Studies of heavy quark dynamics using B^+, B_s^0 and B_c^+ mesons with the CMS detector

Quark Matter 2022

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for the CMS Collaboration

arXiv:2109.01908
arXiv:2201.02659

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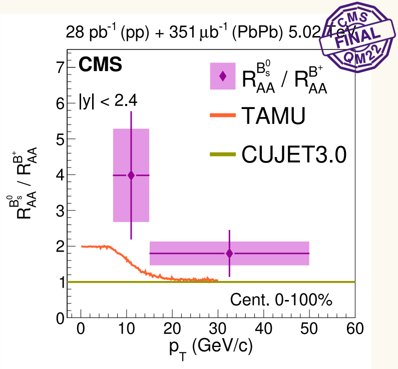
Introduction

B_s^0/B^+ ratio: strangeness enhancement

Double ratio, 2015 data



- Enhanced strangeness predicted for $p_T < 15$ GeV in deconfined medium
  [Phys.Lett.B 595 (2004) 202-208, Phys.Lett.B 735 (2014) 445-450]
- Heavy b, c quarks produced at initial hard scattering, recombining with nearby constituent quarks into hadrons
- This talk: 2018 data, 3 times more statistics compared to 2015 B^+ and B_s^0 samples

PRL 119, 152301
Phys. Lett. B 796 (2019) 168

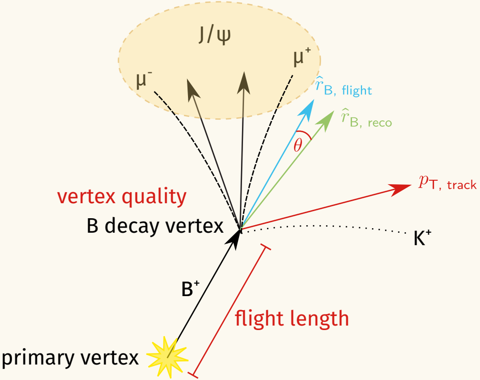
B_c^+: a bridge between charmonia and bottomonia

- Recombination of heavy quarks in QGP at low p_T
  - Sequential melting w.r..t binding energies:
    QGP thermometer Phys.Rev.C 63 (2001) 054905
- Recombination process of b with an uncorrelated c in QGP
  - May be more prominent than J/ψ
    due to its small cross section
- Intermediate binding energy of B_c^+
  - 0.64 GeV (J/ψ) < 0.87 GeV (B_c^+) < 1.10 GeV $(\Upsilon(2S))$
  - sensitive to dissociation + recombination

B_s^0/B^+ analysis

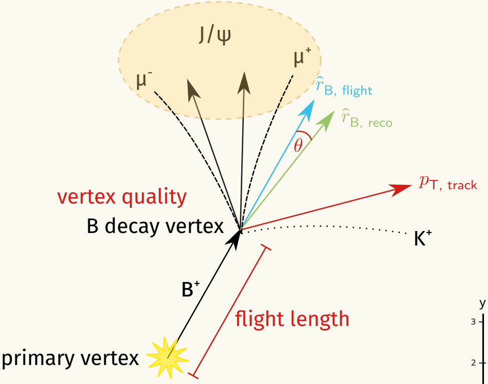
arXiv:2109.01908, accepted by PLB

B_s^0/B^+ event selection



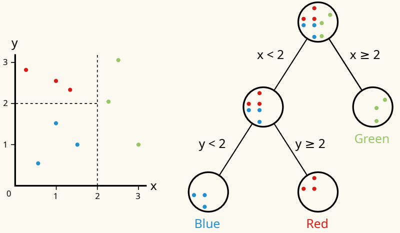
- Additionally for B_s^0:
  $m_{K^+K^-} - m_\phi$

B_s^0 / B^+ event selection



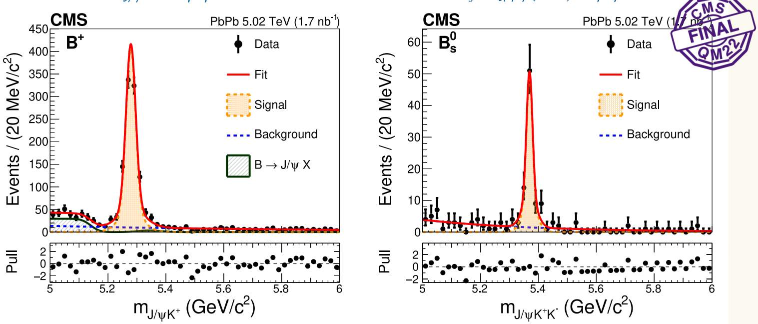
- Additionally for B_s^0:
  $m_{K^+K^-} - m_\phi$

- Maximize the discriminating power by training a machine learning algorithm in the multi-dimensional parameter space.
- Boosted Decision Tree (BDT):
  - Train with many subsets of randomly selected samples
  - Select on each variable sequentially in a tree structure



B_s^0/B^+ Yield extraction

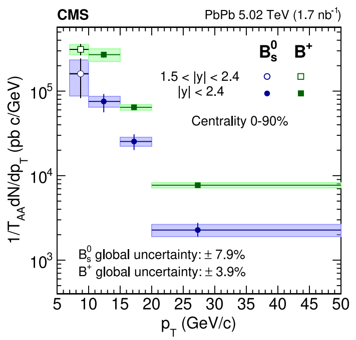
$B^+ \to J/\psi K^+ \to \mu^-\mu^+K^+$ $B_s^0 \to J/\psi\phi(1020) \to \mu^-\mu^+K^+K^-$



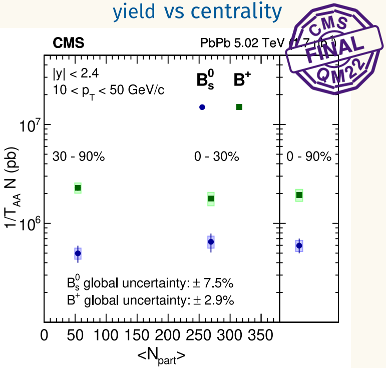
- First 5σ+ observation of B_s^0 in PbPb collision
- B^+ peaking background:
  - Partially reconstructed B decay (e.g. $B^0 \to J/\psi(K^* \to K^+\pi^-)$)
  - misidentified π in $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$

B_s^0 and B^+ yields

yield vs p_T



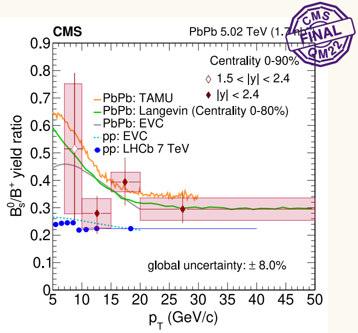
yield vs centrality



- Enhanced yields in PbPb at low p_T and high centrality
- Dominant uncertainty:
  - Data/MC disagreement on selection variables (BDT score)
  - Tracking efficiency

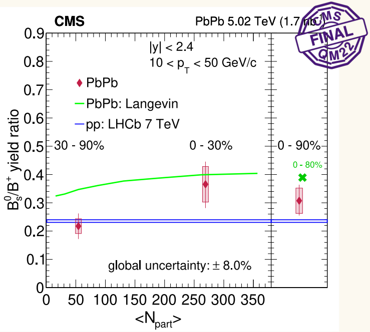
B_s^0/B^+ yield ratio

B_s^0/B^+ vs p_T



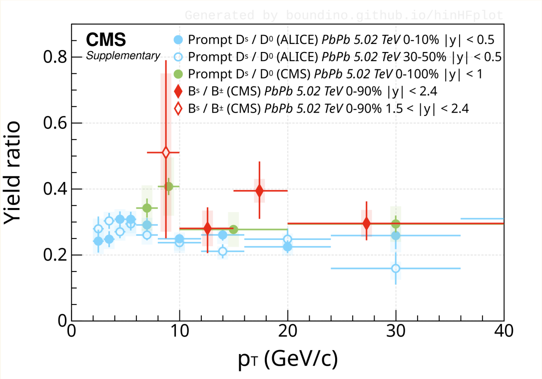
Compatible with PbPb recombination models and pp data

B_s^0/B^+ vs centrality



Indicate higher B_s^0/B^+ ratio in central events but not significant

B^0_s/B^+ yield ratio compared with charm



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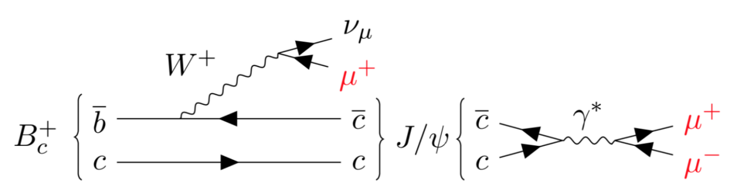
- Similar magnitudes of D_s/D^0 and B^0_s/B^+

B_c^+ analysis

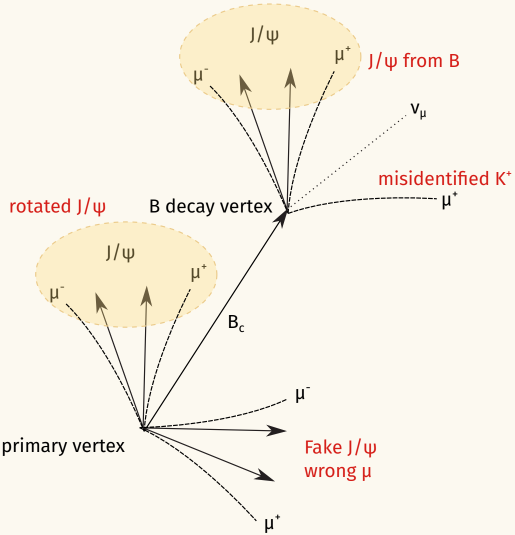
arXiv:2201.02659

B_c^+ signal: trimuon semi-leptonic decays

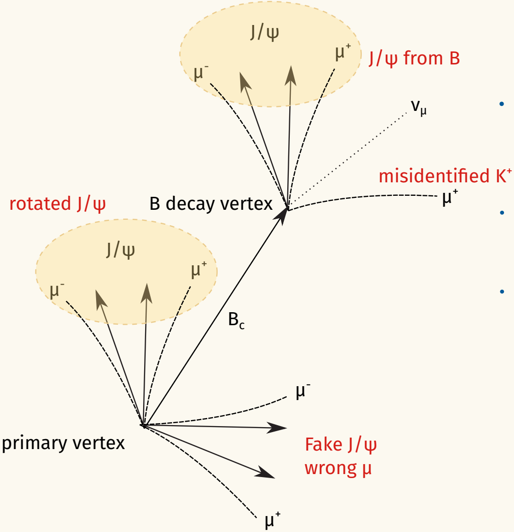


- $m_{J/\psi} + m_\mu \simeq 3.2\,\text{GeV} < m_{3\mu} < 6.3\,\text{GeV} \simeq m_{B_c^+}$
- $\mu^+\ \mu^+\ \mu^-$ final states: 2 J/ψ candidates from opposite-sign (μ^+, μ^-) combinations

3 main backgrounds of $B_c^+ \to J/\psi\,\mu^+\nu_\mu$



3 main backgrounds of $B_c^+ \to J/\psi\,\mu^+\nu_\mu$



- rotated J/ψ + X
  - Estimated by rotating J/ψ candidates around the PV
- $B \to J/\psi$ + X
  - Estimated with simulation
- Fake J/ψ + X
  - Estimated from data by interpolating dimuon mass sidebands

B_c^+ event selection with BDT

BDT discriminating variables

- p_T imbalance between J/ψ and the 3rd μ
- Ratio of angular distance ΔR between J/ψ and another 2μ pair
- Significance of the 3rd μ vertex displacement from the PV
- 5 other variables from event selections (see slide 21)

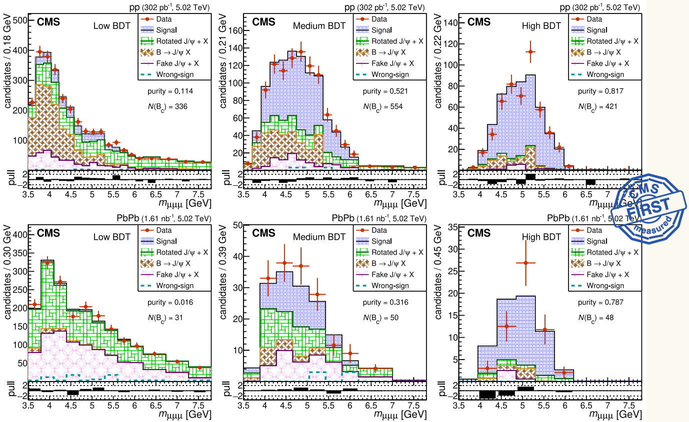
BDT selection: 99.9% signal MC efficiency

Trimuon template fit

binning:	low BDT score 25% of signal	medium BDT 40%	high BDT 35%

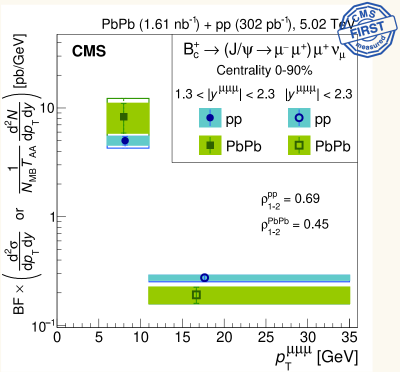
pp

PbPb
>5σ



- rotated J/ψ + X: rotating J/ψ candidates around the PV
- B → J/ψ + X: simulation
- Fake J/ψ + X: interpolating dimuon mass sidebands from data

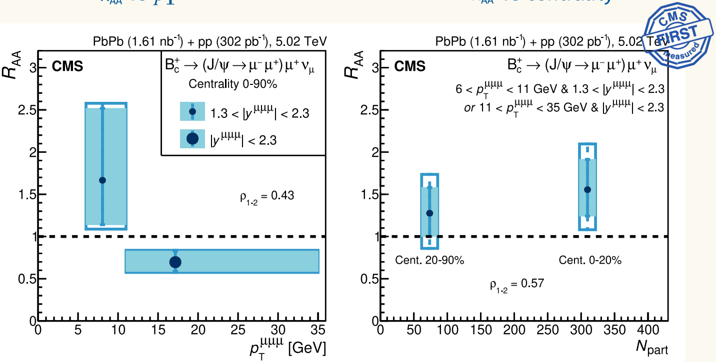
B_c^+ meson production



- Enhanced PbPb yield at low p_T, suppressed at high p_T compared to pp result
- Dominant uncertainty: fit, acceptance and efficiency

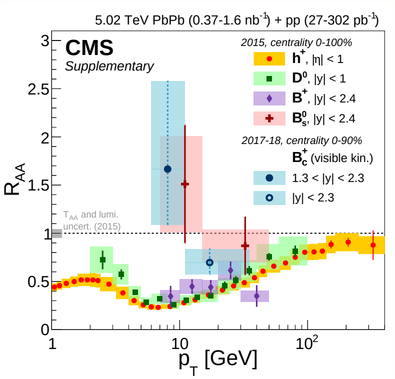
B_c^+ meson nuclear modification factor

R_{AA} vs p_T — R_{AA} vs centrality



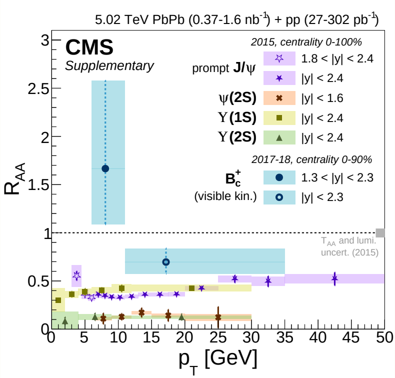
- Moderate suppression at high p_T
- R_{AA} at low p_T higher than unity (1σ) and high p_T (1.6σ)
- Does not significantly depend on centrality

B_c^+ R_{AA} Compared to charged hadron, D^0 and B



- Low p_T: R_{AA} higher than charged hadron and B^+
- High p_T: similar suppression
  - Converge at $p_T > 20$ GeV
  - Mass-dependent medium modification (e.g. hadronization, dead cone) reduces at high p_T

B_c^+ R_{AA} Compared to quarkonia

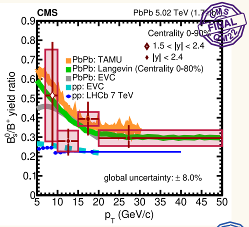


- Recombination of c and b could increase R_{AA}
- Need more statistics at low p_T

Summary

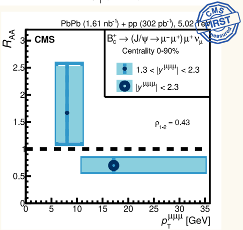
Updated B_s^0/B^+ ratio with the 2018 CMS data

- First observation of $B_s^0 > 5\sigma$ in PbPb collision
- Enhancement at low p_T but not significant with the current precision



B_c^+ measurement

- First observation of $B_c^+ > 5\sigma$ in PbPb collision
- Low-p_T enhancement indicates stronger B_c^+ recombination



Backup

Muon selection for B^+/B_s^0

- $p_T^\mu > 3.5$ for $|\eta^\mu| < 1.2$
- $p_T^\mu > 1.5$ for $2.1 < |\eta^\mu| < 2.4$
- $p_T^\mu > (5.47 - 1.89|\eta^\mu|)$ for $1.2 < |\eta^\mu| < 2.1$
- $m_{\mu^-\mu^+}$ in J/ψ or ϕ range
- Probability of 2μ fitted to a common vertex

Systematic uncertainty for B^+/B_s^0

- Due to fit modeling
  - Signal variation: 3-Gaussian, 10% variation of its width, fixing common mean to MC
  - Background variation: low-order polynomial for combinatorial background
  - Estimated with squared sum of maximum variations
- Due to limited MC sample size
  - 1000 generated $\alpha \times \varepsilon$ 2D maps
  - Estimated with the width of the $1/\langle \alpha \times \varepsilon \rangle$
- Due to data/MC discrepancy
  - Data/MC ratio from sPlot method are used to re-weight the MC distribution

B_s^0/B^+ systematic uncertainty

	B^+			B_s^0		
Centrality class	0–30%	30–90%	0–90%	0–30%	30–90%	0–90%
Muon efficiency	+4.2 −3.8	+4.1 −3.8	+4.2 −3.8	+5.5 −4.9	+4.6 −4.2	+5.3 −4.7
Data/MC agreement	13	8.0	12	3.1	3.7	3.2
MC sample size	3.2	2.2	2.4	6.6	2.3	4.4
Fit modeling	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.3
Tracking efficiency	5.0	5.0	5.0	10	10	10
T_{AA}	2.0	3.6	2.2	2.0	3.6	2.2
N_{MB}	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Branching fraction		2.9			7.5	

- Data/MC disagreement from reweighted $\alpha \times \varepsilon$ using the sPlot method

B_s^0/B^+ production yield calculation

$$\frac{1}{T_{AA}}\frac{dN}{dp_T} = \frac{1}{2\mathscr{B}N_{MB}T_{AA}}\frac{N_{obs}(p_T)}{\Delta p_T} \times \left\langle \frac{1}{\alpha(p_T, y)\times\varepsilon(p_T, y)} \right\rangle$$

- 1/2: raw yield measured with particles and antiparticles
- $T_{AA} = (5.6 \pm 0.2)\,\text{mb}^{-1}$: nuclear overlapping function [Phys. Rev. C 97 (2018), no.5, 054910]
    - NN-equivalent integrated luminosity per heavy ion collision
- Acceptance and efficiency corrected using a fine (p_T, y) 2D map
- Efficiency map corrected by data/MC scale factors with *tag-and-probe* (with J/ψ)

B_c^+ offline selections

- $m_{\mu^-\mu^+}$ in J/ψ mass range or sideband region (for background estimation)
- Both candidates in the studied mass regions are kept
  - Weighted by the probability of being a true J/ψ
- Probability of the 3μ vertex
- Significance of the vertex displacement from PV
- Angle between $p_{3\mu}$ and B_c^+ flight direction
- Sum of $\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta\eta^2 + \Delta\varphi^2}$ between the 3 muon pairs

- Iterative efficiency correction
    - p_{T} differential analysis with original MC
    - Correct single-μ eff. with tag and probe
    - Corrected yields fitted to correct $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{3\mu}$ spectrum of the MC
    - Perform a second run of the analysis to correct the $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{3\mu}$ spectrum again

Acceptance and efficiency correction for B_c^+

- Fraction of signal MC 3μ passing the entire analysis chain
- Single-μ efficiency corrected with *tag-and-probe*, using J/ψ
- Acceptance and efficiency are corrected iteratively
    - p_T differential analysis
    - Corrected yields fitted to correct $p_T^{3\mu}$ spectrum of the MC
    - Perform a second run of the analysis

Systematic uncertainty for B^+/B_s^0

uncertainty	pp	PbPb
fit	5%–9%	17%–31%
single-muon efficiency	2%–5%	2%–5%
acceptance and efficiency	10%	25%
bg contamination	4.5%	4.5%