

PANIC11

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Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
Cambridge, MA, USA

B and D Hadron Production and Prospects

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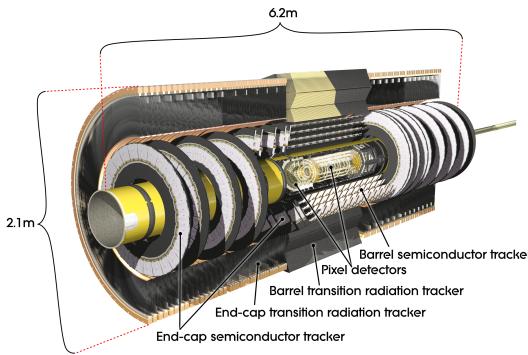
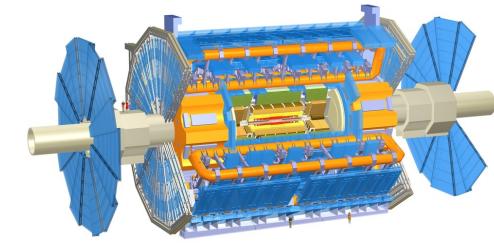
On behalf of ATLAS Collaboration

The ATLAS detector

B-physics measurements with ATLAS

Large b production cross-section [few 100 μb]

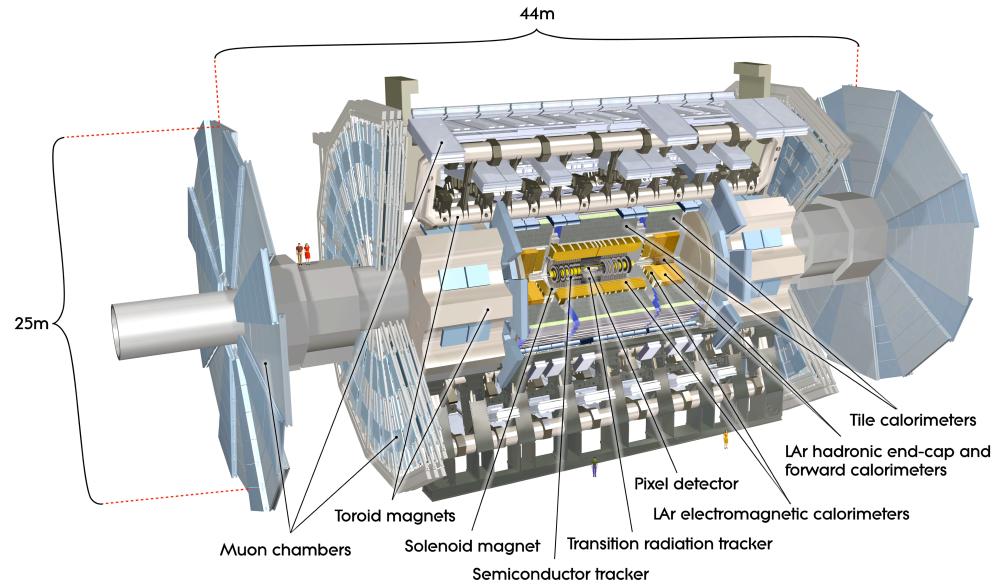
Excellent muon detection and tracking performance



Inner Detector

- ❖ $| \eta | < 2.5$,
- ❖ Solenoid $B=2\text{T}$
- ❖ Si Pixels,
- ❖ Si strips,
- ❖ Transition Radiation Tracker (TRT)
- ❖ $\sigma/p_T \sim 3.4 \times 10^{-4} p_T + 0.015$ for ($| \eta | < 1.5$)
- ❖ Used for Tracking and Vertexing

Precise momentum and lifetime measurements

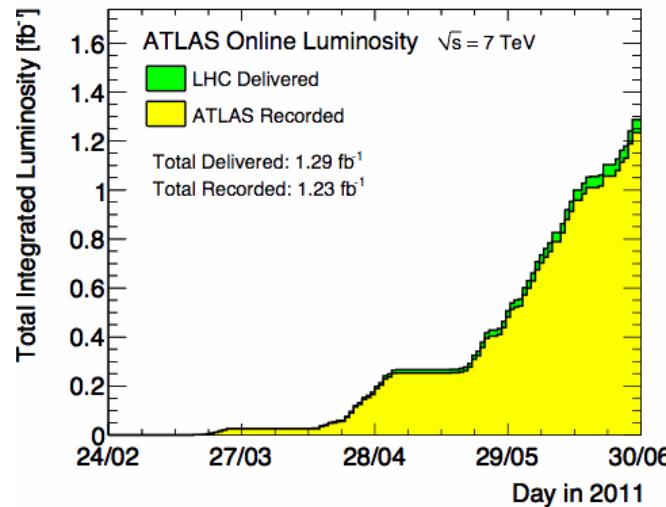


Muon Spectrometer

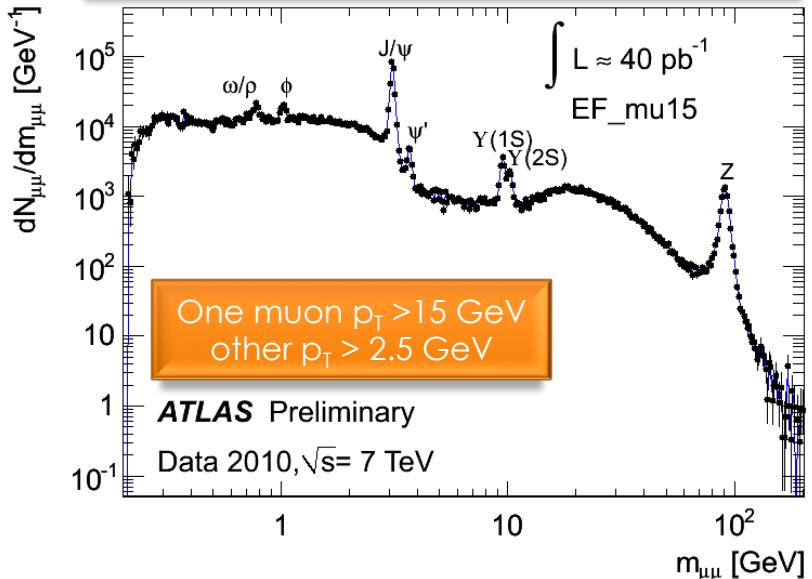
- ❖ $| \eta | < 2.7$
- ❖ Toroid B-Field, average $\sim 0.5\text{T}$
- ❖ Muon Momentum resolution $\sigma/p < 10\%$ up to $\sim 1\text{TeV}$

Muon Trigger and Performance

- ✓ Muon identification is key to many B-physics analyses: **clean trigger signature**.
- ✓ Ever increasing instantaneous luminosity requires prescales & use of number of triggers to maximise statistics. Early period of data-taking essential to study, as access to low- p_T region:
 - ✓ D mesons: minimum bias
 - ✧ Fully efficient, prescaled beyond first data
 - ✓ B mesons: single muon and dimuon
 - ✧ Thresholds 0-10 GeV



Di-muon invariant mass distribution passing a $p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}$ muon trigger.

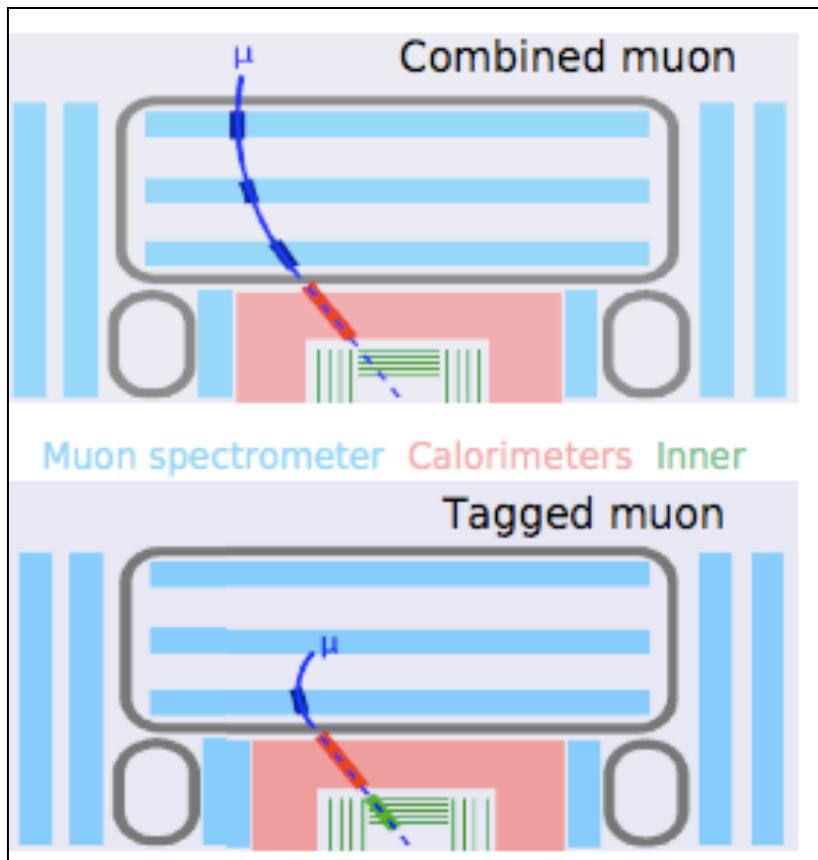


- ✧ 1.23 fb^{-1} integrated in 2011
- ✧ $1.26 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ peak luminosity
- ✧ Overall data taking efficiency >95%
- ✧ All subsystems >90%
- ✧ Expect >10 fb^{-1} by 2012
- ✧ Results discussed based on 2010 ($\sim 40 \text{ pb}^{-1}$) data

Exclusive B meson reconstruction

- ✓ Aim to study flavour tagging, mixing, CP violation, branching ratios
- ✓ Initial studies test detector and trigger performance
- ✓ Use $B \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu^+ \mu^-) + X$ decays

Muon reconstruction



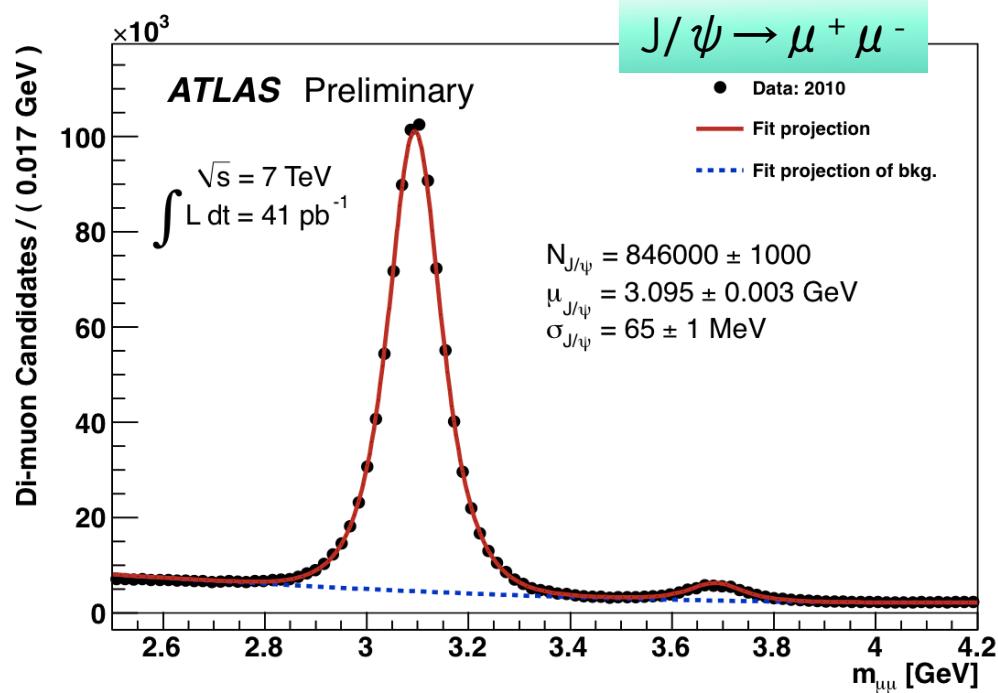
Combined Muons: Muons with an Inner Detector track matched to a Muon Spectrometer track and refitted through the detector to give the best measurement.

Tagged Muons: Muons with an Inner Detector track matched to a segment when extrapolated to the Muon Spectrometer. Such muons generally have low momentum.

Charmonium Observations

J/ ψ events selection:

- At least 1 primary vertex with 3 tracks associated
- Quality cuts on the Inner Detector tracks to remove the badly measured muons
- Opposite charge muon pairs with successful vertex fit.
- One of the muon candidates needs to be combined
- Momentum Cut:
 $p_T(\mu_1) > 4 \text{ GeV}$
 $p_T(\mu_2) > 2.5 \text{ GeV}$
- $|\eta(\mu)| < 2.5$



J/ ψ observation with $L = 41 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ measured mass and width in agreement with PDG

$M_{J/\psi} = 3.095 \pm 0.003 \text{ GeV}$

$\sigma(m_{J/\psi}) = 65 \pm 1 \text{ MeV}$

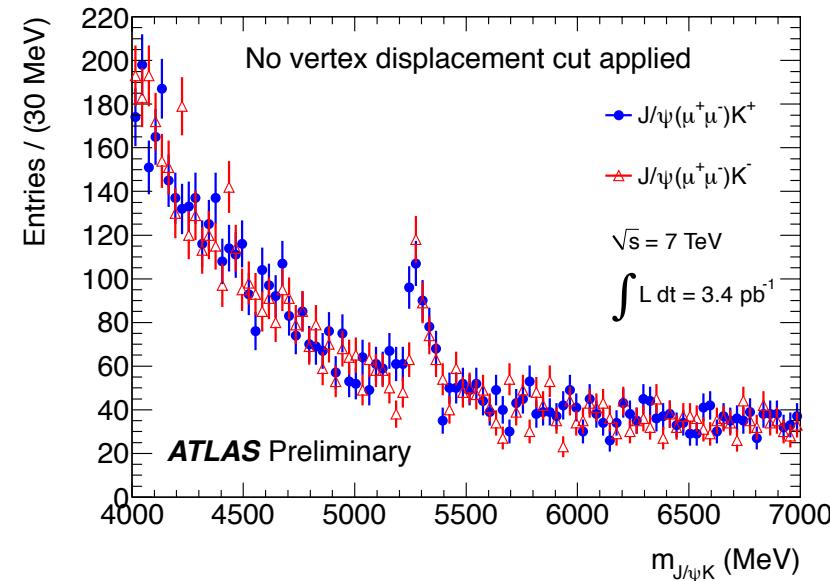
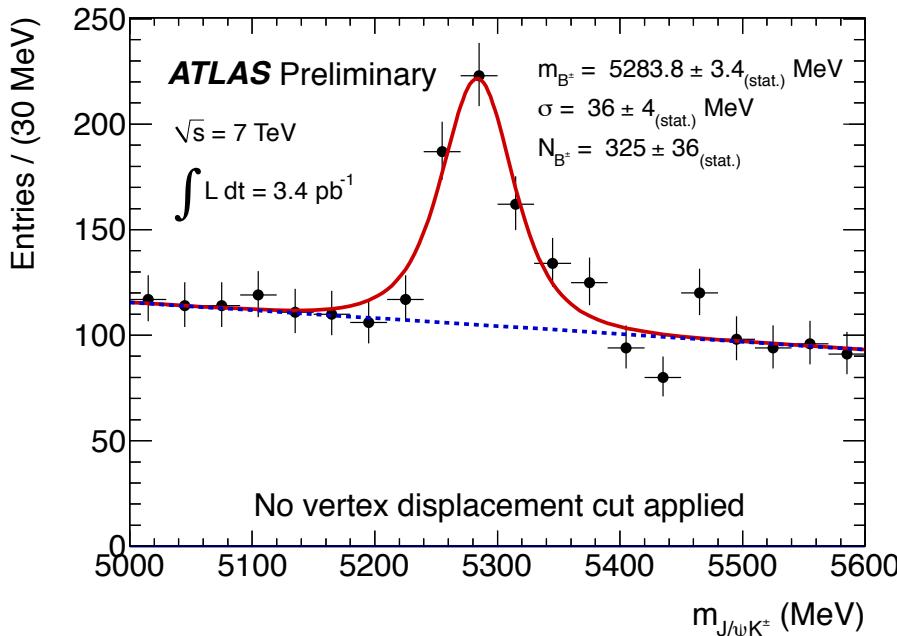
Observation of B^\pm mesons: $B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu\mu) K^\pm$

ATLAS-CONF-2010-098

Reference channel for other B decay measurements.
Cross section measurement imminent.

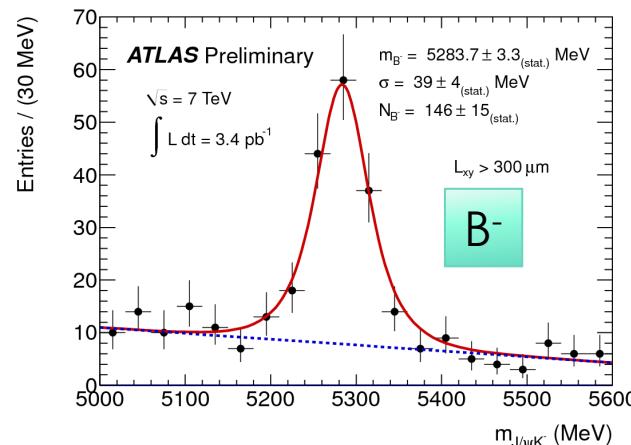
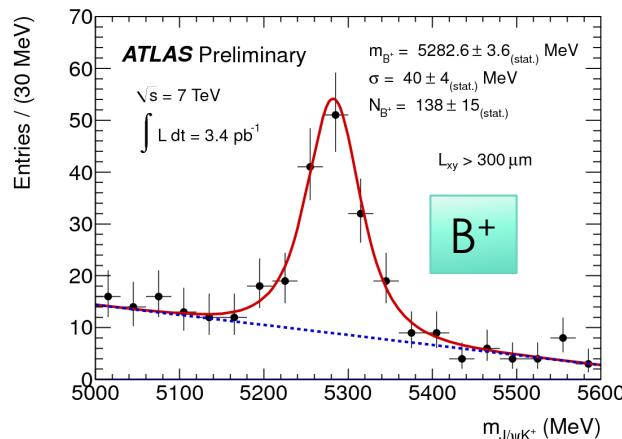
Data taken from June to August 2010, using single- and di-muon triggers:

- ✓ Di-muon in the J/ψ mass range combined with a third track (kaon mass assigned).
- ✓ Fitted 3-track vertex, with J/ψ mass constraint on di-muon
- ✓ Unbinned maximum likelihood fit : Gaussian signal, linear background

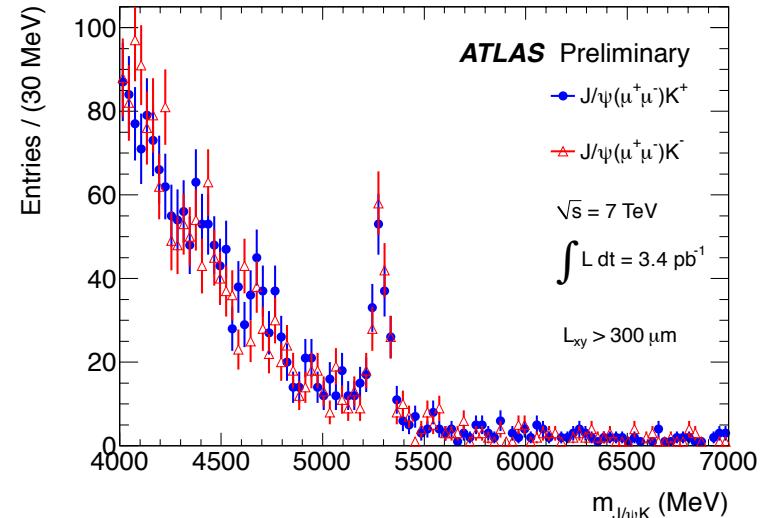
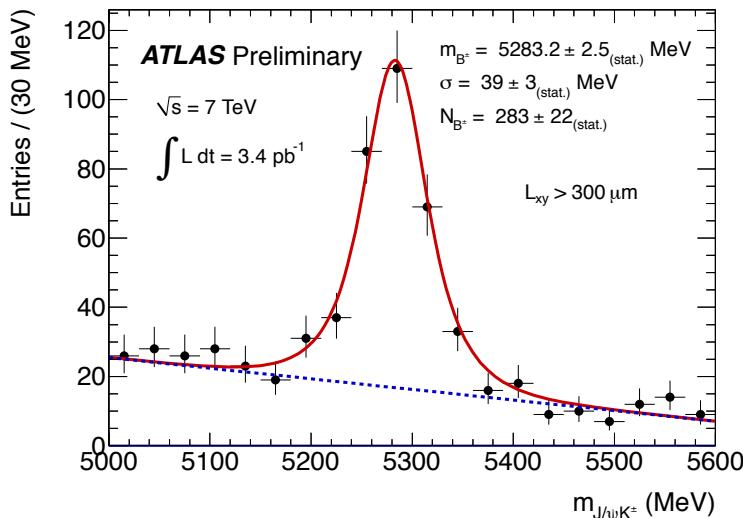


$B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu\mu) K^\pm$

Positive and negative states are observed with consistent fitted parameters



Background suppression by applying a cut on transverse decay length $L_{xy} > 0.3 \text{ mm}$
Factor of 6 reduction in background with $\sim 13\%$ loss of signal.



Mass compatible with PDG value:

ATLAS: $M(B) = 5283.2 \pm 2.5 \text{ MeV}$ PDG: $M(B) = 5279.17 \pm 0.29 \text{ MeV}$

$B^0_d \rightarrow J/\psi K^{0*}$ and $B^0_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$

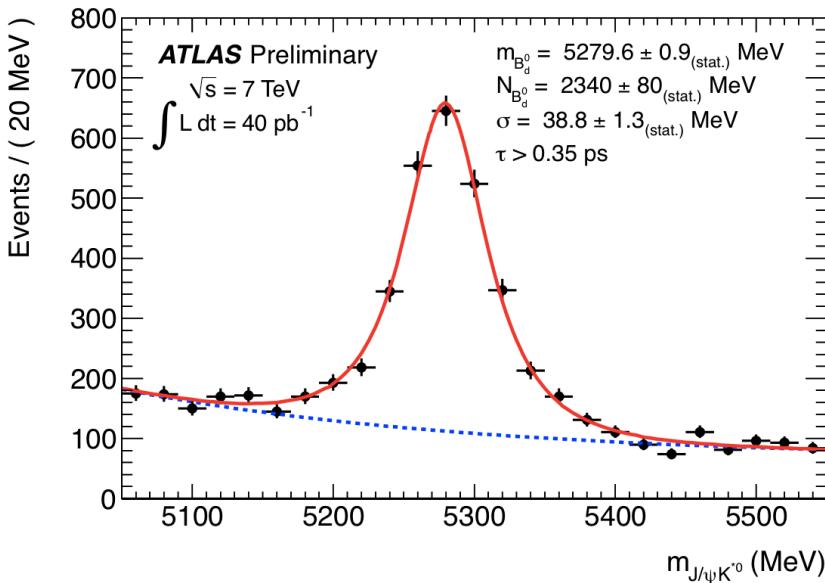
Select 2 additional tracks, assume $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ or $\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$

Fit 4-track vertex; constrain $\mu^+ \mu^-$ to $M(J/\psi)$

Apply cuts on $M(\phi)$ or $M(K^{*0})$

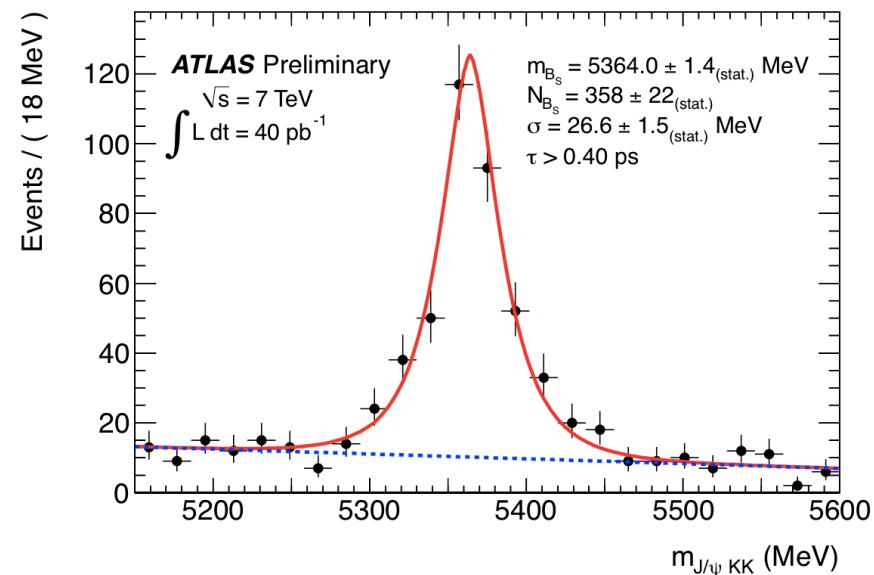
Unbinned maximum likelihood fit: Gaussian signal, linear background

$B^0_d \rightarrow J/\psi K^{0*}$ and
anti- $B^0_d \rightarrow J/\psi K^{0*}$



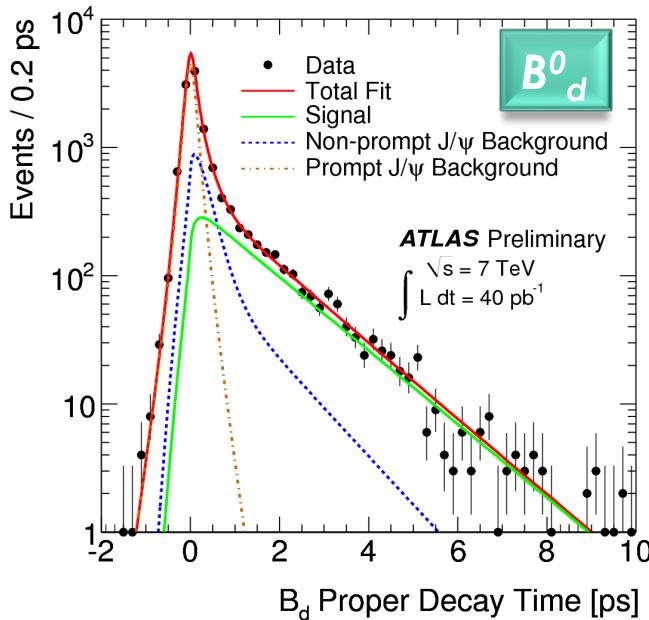
The solid line is the projection of the result of the unbinned maximum likelihood fit to all candidates in the mass range from 5050 MeV to 5550 MeV.

$B^0_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$



The solid line is the projection of the result of the unbinned maximum likelihood fit to all $J/\psi (\mu^+ \mu^-) \phi (KK)$ candidates in the mass range from 5150 MeV to 5600 MeV.

The B^0_d and B^0_s lifetimes in the decay modes $B^0_d \rightarrow J/\psi K^{0*}$ and $B^0_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$



B^0_d lifetime: $\tau_{Bd} = 1.51 \pm 0.04 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.04 \text{ (syst)} \text{ ps}$
 B^0_s lifetime: $\tau_{Bs \text{ single}} = 1.41 \pm 0.08 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.05 \text{ (syst)} \text{ ps}$

The fitted lifetimes of both B mesons are consistent with the world average values

D-mesons production

- ✓ D-mesons are produced in c and b fragmentation
- ✓ c and b quark production are hard processes ($m_Q \gg \Lambda_{QCD}$)
- ✓ Theoretical calculations available up to NLO+NNLO level
- ✓ Still large theoretical uncertainties (scales, multiple interactions)

Reconstruction of D-mesons already feasible with first ATLAS data due to:

- ✧ large cross-section values
- ✧ clean D-meson signatures
- ✧ precise ATLAS tracking and vertexing

expected cc and bb cross sections in p-p collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV:

$\sigma(cc) \sim 4.4$ mb $\sigma(bb) \sim 0.24$ mb

first charm processes reconstructed in ATLAS:



$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0\pi^+ \rightarrow (K^-\pi^+)\pi^+ (+c.c.)$

$D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+ (+c.c.)$

$D_s^+ \rightarrow \Phi \pi^+ \rightarrow (K^-K^+)\pi^+ (+c.c.)$

D-mesons production: D^*

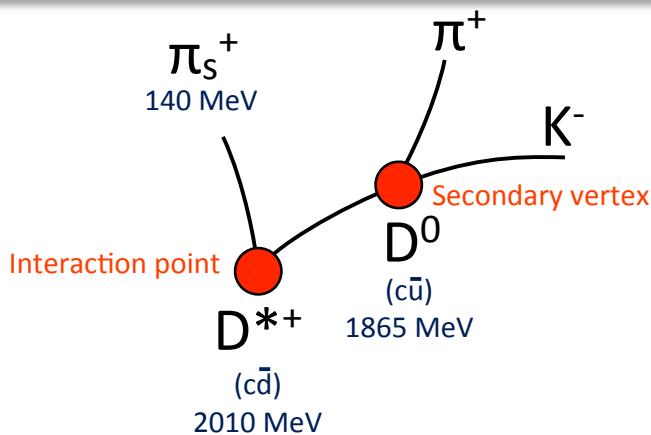
Build D^0 signal from $M(K\pi)$ for $D^{*\pm}$ candidates

Additional discrimination from mass difference

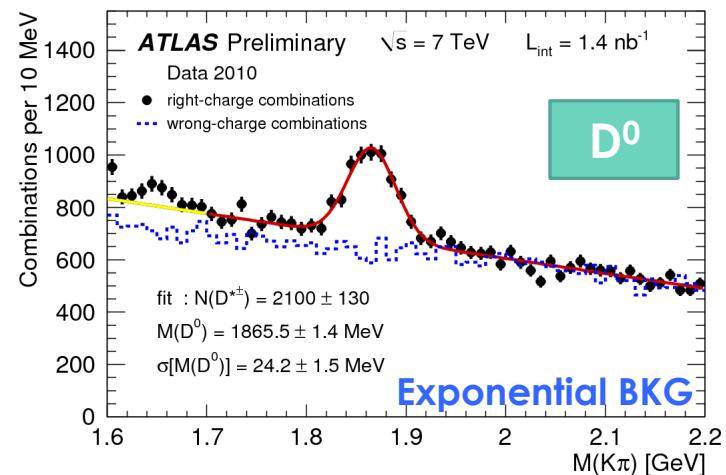
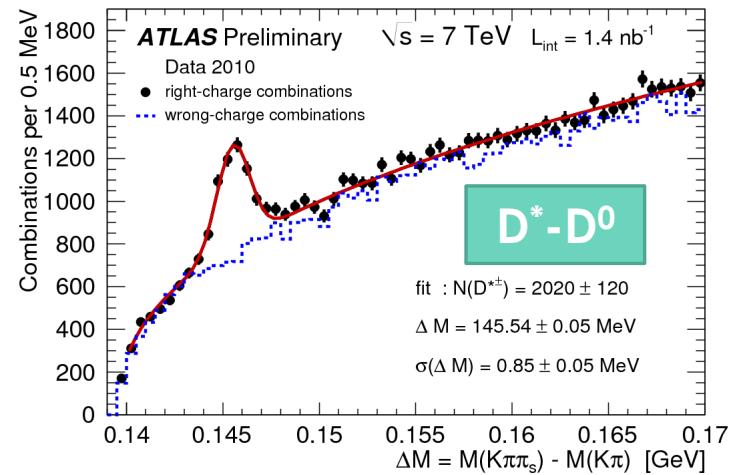
$$\Delta M = M(K\pi\pi_s) - M(K\pi)$$

Use presence of secondary vertex and properties of hard process to guide cut selection to enhance signal

$$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi_{soft}^+ \rightarrow (K^- \pi^+) \pi_{soft}^+ (+C.C.)$$



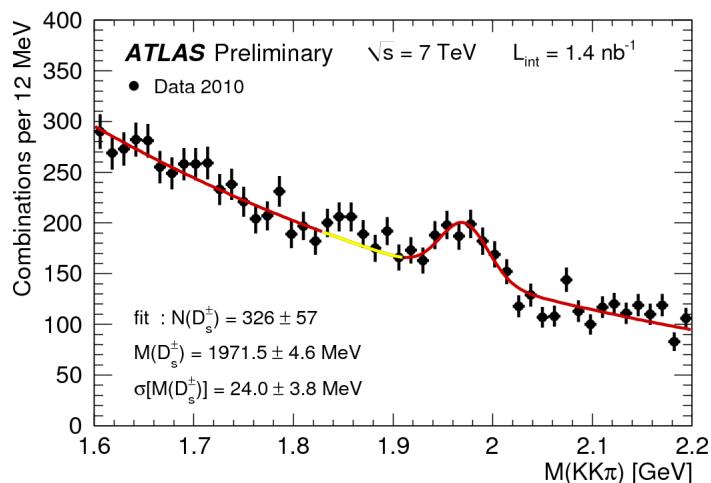
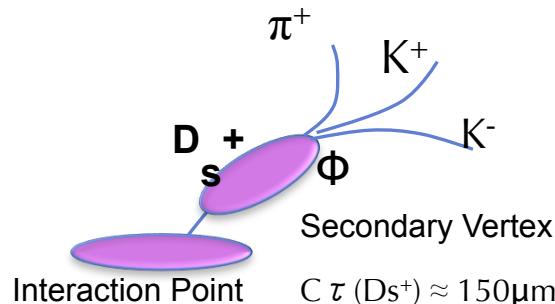
- ❖ Hard production and fragmentation cuts on $p_T(D^*)$, $p_T(K, \pi)$, $p_T(D^*)/\sum E_T$
- ❖ Charge constraints $q(K) = -q(\pi, \pi_s)$
- ❖ Vertex reconstruction $D^{*\pm}, D^0$
- ❖ Decay length $L_{XY}(D^0) > 0$



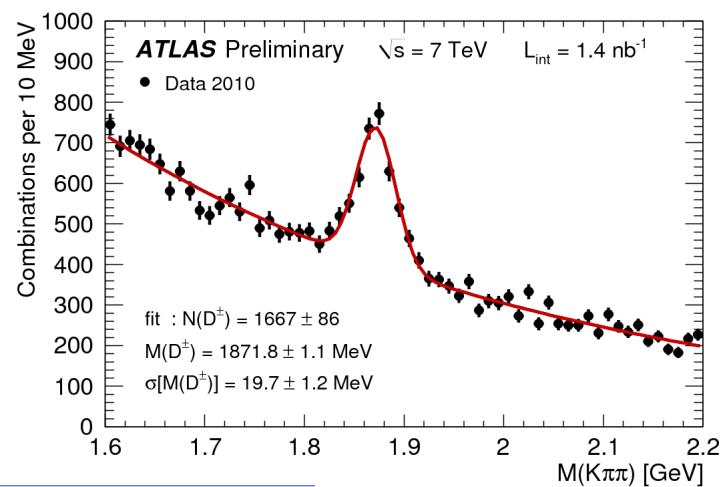
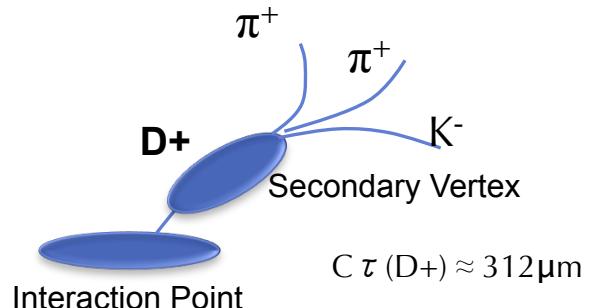
Mesons	PDG Mass (MeV)	ATLAS Mass (MeV)
$D^* - D^0$	145.42 ± 0.01	145.54 ± 0.05
D^0	1864.83 ± 0.14	1865.5 ± 1.4

D-mesons production: D_s^+ and D^+

$D_s^+ \rightarrow \Phi \pi^+ \rightarrow (K^- K^+) \pi^+ (+c.c.)$



$D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ (+c.c.)$



Mesons

PDG Mass
(MeV)

ATLAS Mass
(MeV)

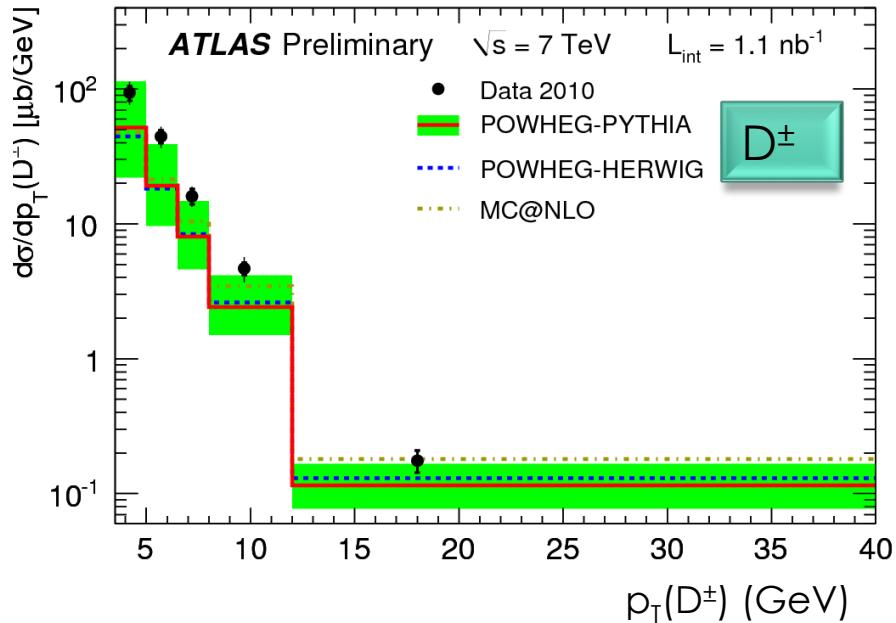
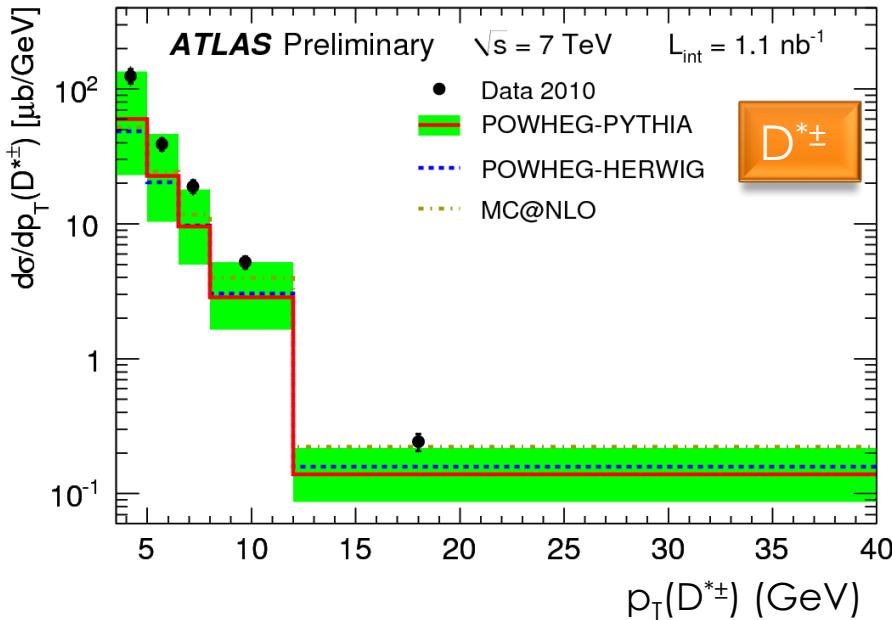
D^\pm 1869.60 ± 0.16

1871.8 ± 1.1

D_s^\pm 1968.47 ± 0.33

1971.5 ± 4.6

D meson differential cross sections w.r.t. p_T

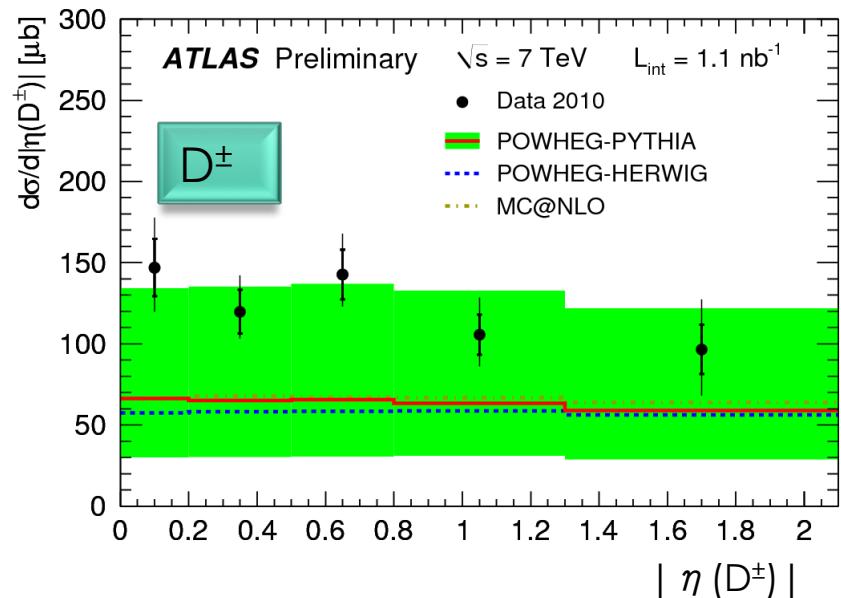
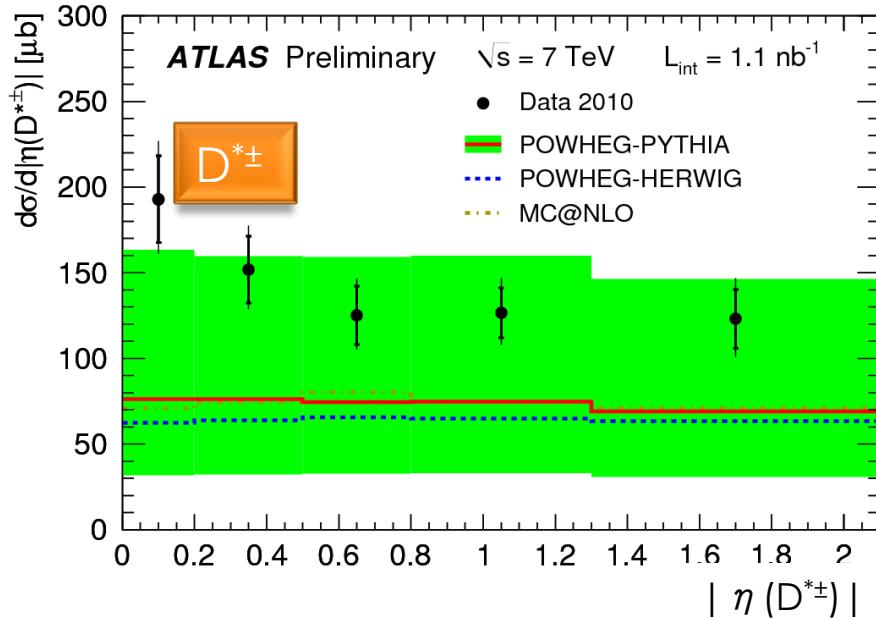


Cross-section uncertainties from:

- ◊ Track reconstruction and selection
- ◊ D meson selection
- ◊ Model dependence of acceptance
- ◊ Signal fits
- ◊ Luminosity and branching ratios

Data higher than NLO predictions, but within large theoretical (scale) uncertainties

D meson differential cross sections w.r.t. η



Integral cross sections in the kinematic range $p_T(D^{(*)}) > 3.5 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta(D^{(*)})| < 2.1$

ATLAS measurement with 1.1 nb^{-1}

$$\sigma^{\text{vis}}(D^{*\pm}) = 285 \pm 16(\text{stat.})^{+32}_{-27}(\text{syst.}) \pm 31(\text{lum.}) \pm 4(\text{br.}) \mu\text{b}$$

$$\sigma^{\text{vis}}(D^\pm) = 238 \pm 13(\text{stat.})^{+35}_{-23}(\text{syst.}) \pm 26(\text{lum.}) \pm 10(\text{br.}) \mu\text{b}$$

$$\sigma^{\text{vis}}(D_s^\pm) = 168 \pm 34(\text{stat.})^{+27}_{-25}(\text{syst.}) \pm 18(\text{lum.}) \pm 10(\text{br.}) \mu\text{b}$$

POWHEG predictions

$$\sigma(D^{*\pm}) = 153^{+169}_{-80}(\text{scale})^{+13}_{-15}(m_Q)^{+24}_{-21}(\text{PDF})^{+20}_{-16}(\text{hadr.}) \mu\text{b}$$

$$\sigma(D^\pm) = 132^{+137}_{-65}(\text{scale})^{+11}_{-10}(m_Q)^{+20}_{-18}(\text{PDF})^{+21}_{-11}(\text{hadr.}) \mu\text{b}$$

$$\sigma(D_s^\pm) = 59^{+57}_{-28}(\text{scale})^{+4}_{-6}(m_Q)^{+9}_{-8}(\text{PDF})^{+7}_{-8}(\text{hadr.}) \mu\text{b}$$

Summary and Outlook

Many interesting results from the first year of data in ATLAS:

- D meson states observed and cross section measured.
ATLAS-CONF-2011-017
- Observation of $B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu^+ \mu^-) K^\pm$
ATLAS-CONF-2010-098
- Observation of $B_d \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu^+ \mu^-) K^{0*}$ and $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu^+ \mu^-) \phi$ and measurement of their lifetime.
ATLAS-CONF-2011-050, ATLAS-CONF-2011-092

Short and longer term plans include

- ❖ Exclusive decays $B_c \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu^+ \mu^-) \pi$
- ❖ Continue preparations for searches on rare decays such as $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ and studies into CP violation.
- ❖ Updates of current results using full dataset and many more measurements in progress.