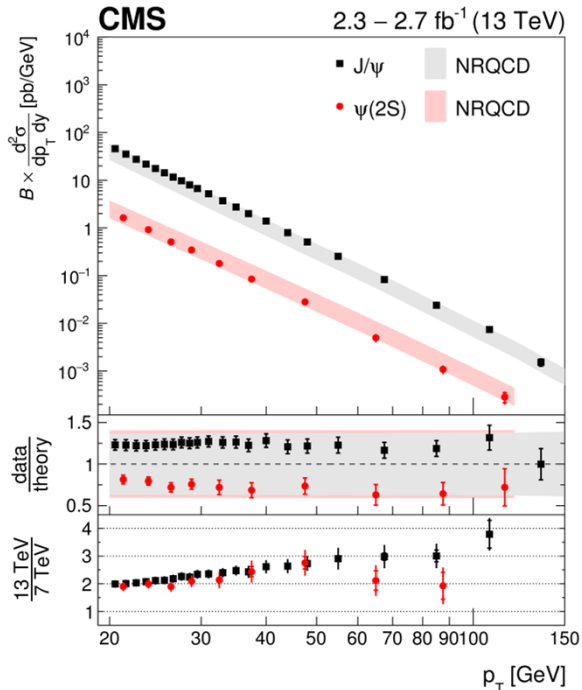
Analysis with Run II data is ongoing...

Parameter	Value	LHCb value [5]
$N(P_{c1})$	$400^{+130}_{-140}(\text{stat})^{+110}_{-100}(\text{syst})$	—
$N(P_{c2})$	$150^{+170}_{-100}(\text{stat})^{+50}_{-90}(\text{syst})$	—
$N(P_{c1} + P_{c2})$	$540^{+80}_{-70}(\text{stat})^{+70}_{-80}(\text{syst})$	—
$\Delta\phi$	$2.8^{+1.0}_{-1.6}(\text{stat})^{+0.2}_{-0.1}(\text{syst}) \text{ rad}$	—
$m(P_{c1})$	$4282^{+33}_{-26}(\text{stat})^{+28}_{-7}(\text{syst}) \text{ MeV}$	$4380 \pm 8 \pm 29 \text{ MeV}$
$\Gamma(P_{c1})$	$140^{+77}_{-50}(\text{stat})^{+41}_{-33}(\text{syst}) \text{ MeV}$	$205 \pm 18 \pm 86 \text{ MeV}$
$m(P_{c2})$	$4449^{+20}_{-29}(\text{stat})^{+18}_{-10}(\text{syst}) \text{ MeV}$	$4449.8 \pm 1.7 \pm 2.5 \text{ MeV}$
$\Gamma(P_{c2})$	$51^{+59}_{-48}(\text{stat})^{+14}_{-46}(\text{syst}) \text{ MeV}$	$39 \pm 5 \pm 19 \text{ MeV}$

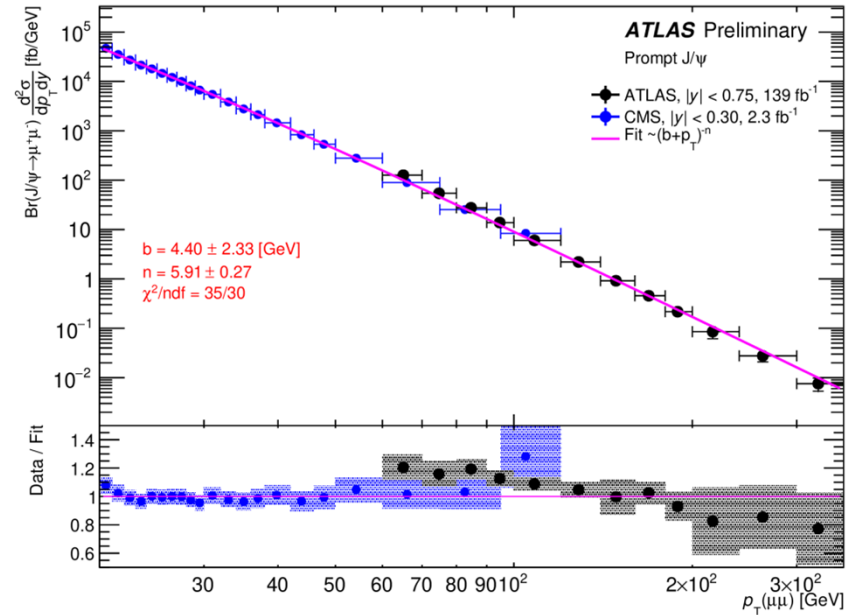
Differential cross sections of quarkonia production at ATLAS and CMS



- Measurements of the prompt and non-prompt differential cross sections are compared to the FONLL calculations; prediction is too high at high p_T
- Understanding of the prompt production mechanisms is still to be achieved; plot below shows comparison of ATLAS and CMS results for the prompt J/ψ -s;



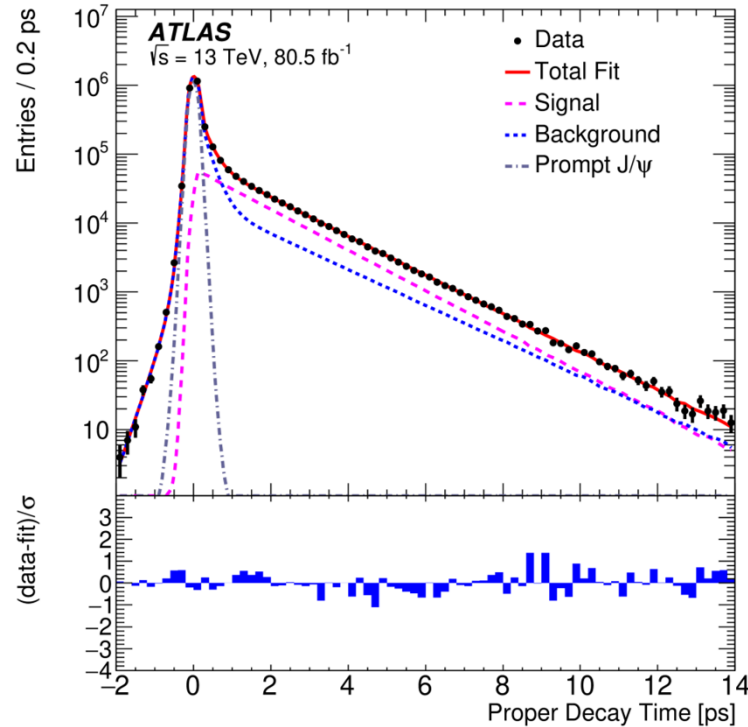
[PLB 780 \(2018\) 251](#)
[ATLAS-CONF-2019-047](#)



Measurement of the CP-violating phase in $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ decays

The measured parameters include the CP-violating phase ϕ_s , the width difference $\Delta\Gamma_s$ between the B_s^0 meson mass eigenstates and the average decay width Γ

“Tension” between different experimental results is observed...

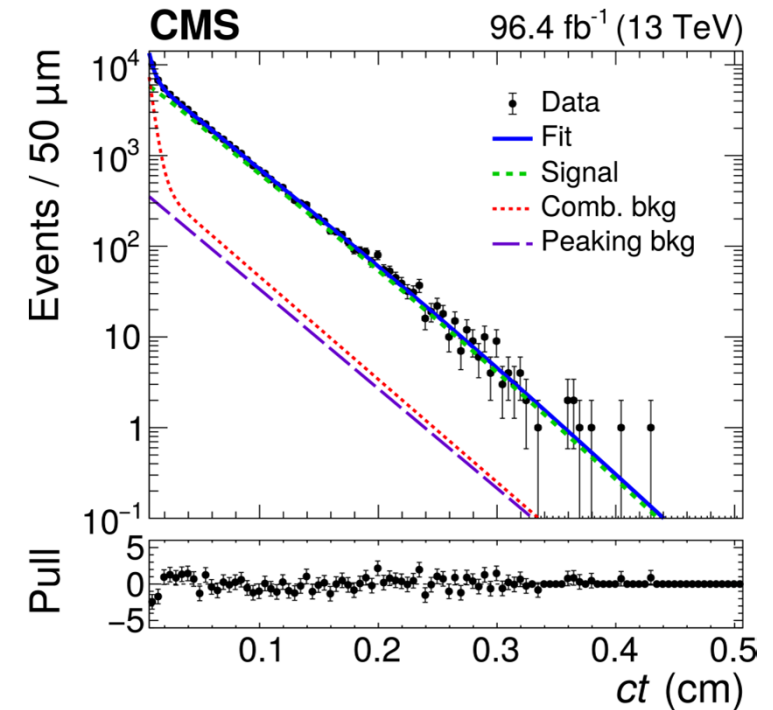
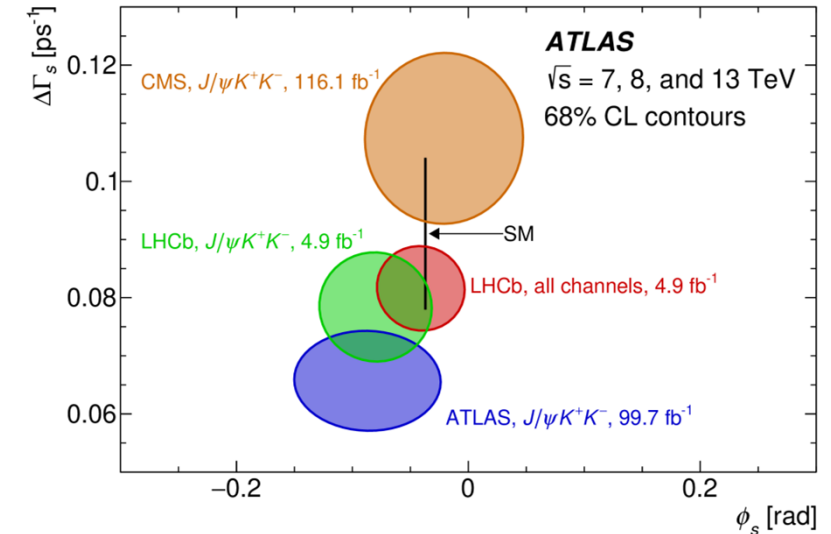


Parameter	Value	Statistical uncertainty	Systematic uncertainty
ϕ_s [rad]	-0.081	0.041	0.022
$\Delta\Gamma_s$ [ps^{-1}]	0.0607	0.0047	0.0043
Γ_s [ps^{-1}]	0.6687	0.0015	0.0022
$ A_{\parallel}(0) ^2$	0.2213	0.0019	0.0023
$ A_0(0) ^2$	0.5131	0.0013	0.0038
$ A_S(0) ^2$	0.0321	0.0033	0.0046
$\delta_{\perp}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

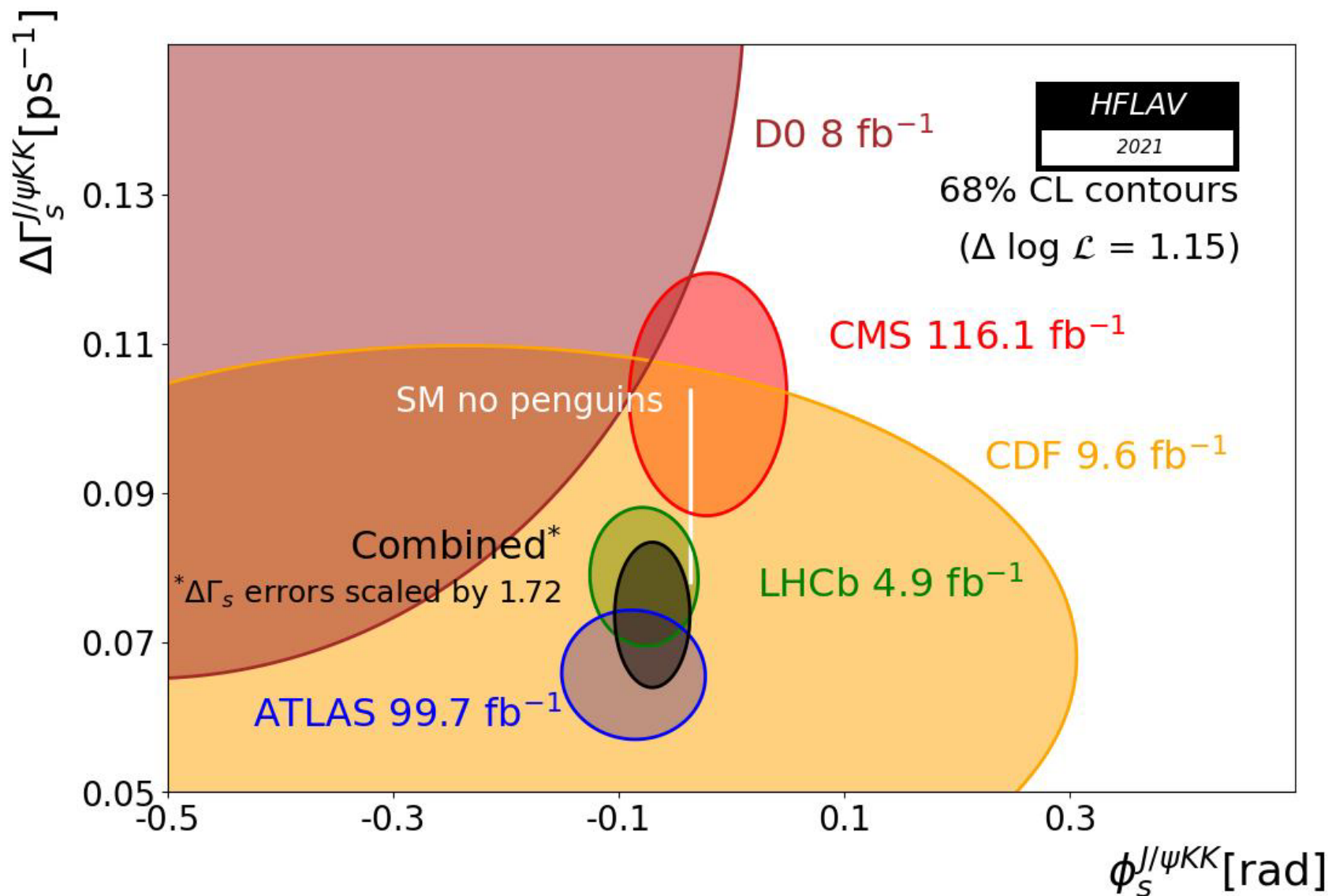
Parameters from ATLAS Run II data analysis

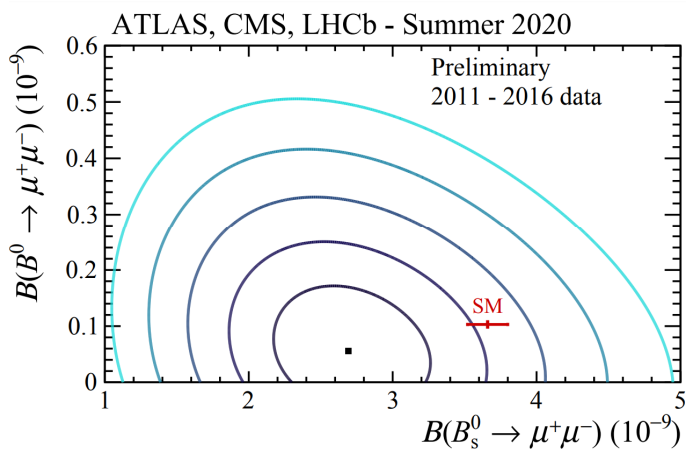
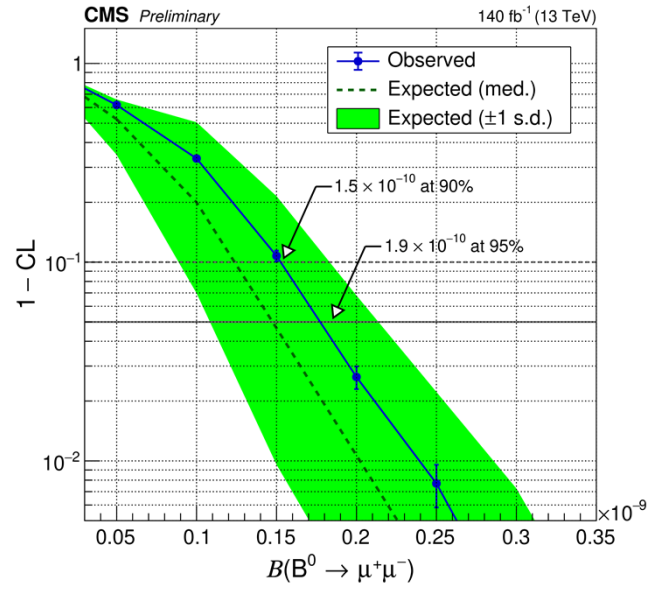
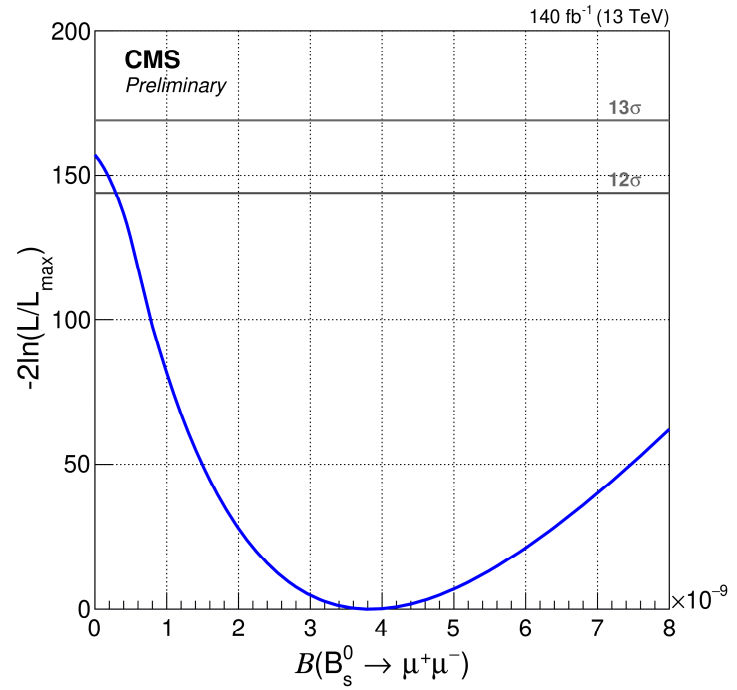
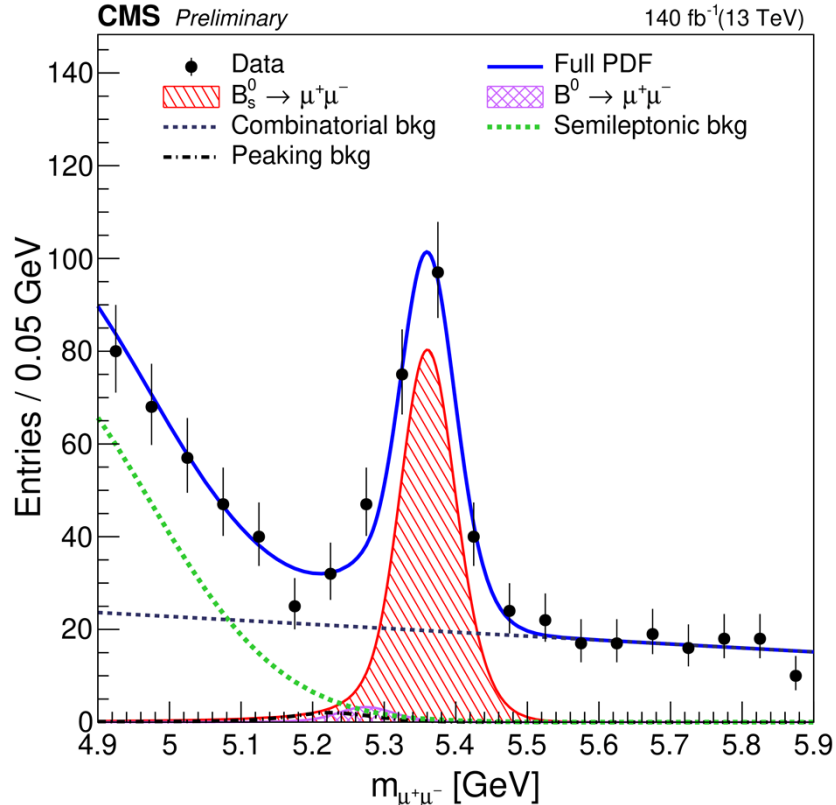
Parameter	Fit value	Stat. uncer.	Syst. uncer.
ϕ_s [mrad]	-11	± 50	± 10
$\Delta\Gamma_s$ [ps^{-1}]	0.114	± 0.014	± 0.007
Δm_s [$\hbar \text{ps}^{-1}$]	17.51	$^{+0.10}_{-0.09}$	± 0.03
$ \lambda $	0.972	± 0.026	± 0.008
Γ_s [ps^{-1}]	0.6531	± 0.0042	± 0.0024
$ A_0 ^2$	0.5350	± 0.0047	± 0.0048
$ A_{\perp} ^2$	0.2337	± 0.0063	± 0.0044
$ A_S ^2$	0.022	$^{+0.008}_{-0.007}$	± 0.016
δ_{\parallel} [rad]	3.18	± 0.12	± 0.03
δ_{\perp} [rad]	2.77	± 0.16	± 0.04
$\delta_{S\perp}$ [rad]	0.221	$^{+0.083}_{-0.070}$	± 0.048

Parameters from CMS Run II data analysis



Measurement of the CP-violating phase: combination

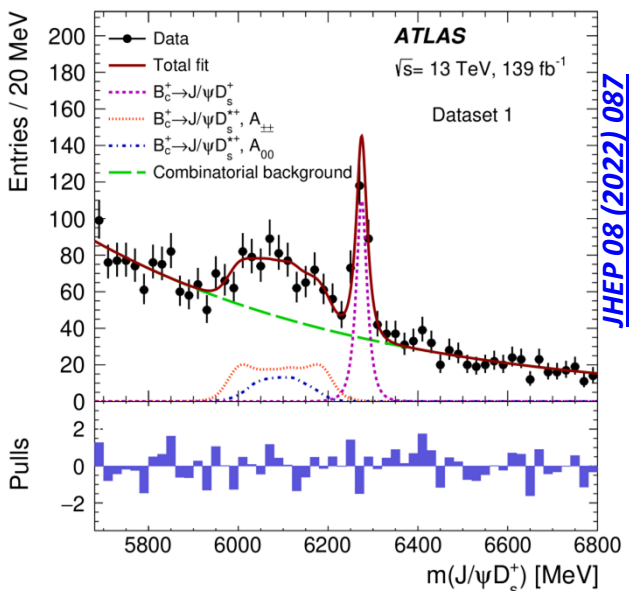




- A combination of ATLAS, CMS, LHCb results for rare decays $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$ and $B^0 \rightarrow \mu\mu$ has been performed;
- Branching fraction $\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu) = (2.69^{+0.37}_{-0.35}) \times 10^{-9}$
- Effective lifetime $\tau(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu) = 1.91^{+0.37}_{-0.35}$ ps
- Limit is set for $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu\mu) < 1.9 \times 10^{-10}$ at 95% CL
- With the latest results, combined measurement is going to move closer to SM prediction

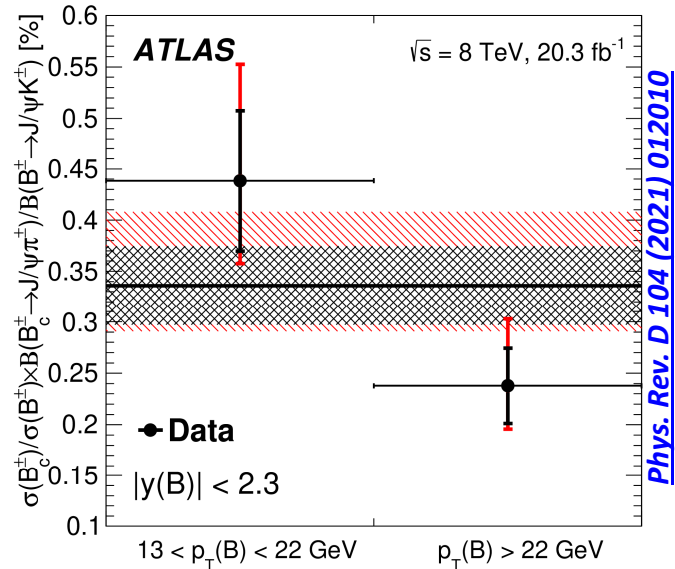
B_c results from ATLAS and CMS

Study of $B_c \rightarrow J/\psi D_s^{(*)}$ at ATLAS



Parameter	Value
$m_{B_c^+}$ [MeV]	6274.8 ± 1.4
$\sigma_{B_c^+}$ [MeV]	11.5 ± 1.5
$r_{D_s^{*+}/D_s^+}$	1.76 ± 0.22
$f_{\pm\pm}$	0.70 ± 0.10
$N_{B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi D_s^+}^{\text{DS1}}$	193 ± 20
$N_{B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi D_s^+}^{\text{DS2}}$	49 ± 10
$N_{B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi D_s^{*+}}^{\text{DS1}}$	338 ± 32
$N_{B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi D_s^{*+}}^{\text{DS1\&2}}$	241 ± 28
$N_{B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi D_s^{*+}}^{\text{DS1\&2}}$	424 ± 46

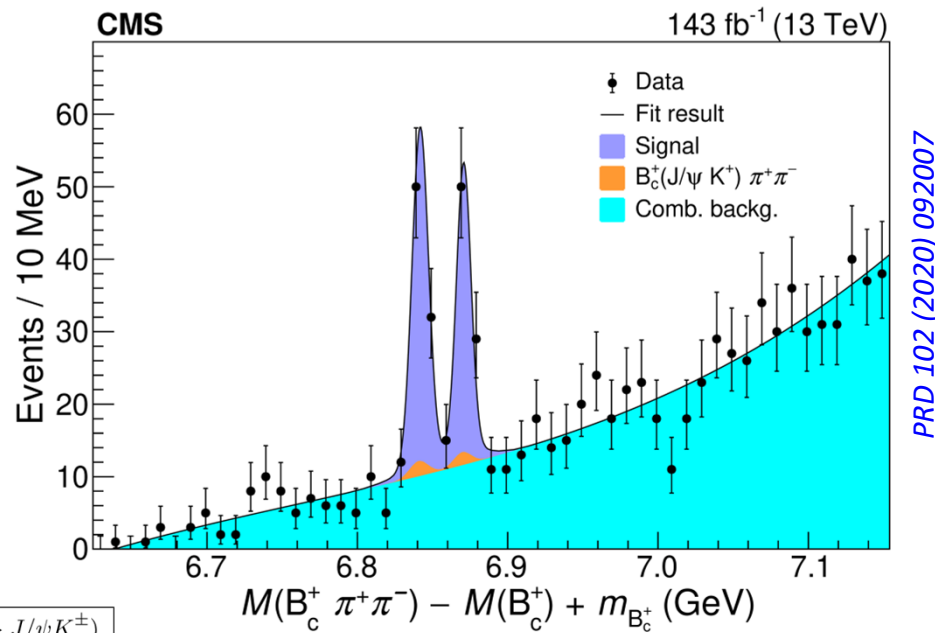
Relative B_c/B^+ production at ATLAS



Analysis bin	$\sigma(B_c^{\pm})/\sigma(B^{\pm}) \times B(B_c^{\pm} \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^{\pm})/B(B^{\pm} \rightarrow J/\psi K^{\pm})$
$p_T(B) > 13 \text{ GeV}, y(B) < 2.3$	$(0.34 \pm 0.04_{\text{stat}}^{+0.06} \pm 0.01_{\text{lifetime}} \pm 0.02_{\text{syst}})\%$
$13 < p_T(B) < 22 \text{ GeV}, y(B) < 2.3$	$(0.44 \pm 0.07_{\text{stat}}^{+0.09} \pm 0.04_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.01_{\text{lifetime}})\%$
$p_T(B) > 22 \text{ GeV}, y(B) < 2.3$	$(0.24 \pm 0.04_{\text{stat}}^{+0.05} \pm 0.01_{\text{lifetime}} \pm 0.01_{\text{syst}})\%$
$p_T(B) > 13 \text{ GeV}, y(B) < 0.75$	$(0.38 \pm 0.06_{\text{stat}}^{+0.05} \pm 0.04_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.01_{\text{lifetime}})\%$
$p_T(B) > 13 \text{ GeV}, 0.75 < y(B) < 2.3$	$(0.29 \pm 0.05_{\text{stat}}^{+0.07} \pm 0.02_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.01_{\text{lifetime}})\%$

- 0.683** $\pm 0.018 \pm 0.009$ $p_T < 20 \text{ GeV}, 2.0 < |y| < 4.5$ LHCb at 8 TeV
- 0.48** $\pm 0.05 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.05$ $p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}, |y| < 1.6$ CMS at 7 TeV
- 0.44** $\pm 0.07^{+0.09}_{-0.04} \pm 0.01$ $13 < p_T < 22 \text{ GeV}, |y| < 2.3$ ATLAS at 8 TeV
- 0.24** $\pm 0.04^{+0.05}_{-0.01} \pm 0.01$ $p_T > 22 \text{ GeV}, |y| < 2.3$ ATLAS at 8 TeV

$B_c(2S), B_c(2S)^*$ study at CMS



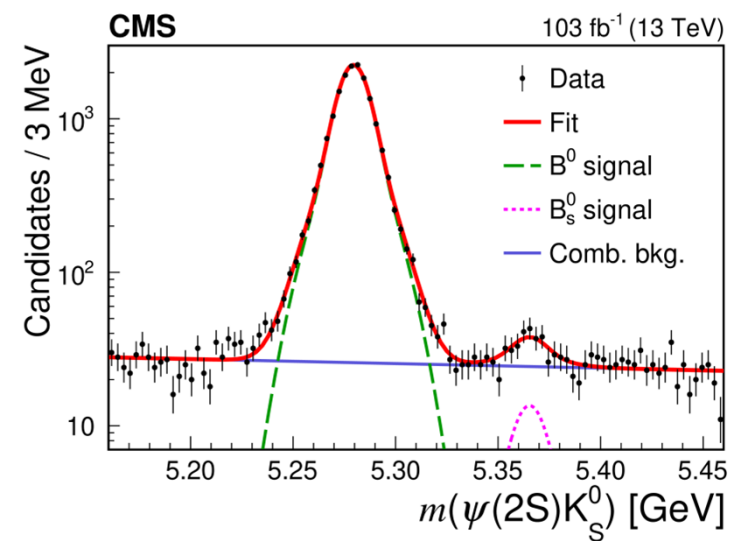
$$R^+ = (3.47 \pm 0.63 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.33 \text{ (syst)})\%$$

$$R^{*+} = (4.69 \pm 0.71 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.56 \text{ (syst)})\%$$

$$R^{*+}/R^+ = 1.35 \pm 0.32 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.09 \text{ (syst)}$$

$R_{D_s^+/\pi^+}$	$R_{D_s^{*+}/\pi^+}$	$R_{D_s^{*+}/D_s^+}$	$\Gamma_{\pm\pm}/\Gamma$
2.76 ± 0.47	5.33 ± 0.96	1.93 ± 0.26	0.70 ± 0.11

Observation of $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_s^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ and $B_s \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_s^0$ decays at CMS

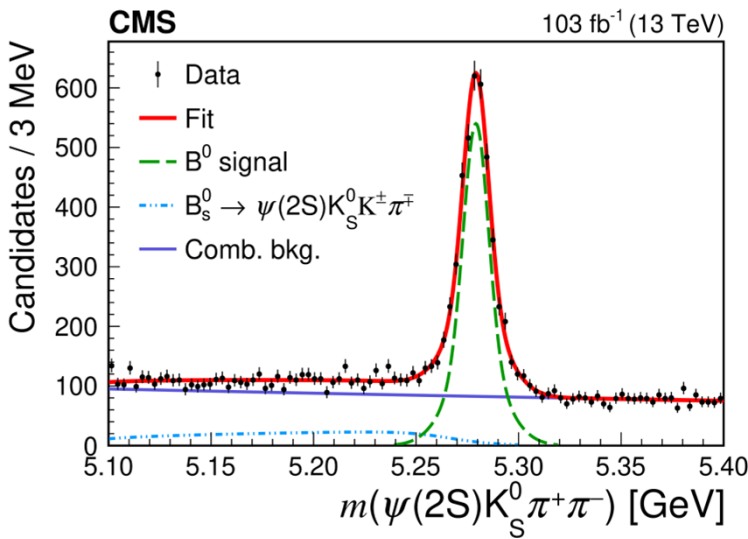


- $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_s^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ and $B_s \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_s^0$ decays are observed;
- Branching fractions are measured:

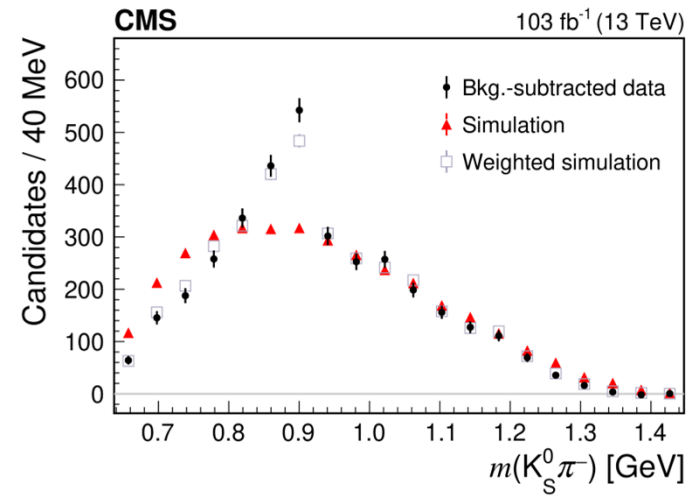
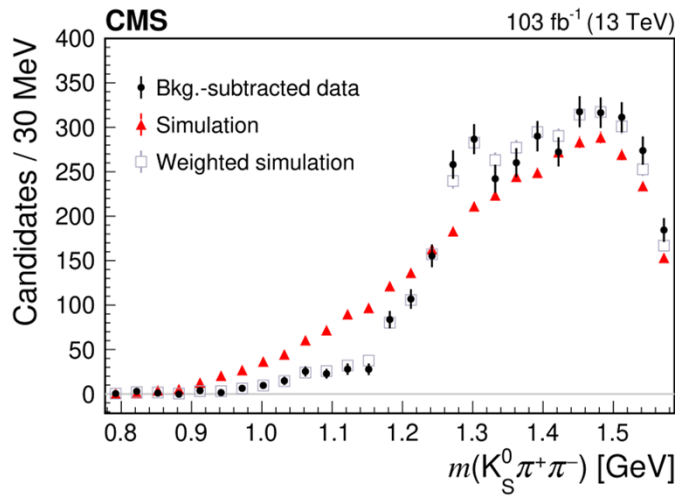
$$\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_s^0) / \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_s^0) = (3.33 \pm 0.69(\text{stat}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst}) \pm 0.34(f_s/f_d)) \times 10^{-2}$$

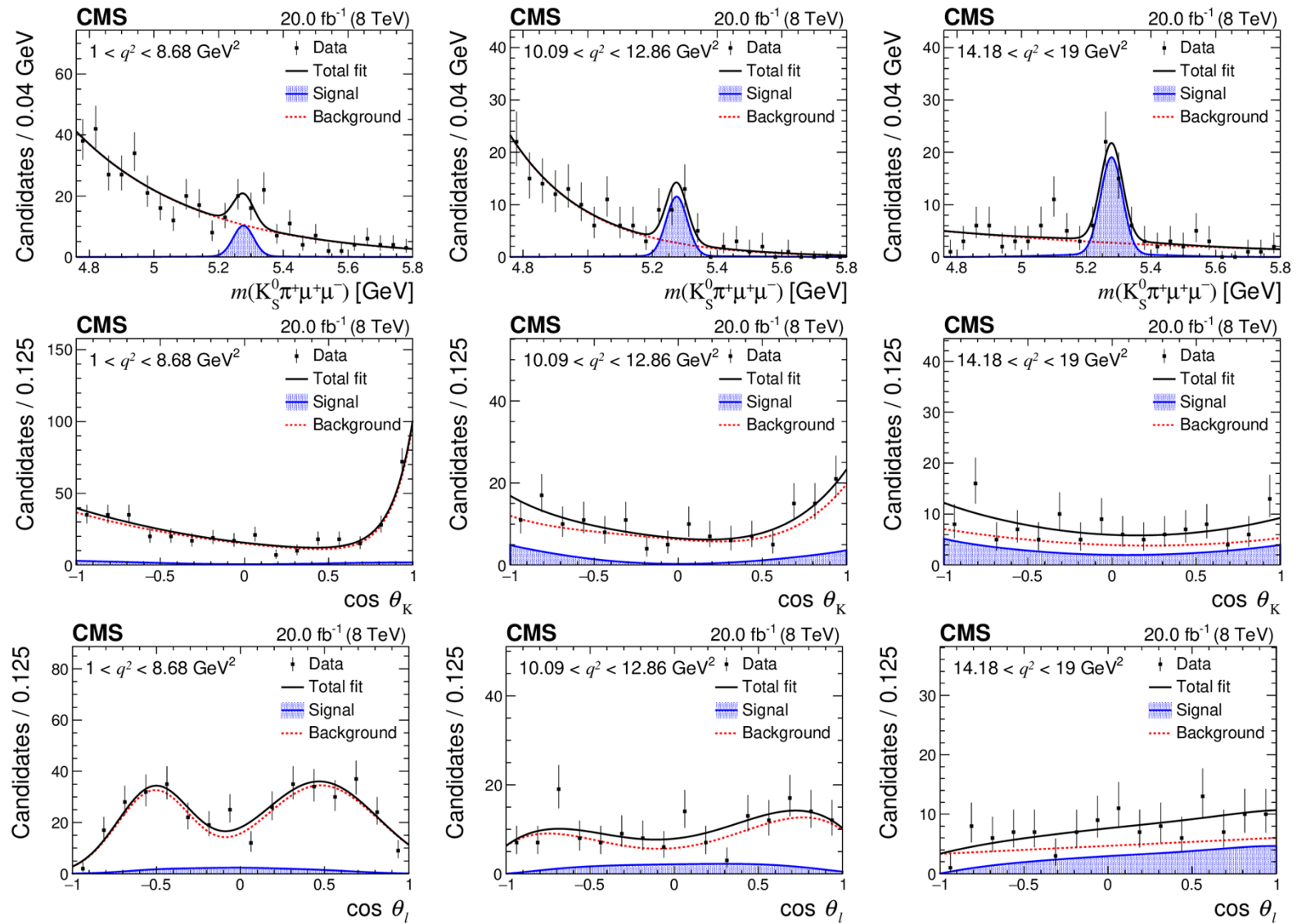
$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_s^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) / \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_s^0) = 0.48 \pm 0.013(\text{stat}) \pm 0.032(\text{syst})$$

- Future analysis is intended to study dynamics of the intermediate states in $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_s^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ chain:



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- The first angular analysis of the $B^+ \rightarrow K^*(892)^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$ decay is performed;
- In three bins of the dimuon invariant mass squared (q^2), a 3D fits are performed;
- The muon forward/backward asymmetry (A_{FB}) and $K^*(892)^+$ longitudinal fraction (F_L) are consistent with SM predictions;

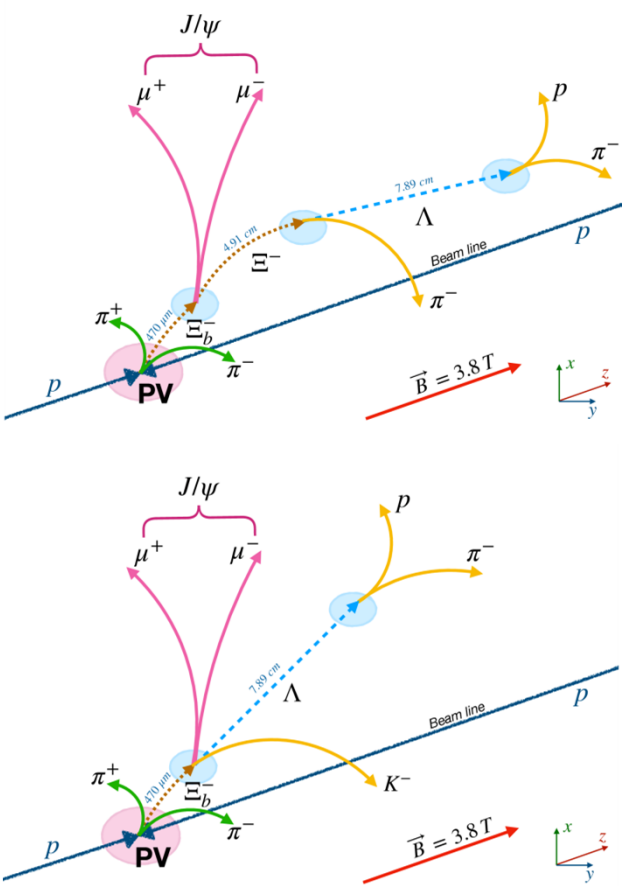
q^2 (GeV ²)	Y_S	A_{FB}	F_L
1 – 8.68	22.1 ± 8.1	$-0.14^{+0.32}_{-0.35} \pm 0.17$	$0.60^{+0.31}_{-0.25} \pm 0.13$
10.09 – 12.86	25.9 ± 6.3	$0.09^{+0.16}_{-0.11} \pm 0.04$	$0.88^{+0.10}_{-0.13} \pm 0.05$
14.18 – 19	45.1 ± 8.0	$0.33^{+0.11}_{-0.07} \pm 0.05$	$0.55^{+0.13}_{-0.10} \pm 0.06$

- ATLAS earlier performed similar analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

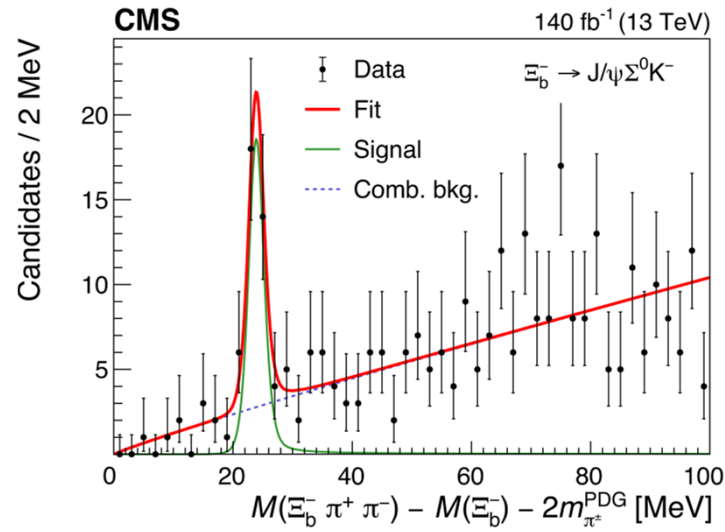
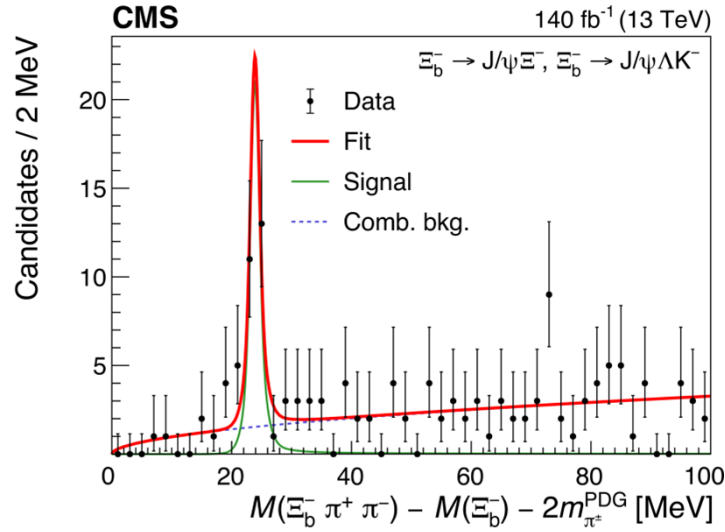
[JHEP 10 \(2018\) 047](#)

Observation of new bottom-strange baryon $\Xi_b^-(6100)$ in $\Xi_b^-\pi^+\pi^-$ channel at CMS

Phys. Rev. Lett. 126 (2021) 252003



Topologies with different Ξ_b^- decay channels



- A narrow resonance $\Xi_b^-(6100)$ is observed at a $\Xi_b^-\pi^+\pi^-$ invariant mass of:
 $M = 6100.3 \pm 0.2(\text{stat}) \pm 0.1(\text{syst}) \pm 0.6(\Xi_b^-)$
- Results are consistent between fully reconstructed channels and partially reconstructed channel with $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \gamma$
- Upper limit is set 1.9 MeV on a natural width of the new state (95% CL)
- New state is consistent with orbitally excited Ξ_b^- baryon with spin/parity of $3/2^-$.

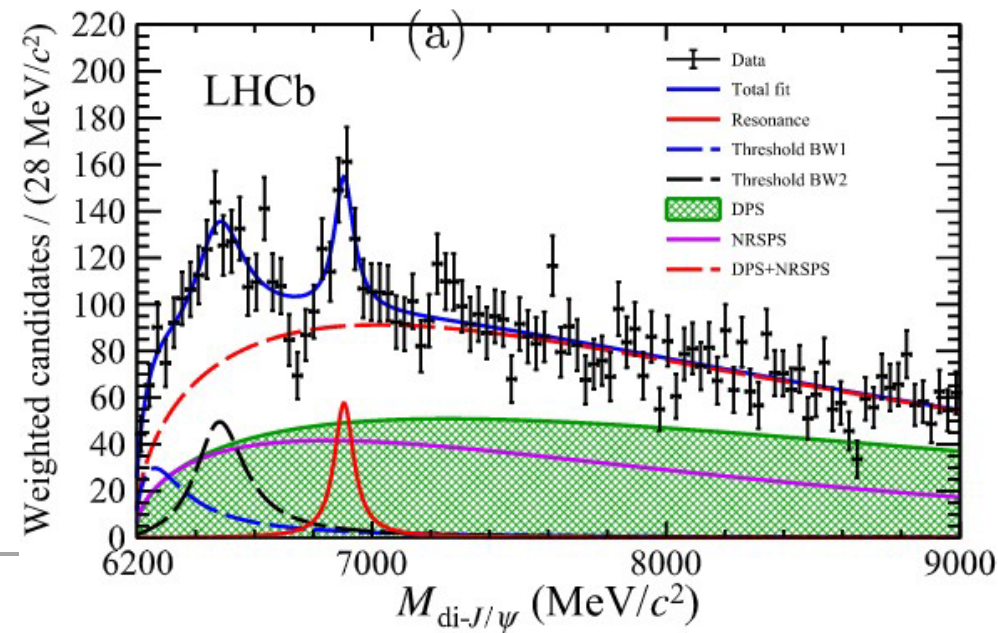
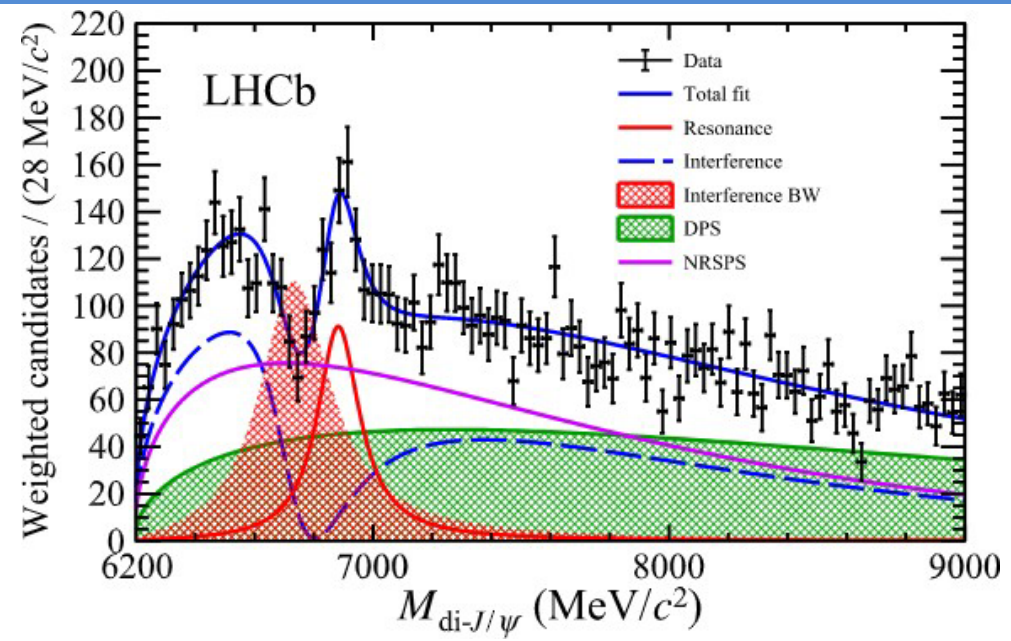
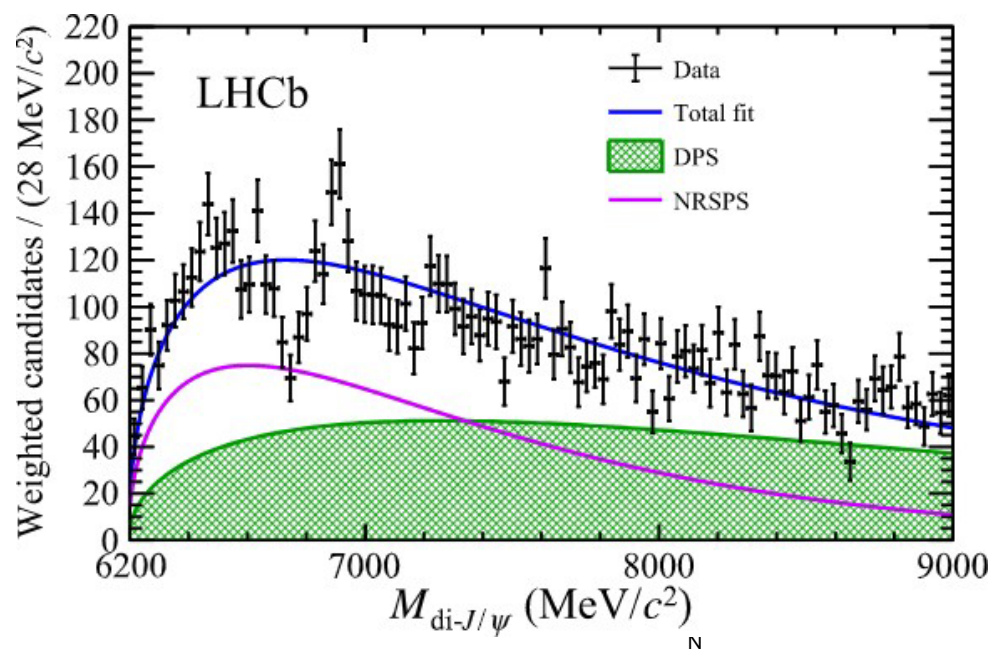
Conclusions

- Studies of J/ψ pair production revealed potential new physics contributions;
 - $X(6900)$ and $X(7300)$ are potential exotic $4c$ candidates;
 - Properties of these states along with nature of threshold signals are going to be obtained from future precise analyses;
- Triple- J/ψ production is observed at CMS;
- Pentaquark and tetraquark studies in B -hadron decays are ongoing at ATALS featuring advanced amplitude analysis methods involved...
- Precise measurements of quarkonia production cross-sections is an important input for various analyses and searches, in particular, those related to B-physics;
- A strong probes of SM come from B-meson decays (rare decays, CP-violating processes);
- Spectroscopy of heavy states: $\Xi_b^-(6100)$ observation;
- More studies are ongoing using experience we have in pursue of new discoveries;

- In some cases, high-energy pp-collisions provide better potential for quarkonia studies in comparison to other types of experiments;

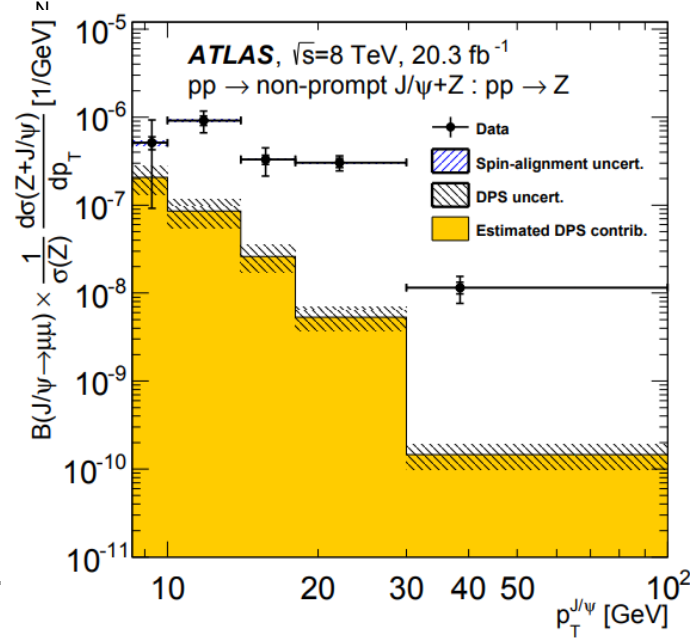
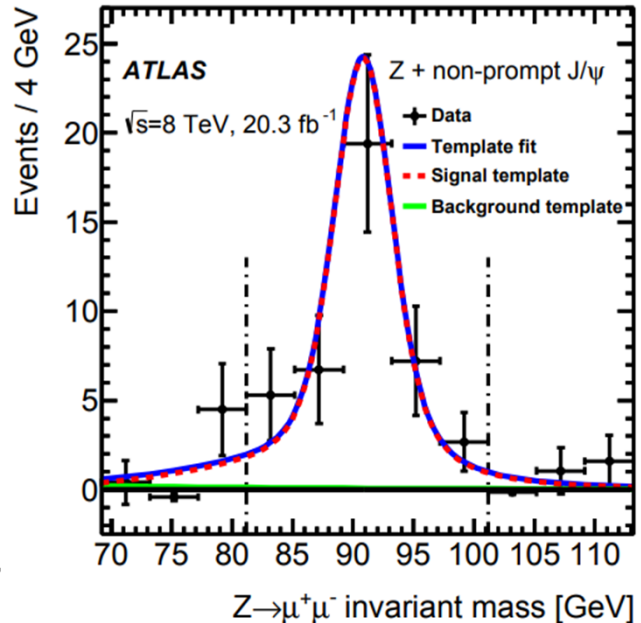
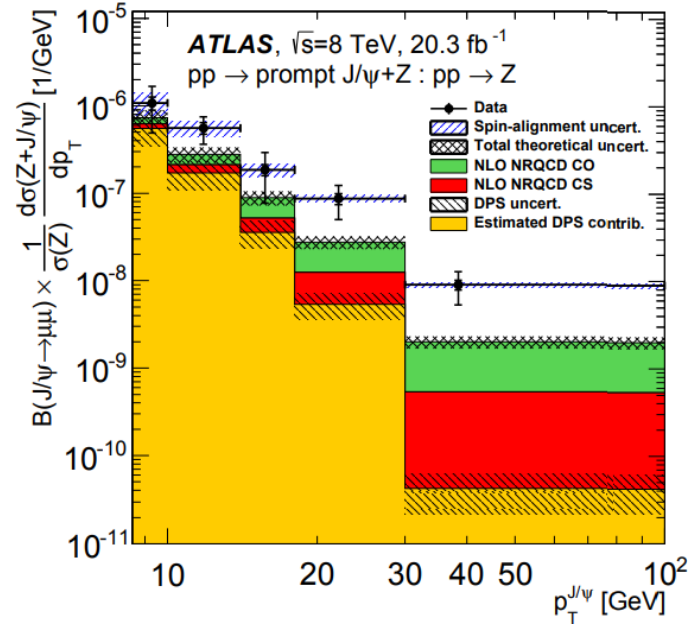
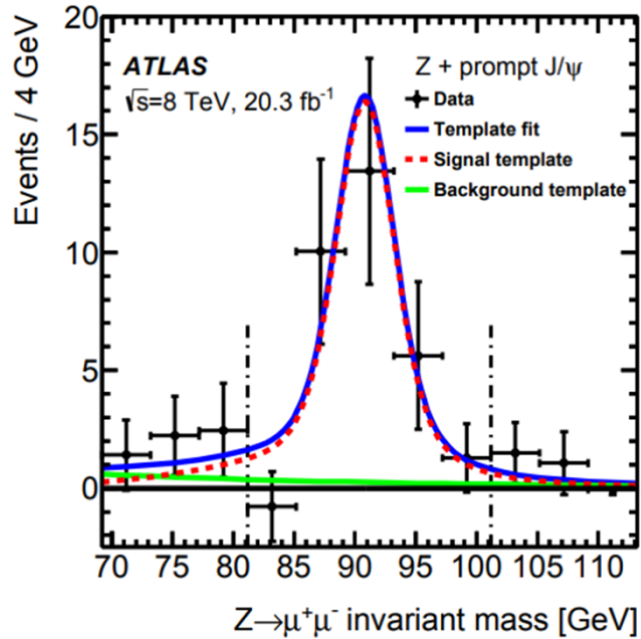
BACKUP

Resonant J/ψ pair production observed by LHCb

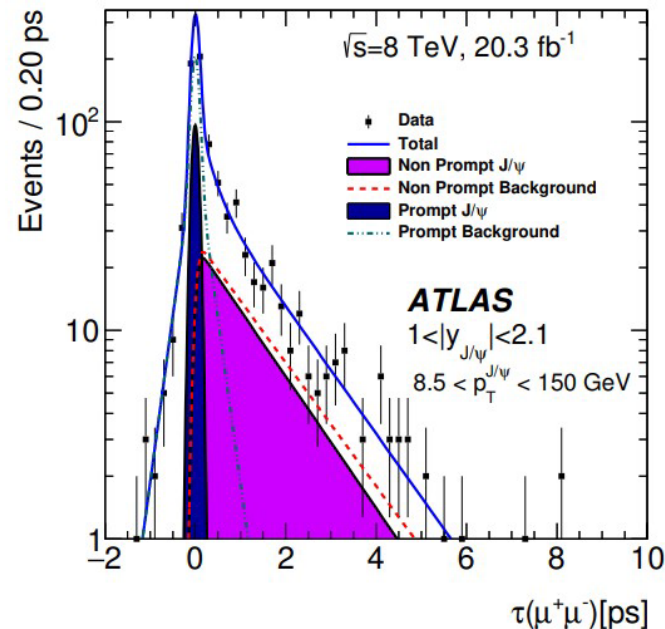
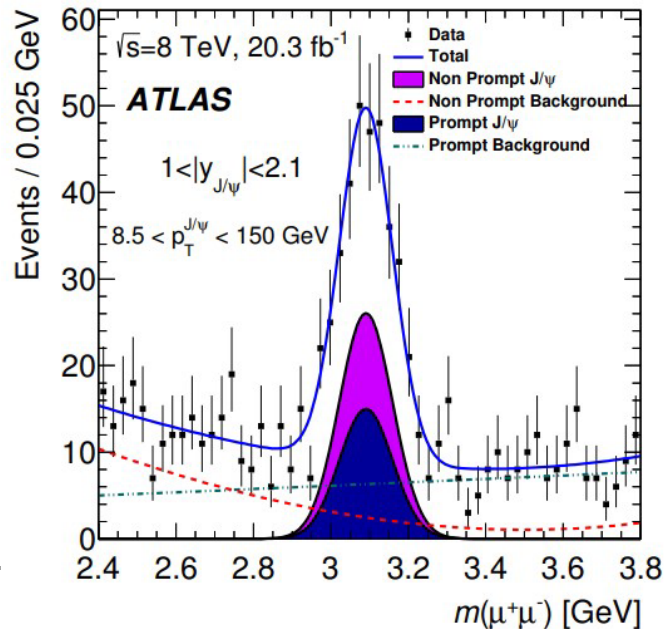
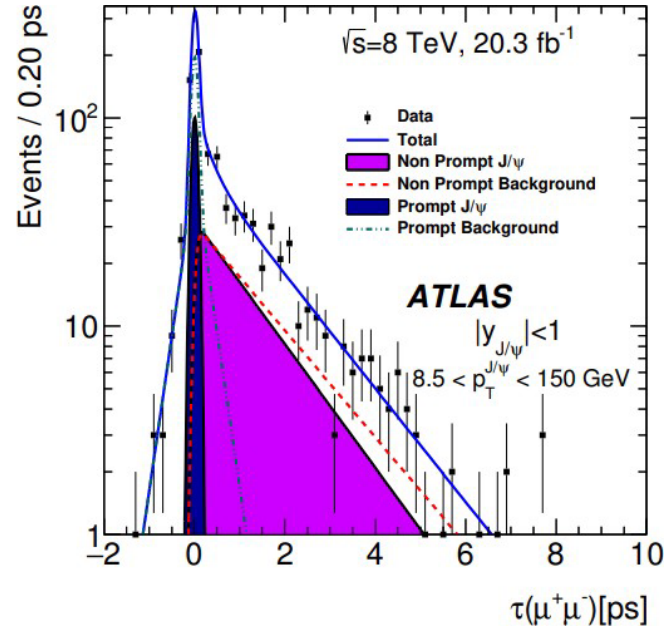
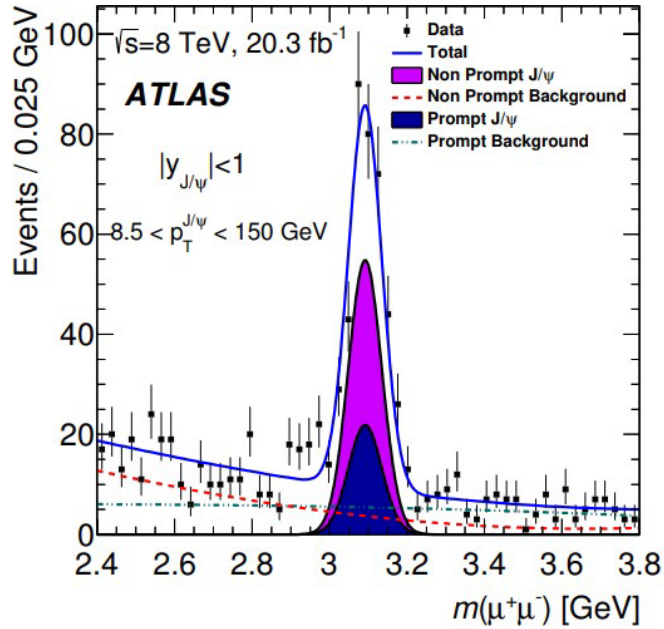


- J/ψ pairs production has been studied by LHCb near the threshold. Signal of possibly resonant nature observed at $m=6.9\text{GeV}$;
- Interference effects potentially play a significant role;
- Signal is consistent with $4c$ tetraquark hypothesis, further studies are ongoing;
- ATLAS plans to study this kinematic region;

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- J/ψ production associated with vector bosons is a probe of QCD on the edge between perturbative and non-perturbative regimes;
- J/ψ production associated with Z-boson has been observed with 5σ and 9σ significance for prompt and non-prompt J/ψ candidates, respectively;
- Production ratio (relative to inclusive Z production) for prompt and non-prompt J/ψ are measured to be:
 $(36.8 \pm 6.7 \pm 2.5) \times 10^{-7}$ and
 $(65.8 \pm 9.2 \pm 4.2) \times 10^{-7}$ respectively;
- SPS and DPS contributions studied; larger SPS yield is observed compared to predictions...
- A lower limit of 5.3 (3.7) mb at 68 (95)% confidence level is placed on the effective cross-section regulating double parton interactions;



J/ψ production associated with W -boson has been studied for prompt and non-prompt J/ψ ;

The final prompt $J/\psi+W^\pm$ signal yields after the application of the J/ψ acceptance and muon efficiency weights are:

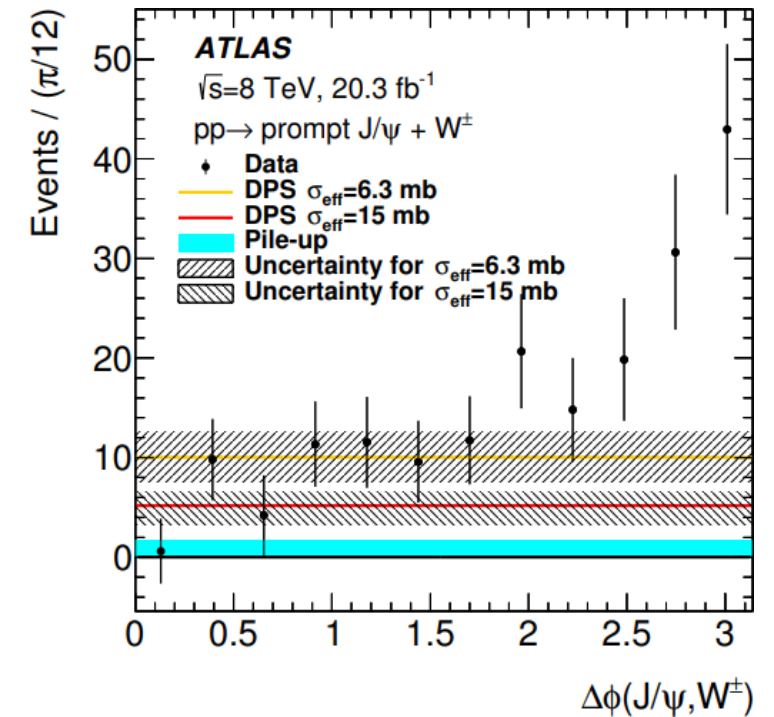
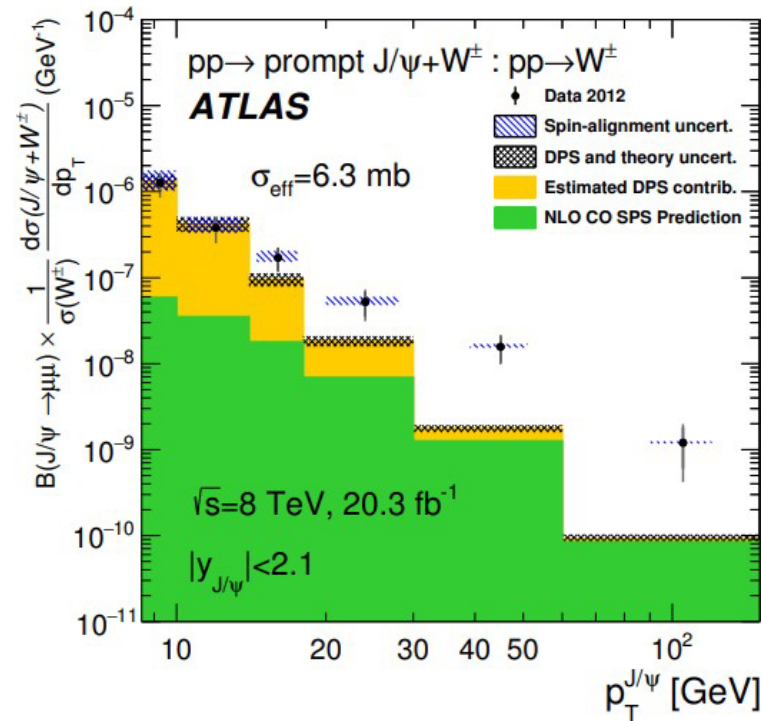
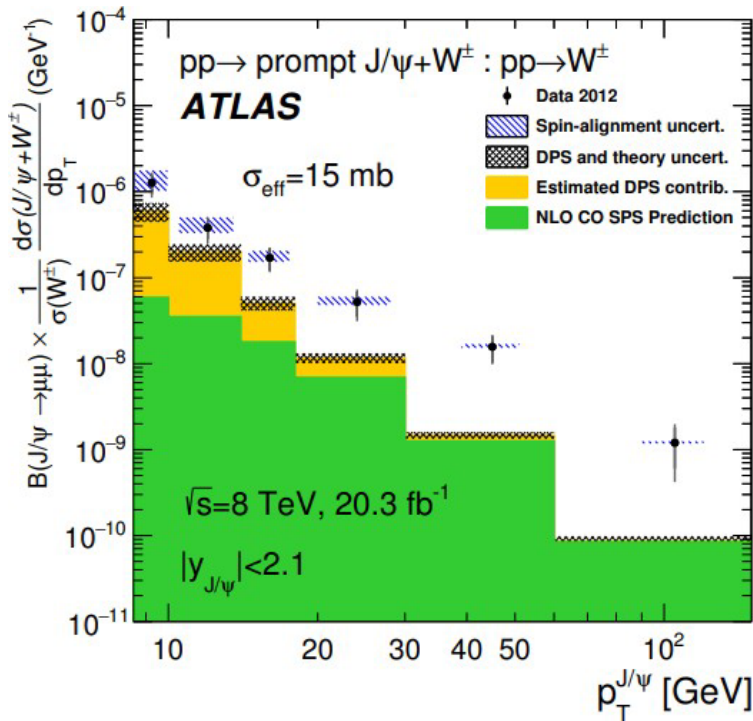
$222 \pm 37(\text{stat})$ for the central region;
 $195 \pm 33(\text{stat})$ for the forward region;

The fully corrected inclusive production cross-section ratio, in which the J/ψ acceptance and the unknown J/ψ spin-alignment are taken into account :

$$(5.3 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.8 + 1.5 - 0.7) \times 10^{-6}$$

Additional measurements are made by subtracting the estimated DPS contribution in each rapidity and p_T interval from the inclusive cross-section ratio;

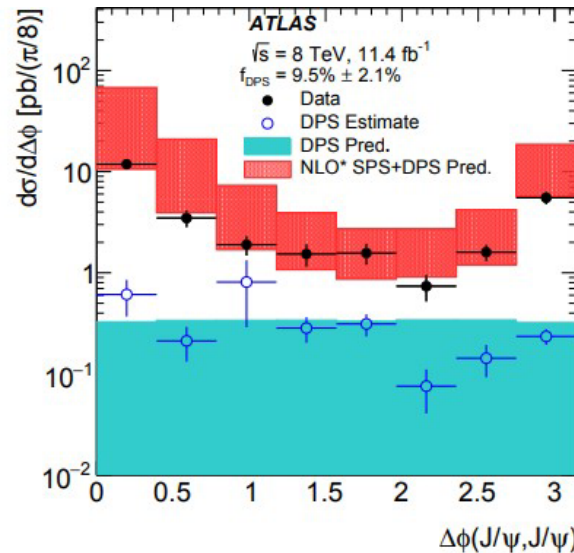
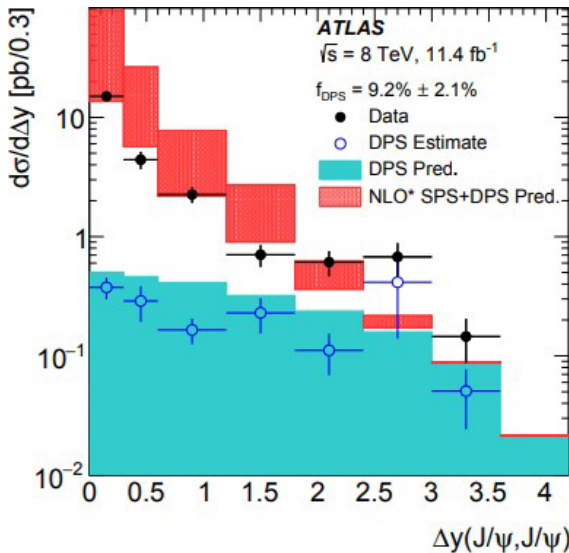
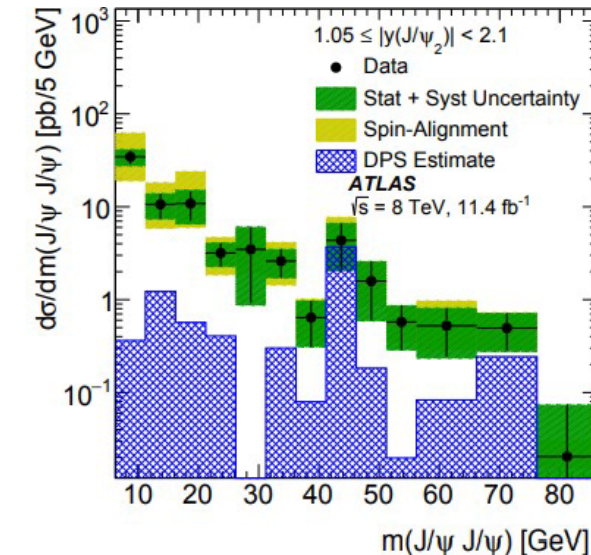
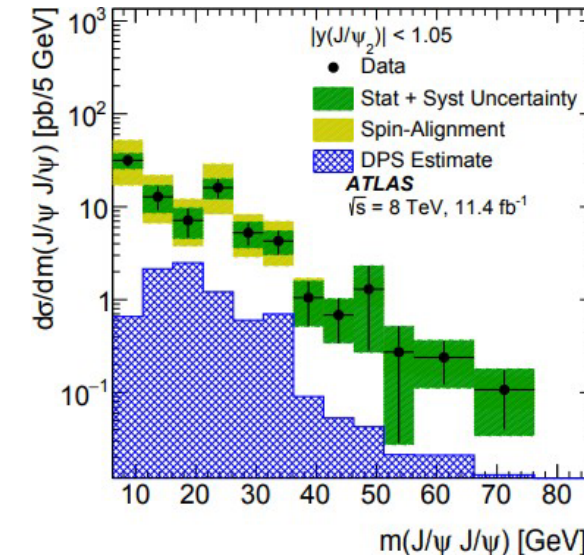
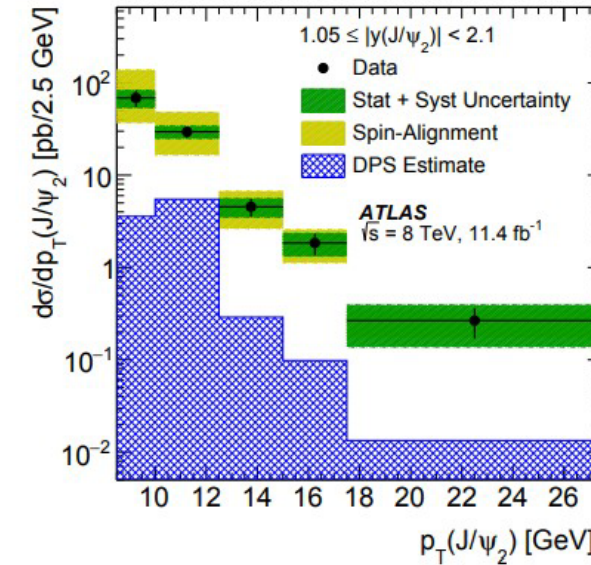
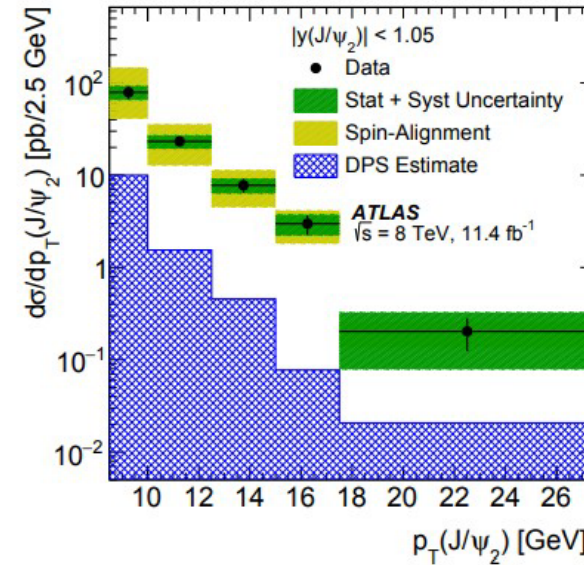
Measurement of $J/\psi + W^\pm$ production;

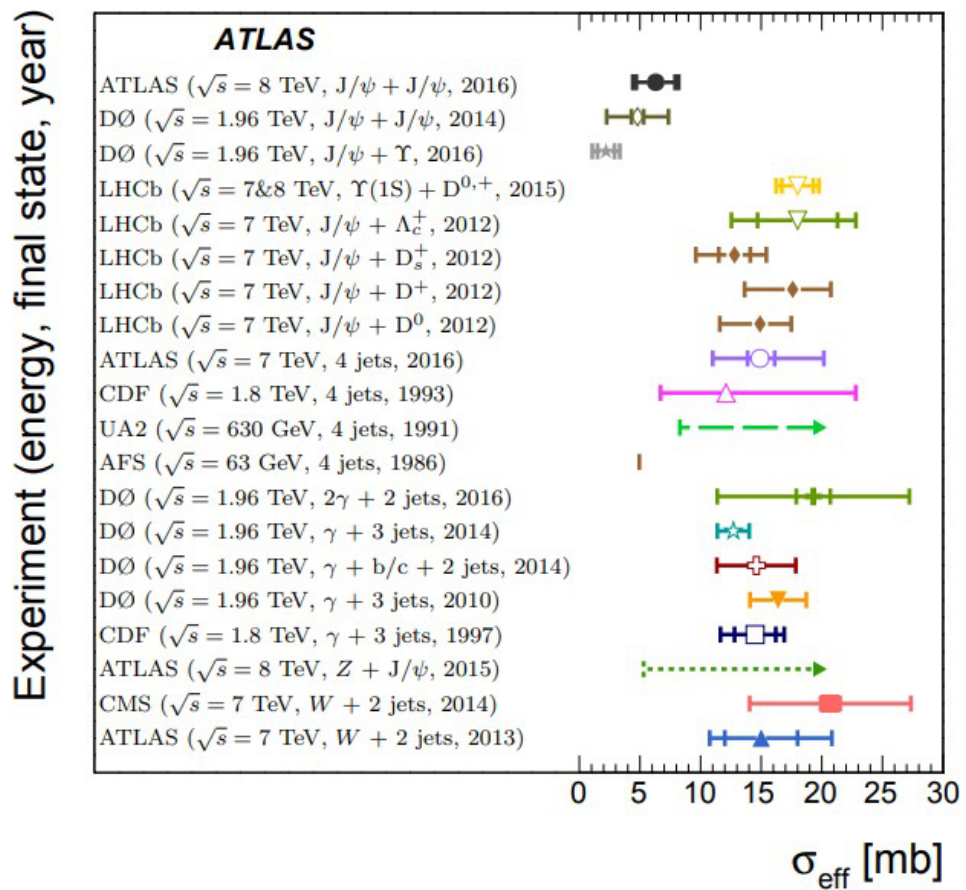


- Plots show differential cross-sections of $J/\psi + W$ production w.r.t. p_T (for different DPS contributions) and $\Delta\phi$ between J/ψ and W .
- The measured prompt $J/\psi + W$ production rates are compared with a theoretical prediction at NLO for colour-octet prompt production processes;
- Larger SPS yield is observed compared to predictions, which may indicate significant contributions from SPS color-singlet mechanism.

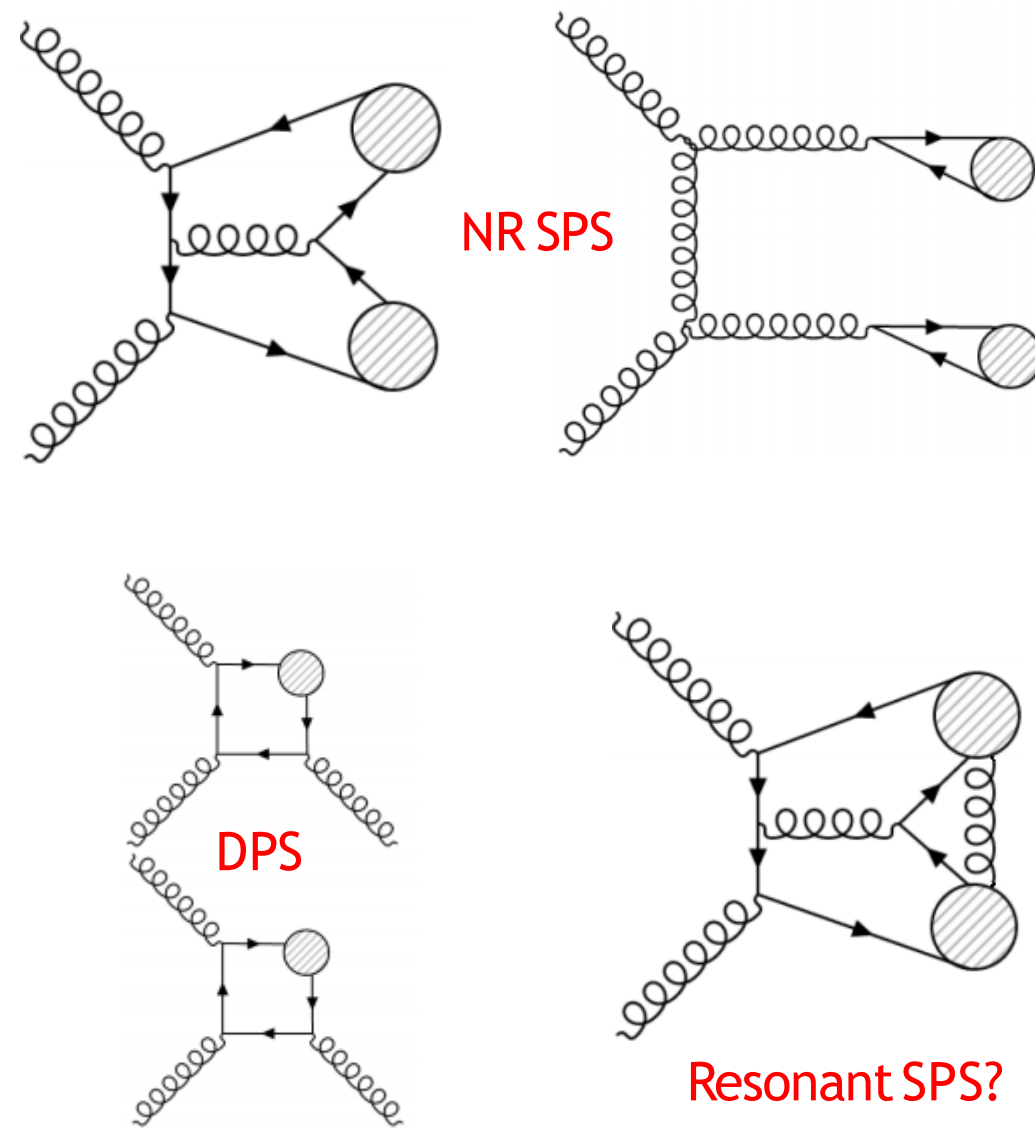
Prompt J/ψ pair production

- J/ψ pairs are produced via SPS and DPS mechanisms;
- The differential cross-section, assuming unpolarised J/ψ production, is measured as a function of the transverse momentum of J/ψ meson, di- J/ψ p_T and mass, the difference in rapidity between the two J/ψ mesons, and the azimuthal angle between the two J/ψ mesons;
- The effective cross-section of double parton scattering is measured to be $\sigma_{\text{eff}} = \mathbf{6.3 \pm 1.6(\text{stat}) \pm 1.0(\text{syst}) \text{ mb}}$;





[Eur. Phys. J. C77 \(2017\) 76](#)



The cross-sections of the various J/ψ production channels at different energies measured by different experiments;

$\psi(2S)$ and $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ studies

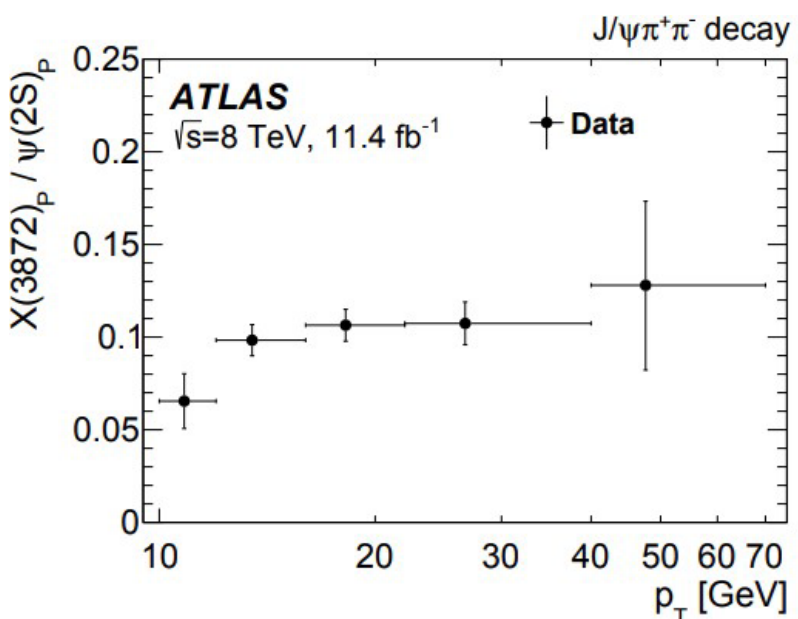
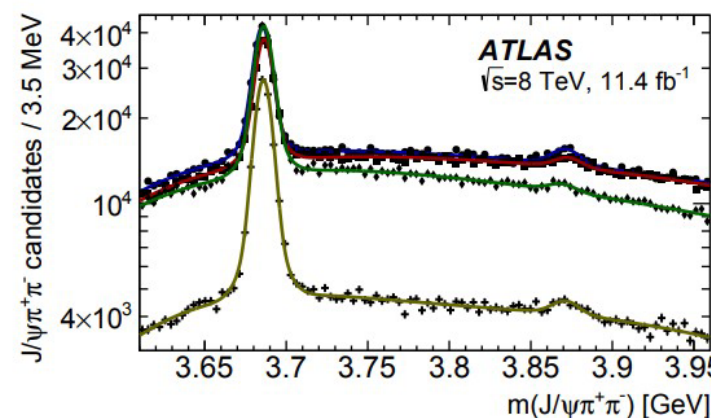
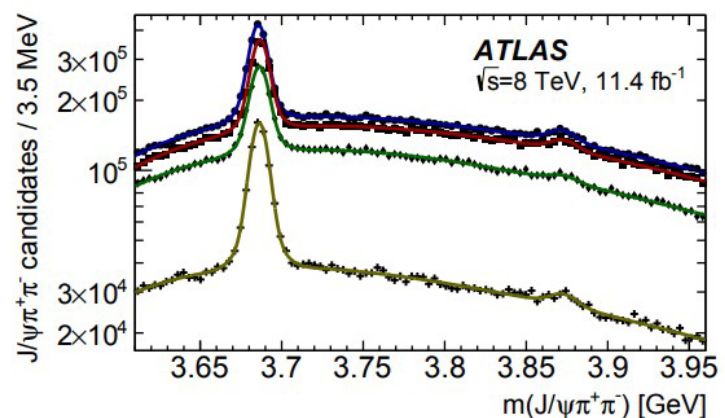
Differential cross sections are measured for the prompt and non-prompt production of the hidden-charm states $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ and $\psi(2S)$, in the decay mode $J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$.

Fraction of the non-prompt $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ is measured to be:
 $25 \pm 13(\text{stat}) \pm 2(\text{sys}) \pm 5(\text{spin}) \%$

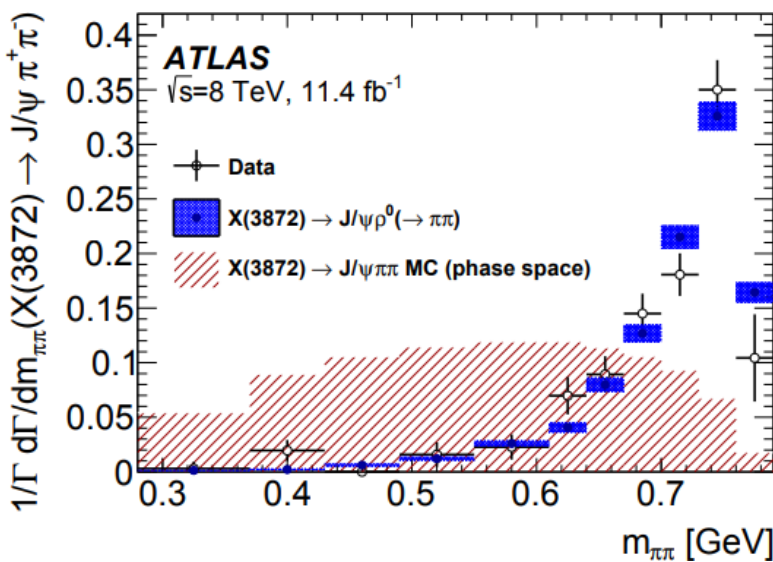
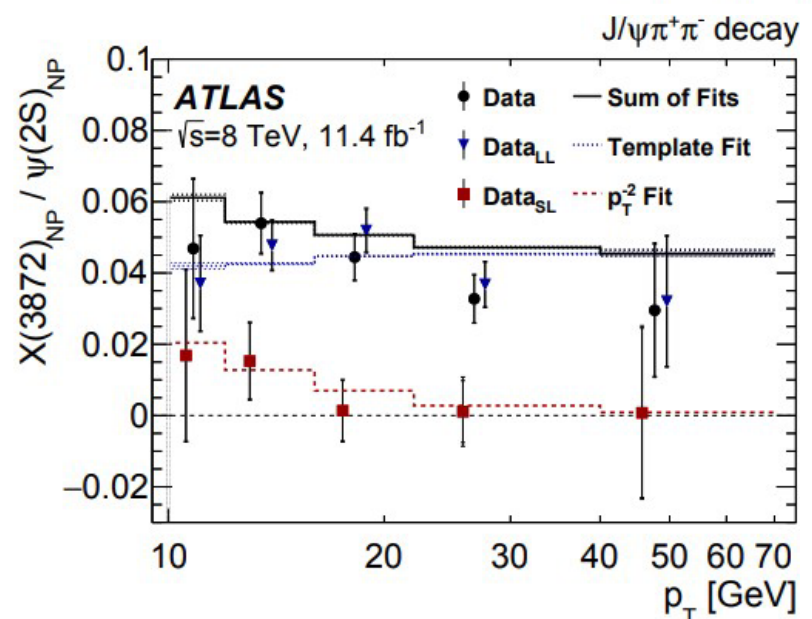
$\pi^+\pi^-$ distributions are also studied

- Data: $-0.3 < \tau < 0.025$ ps (w_0) Fit
 - Data: $0.025 < \tau < 0.3$ ps (w_1) Fit
 - Data: $0.3 < \tau < 1.5$ ps (w_2) Fit
 - Data: $1.5 < \tau < 15$ ps (w_3) Fit
- $12 < p_T < 16$ GeV
 $|y| < 0.75$

- Data: $-0.3 < \tau < 0.025$ ps (w_0) Fit
 - Data: $0.025 < \tau < 0.3$ ps (w_1) Fit
 - Data: $0.3 < \tau < 1.5$ ps (w_2) Fit
 - Data: $1.5 < \tau < 15$ ps (w_3) Fit
- $22 < p_T < 40$ GeV
 $|y| < 0.75$



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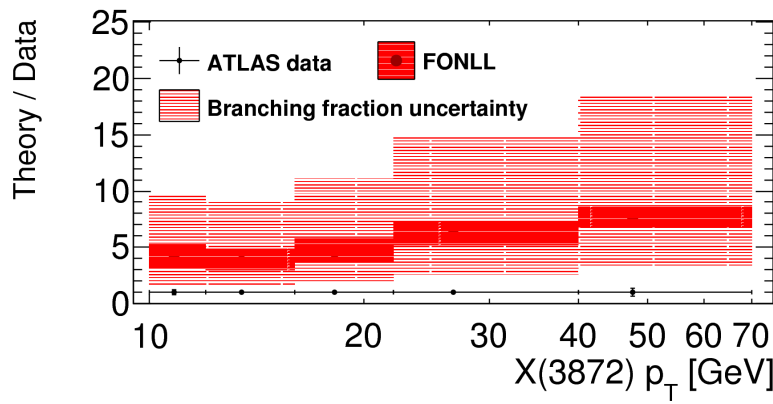
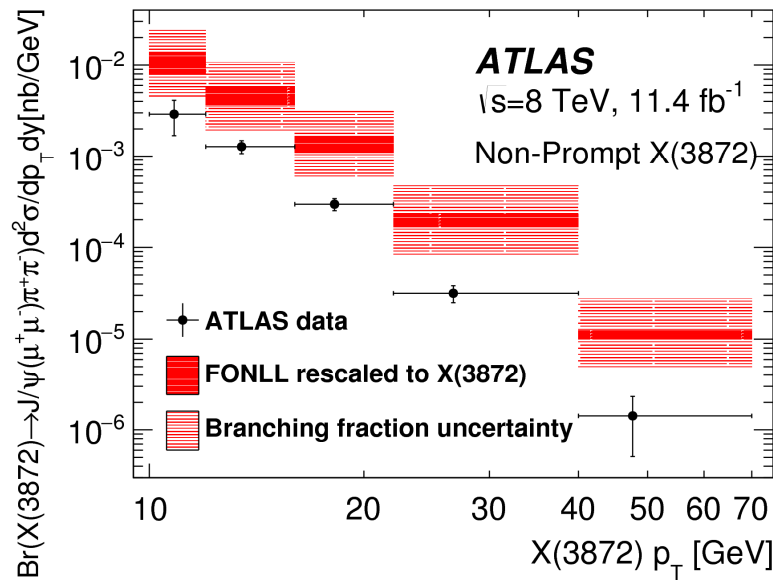
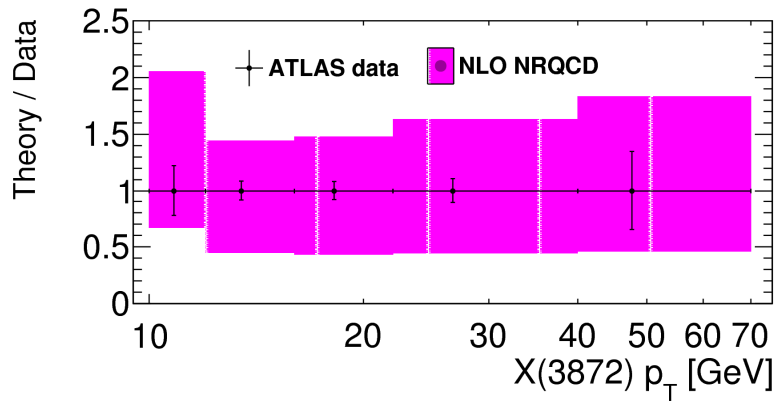
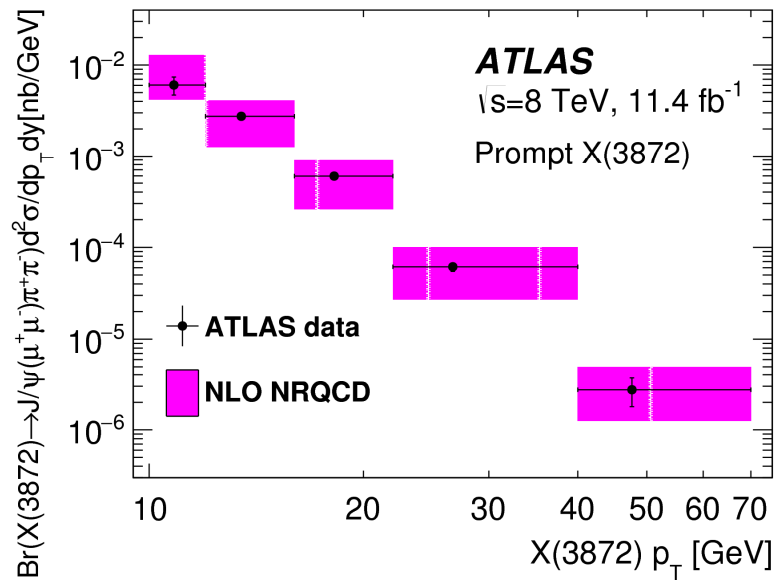


Cross-section ratio is measured for prompt and non-prompt production:

$$R_B = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X(3872) + \text{any}) \mathcal{B}(X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \psi(2S) + \text{any}) \mathcal{B}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-)} = (3.95 \pm 0.32(\text{stat}) \pm 0.08(\text{sys})) \times 10^{-2}$$

$\psi(2S)$ and $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ studies at ATLAS

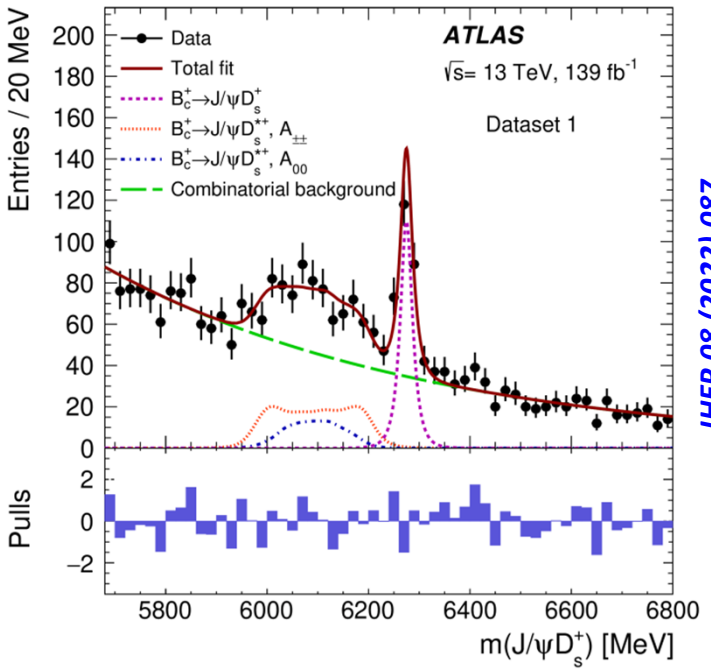
Measured cross section times branching fractions as a function of p_T for prompt $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ compared to NLO NRQCD predictions with the $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ modelled as a mixture of $\chi_{c1}(2P)$ and a D^0 -anti- D^{*0} molecular state (left), and non-prompt $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ compared to the FONLL model prediction, recalculated using the measured earlier branching fraction;



[JHEP 01 \(2017\) 117](https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.02643)

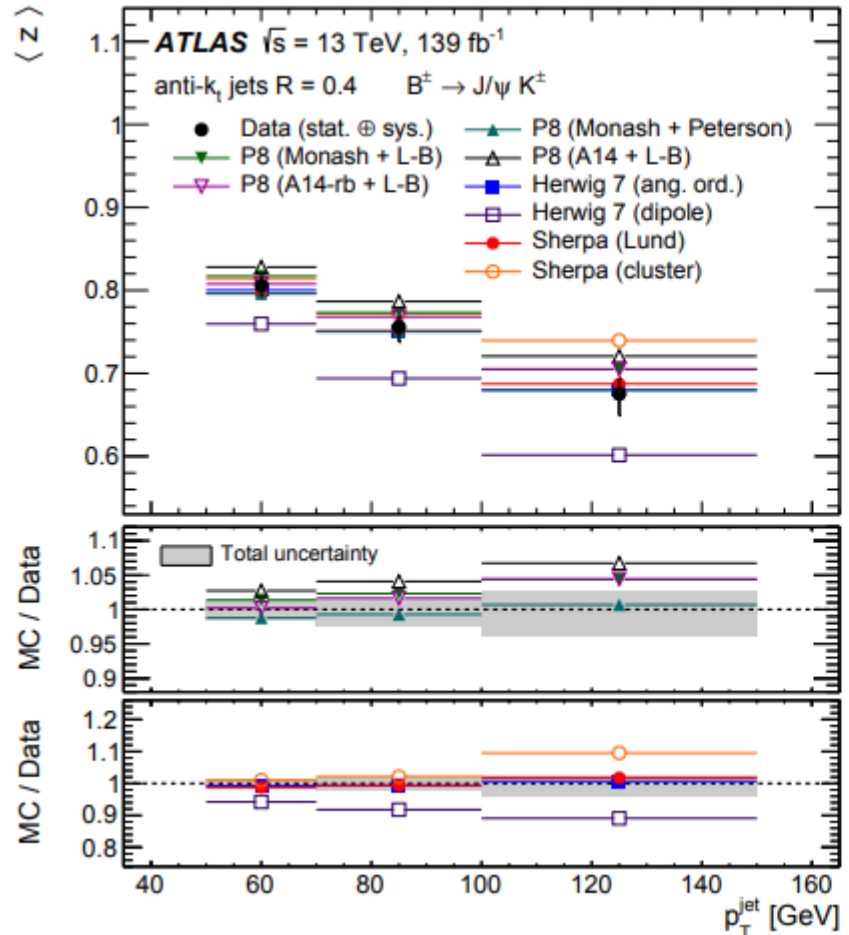
B_c results from ATLAS and CMS

Study of $B_c \rightarrow J/\psi D_s^{(*)}$ at ATLAS

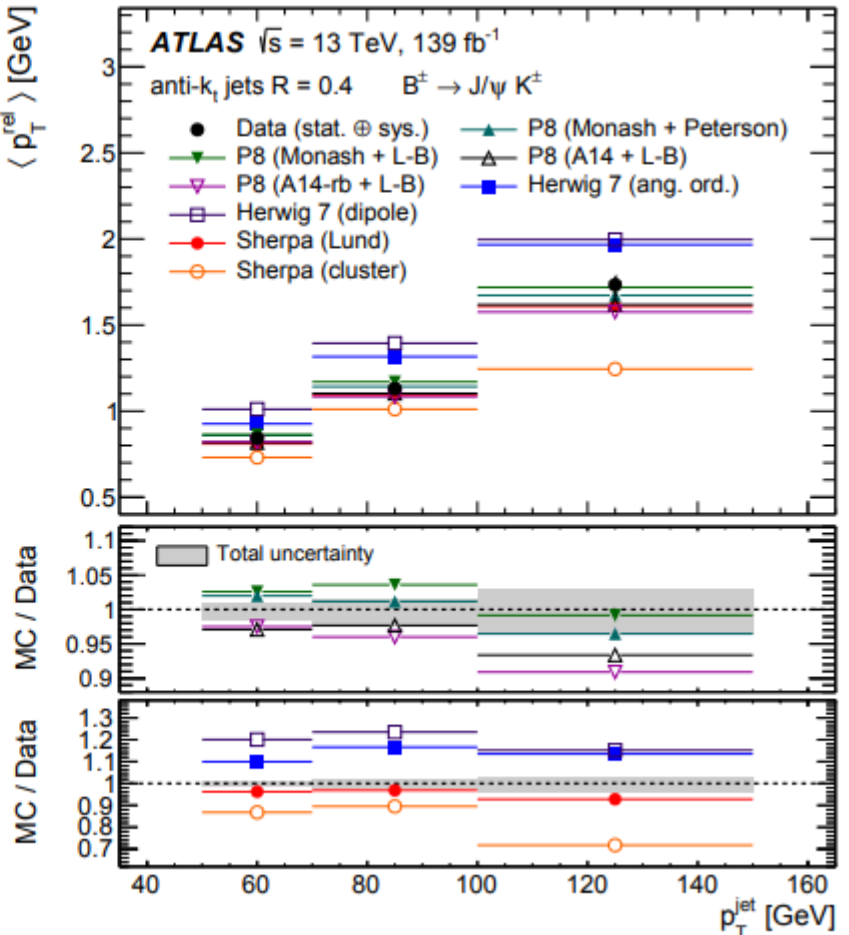


$R_{D_s^+/\pi^+}$	$R_{D_s^{*+}/\pi^+}$	$R_{D_s^{*+}/D_s^+}$	$\Gamma_{\pm\pm}/\Gamma$	Reference
2.76 ± 0.47	5.33 ± 0.96	1.93 ± 0.26	0.70 ± 0.11	ATLAS Run 2
2.90 ± 0.62	—	2.37 ± 0.57	0.52 ± 0.20	LHCb Run 1 [1]
3.8 ± 1.2	10.4 ± 3.5	$2.8^{+1.2}_{-0.9}$	0.38 ± 0.24	ATLAS Run 1 [2]
2.6	4.5	1.7	—	QCD potential model [3]
1.3	5.2	3.9	—	QCD sum rules [4]
1.29 ± 0.26	5.09 ± 1.02	3.96 ± 0.80	0.46 ± 0.09	CCQM [6]
2.2	—	—	—	BSW [7]
2.06 ± 0.86	—	3.01 ± 1.23	—	LFQM [8]
$3.45^{+0.49}_{-0.17}$	—	$2.54^{+0.07}_{-0.21}$	0.48 ± 0.04	pQCD [9]
3.7832	—	—	0.410	RIQM [10, 11]
3.257 ± 0.293	—	—	—	FNCM [12]
1.67 ± 0.36	3.49 ± 0.52	2.09 ± 0.52	—	$B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} D_s^{(*)+} / \bar{D}^{*0} \pi^+$ [25]
2.92 ± 0.42	6.46 ± 0.60	2.21 ± 0.35	0.48 ± 0.05	$B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} D_s^{(*)+} / D^{*-} \pi^+$ [25]
—	7.2 ± 2.1	—	0.94 ± 0.18	$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*-} D_s^+ / D_s^{*-} \pi^+$ [25]
—	—	1.402 ± 0.083	0.396 ± 0.023	$B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{(*)+}$ [25]
—	—	1.425 ± 0.065	0.429 ± 0.007	$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{(*)0}$ [25]
—	—	—	0.4774 ± 0.0034	$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ [25]

Study of b-quark fragmentation properties in jets using $B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi K^\pm$



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Average values of the longitudinal profile $\langle z \rangle$ and of the transverse profile $\langle p_T^{\text{rel}} \rangle$ as a function of the jet p_T , compared with MC predictions by Pythia 8, Sherpa and Herwig 7. The points are in the bin centre. The vertical error bars represent the total experimental uncertainties. The lower panels show the ratios of MC predictions to the data, where the gray bands represent the total uncertainties.

Topologies with different Ξ_b^- decay channels