Measurement of the Ratio of Branching Ratios

$$\frac{\mathbf{Br}(\mathbf{B_s^0 \to D_s^- \pi^+})}{\mathbf{Br}(\mathbf{B^0 \to D^- \pi^+})}$$

With CDFII

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Chicago Heavy Flavor Seminar, Jan 9, 2004

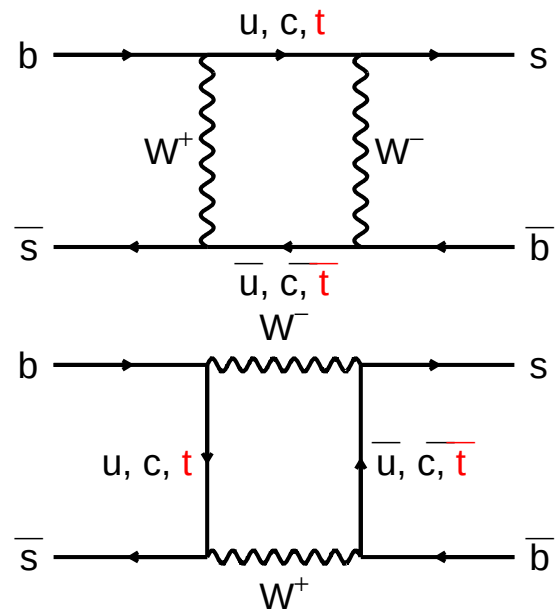
Introduction/Roadmap

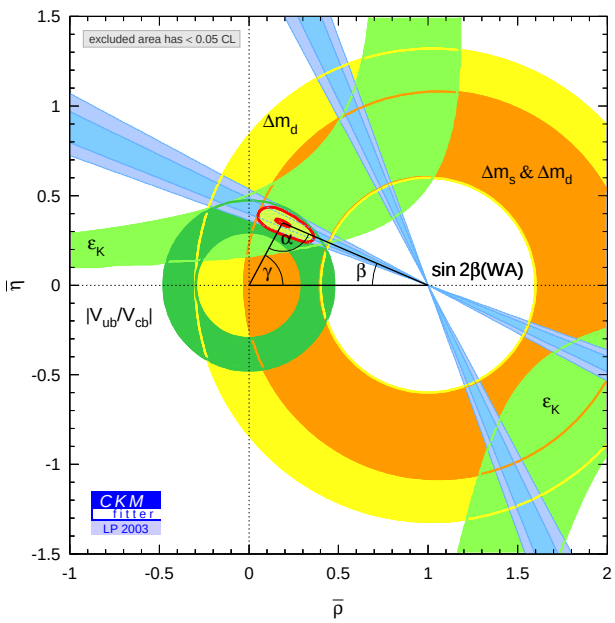
- measurements of B^0 and B_s mixing contribute to our understanding of weak interactions
- combined with measurements from B factories, they test the SM

- flagship measurement for CDF II B program
- overview measurement technique and issues
- focus on the measurement of $Br(B_s \to D_s^- \pi^+)$
- determines size and properties of our main sample
- use results of this analysis to project B_s mixing reach

B Mixing and the Unitarity Triangle

- both B_d and B_s mesons mix
- ratio of mixing frequencies: **measures one side of the unitarity triangle ($|V_{td}/V_{ts}|$)**
- indir. meas: $\Delta m_s \leq 24\ \mathrm{ps}^{-1}$
- overconstrain $\rightarrow$ **test SM**





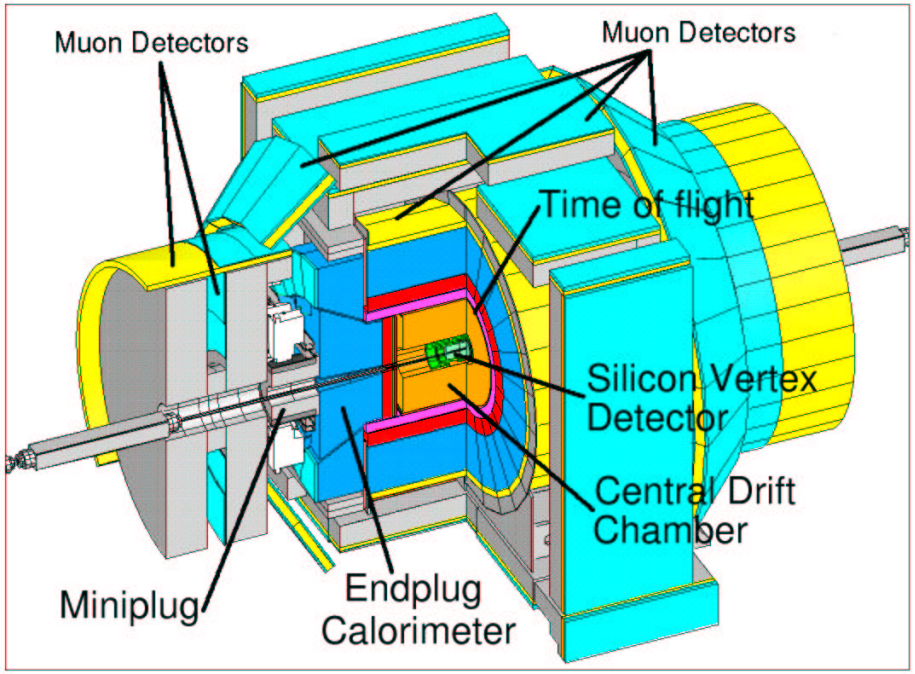
Input for unitarity triangle fits:

- CP violation in K, B system
- $B \rightarrow \pi l \nu X$ vs $B \rightarrow D l \nu X$
- B_d, B_s meson mixing
- direct measurements of α, γ

Apparatus: The CDF II Detector

Inherited from Run I:

- Central Calor. ($|\eta| < 1$)
- Solenoid (1.4 T)



Partially new:

- Muon System (extended to $|\eta| < 2$)

Completely new:

- 3D Silicon Tracker ($|\eta| < 2$)
- Faster Drift Chamber
- Plug and Forward Calorimeters, Time Of Flight
- Trigger System (trigger on displaced vertices)

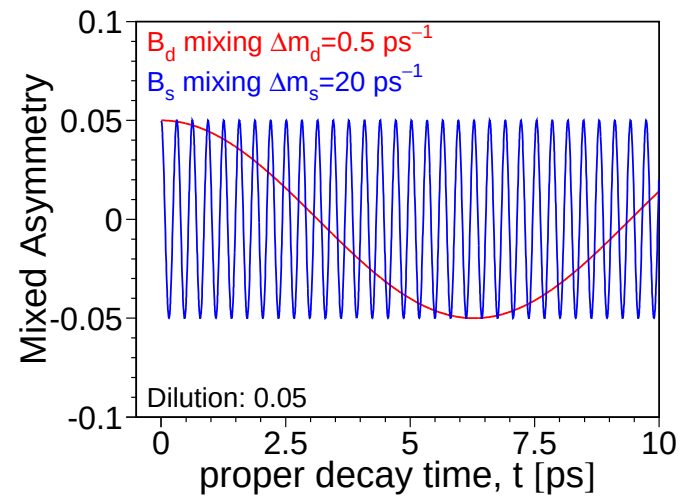
$B_{(s)}$ Mixing Measurement Ingredients

Per B meson decay,

- **determine decay flavor [use flavor specific states]**
- **identify B meson production flavor [flavor tagging]**
- **measure B proper decay time [ct resolution]**

Time-dependant asymmetry:

$$A_{mix}(t) = \frac{N^{obs}_{unmix}(t) - N^{obs}_{mix}(t)}{N^{obs}_{unmix}(t) + N^{obs}_{mix}(t)} = (2p-1)\cdot\cos(\Delta m \cdot t)$$

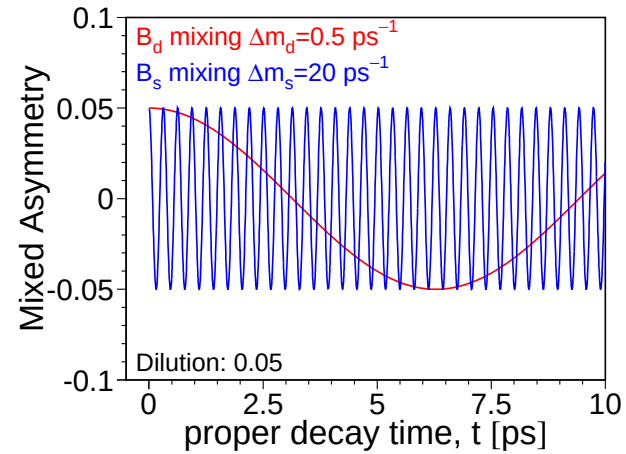


Oscillation amplitude: $2p - 1 = D$ [dilution]

$$\text{Significance} = \sqrt{\frac{S\epsilon D^2}{2}} e^{\frac{-(\Delta m)\sigma(c\tau)}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{S}{S+B}}$$

Precise ct Measurements

- rapid oscillations:
  $\Delta m_s \geq 13.1\ \mathrm{ps}^{-1}$ (90%CL, PDG)
  (indir. meas: $\leq 24\ \mathrm{ps}^{-1}$)
- very good ct resolution needed:

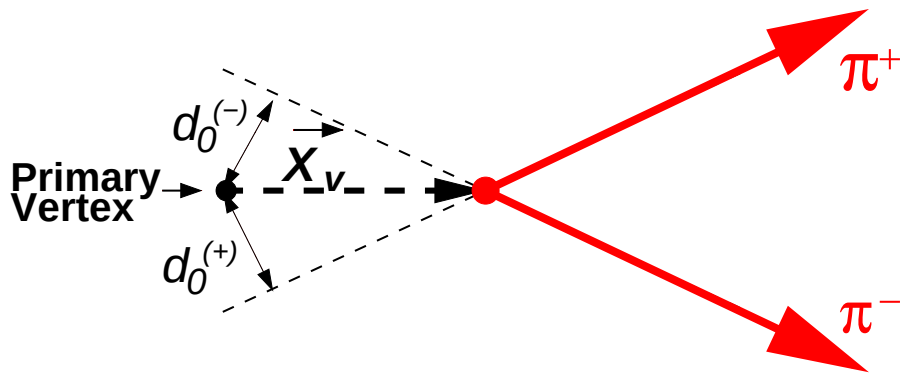


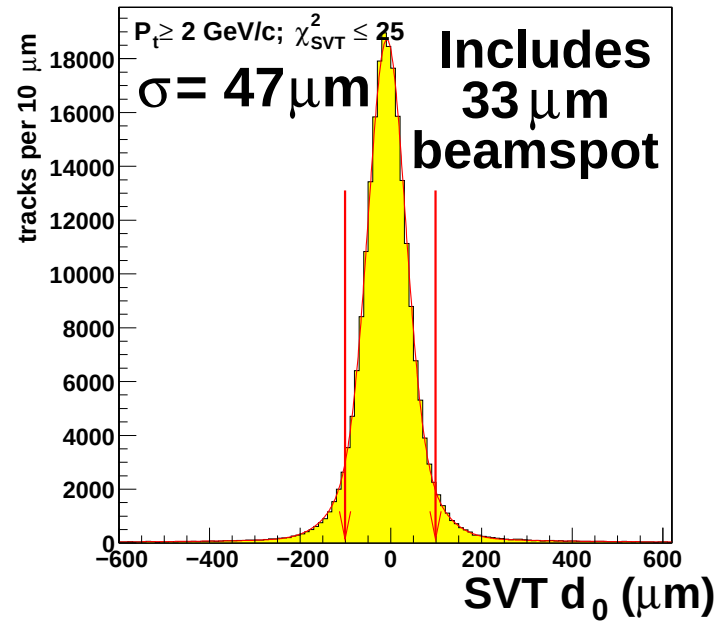
$$\sigma_{ct} = \left(\frac{\sigma_L}{\gamma\beta}\right) \oplus \left(\frac{\sigma_{\gamma\beta}}{\gamma\beta}\right) \cdot ct$$

- semileptonic decays: B momentum error $\sim 15\%$
- hadronic decay ($B_s \to D_s\pi$) negligible ($\sim 0.1\%$)
- using base RunII silicon : 60 fs $\Delta m_s \sim 17\ \mathrm{ps}^{-1}$
- layer of Si on beampipe: 45 fs $\Delta m_s \sim\ 22\ \mathrm{ps}^{-1}$
- Problem: how do we trigger on these decays?

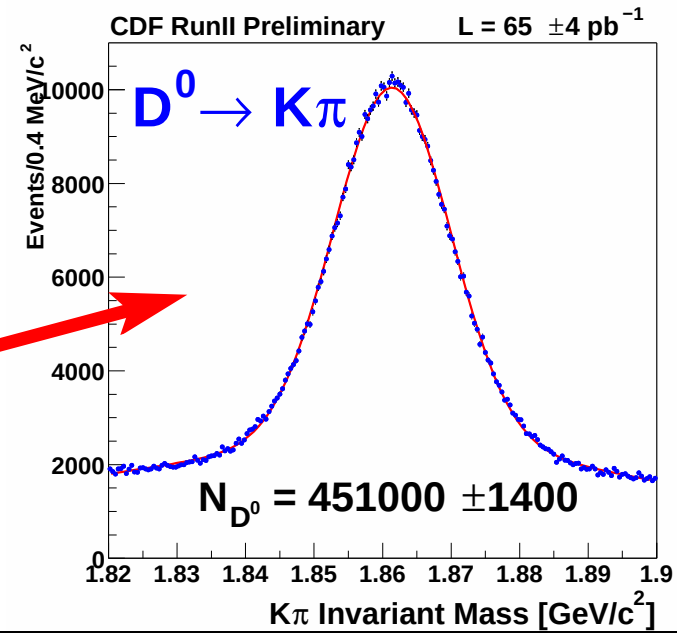
Triggering on displaced tracks

- trigger $\mathrm{B} \to \pi\pi, \mathrm{B_s} \to \mathrm{D_s}\pi$
- challenge: read out SVX and track at 10's of kHz $\to$ SVT





- trigger on 2 displaced tracks
  $(\mathrm{p_T} > 2\ \mathrm{GeV}/c, 120\ \mu\mathrm{m} < |d_0| < 1\ \mathrm{mm})$
- huge charm samples gathered
- with small int. luminosity, competitive charm analyses



Fully Hadronic B_s decays

- good for B_s mixing because of good ct resolution
- $B_s^0 \to D_s^- \pi^+$ "golden mode"
  - fully hadronic, flavor specific
  - few tracks $\to$ "easy" to trigger, reconstruct
  - $D_s^- \to \phi^0 \pi^-$, $\phi^0 \to KK$ narrow resonance (cut on KK invariant mass $\to$ good S/N)
- first observed at LEP
- branching fraction? (PDG: <13%, 95% CL) (determines number of B_s available for mixing)
- initially assumed $\sim Br(B^0 \to D^- \pi^+)$
- background composition? S/B?
- answers: branching fraction measurement

Rate of B_s vs B^0

- want to understand rate of $B_s \to D_s^- \pi^+$
- compare to similar decay $B^0 \to D^- \pi^+$
- count how many B_s vs B^0 are reconstructed
- what is different?

- rate of B_s production different from B^0
- f_s/f_d probability for b to hadronize as B_s/B^0

- final state $D_s \to \phi\pi$ vs $D^- \to K^+\pi^-\pi^-$
- account for by using PDG ratio of BR's

- kinematics slightly different $\to$ efficiency?
- $\epsilon = \epsilon(acc) \cdot \epsilon(det) \cdot \epsilon(trig) \cdot \epsilon(rec)$
- will need to consult Monte Carlo simulation for this

$Br(B_s^0 \to D_s^- \pi^+)$ Measurement:

We measure the ratio of branching fractions:

$$\frac{f_s}{f_d} \cdot \frac{Br(B_s^0 \to D_s \pi)}{Br(B^0 \to D^- \pi)} = \frac{N(B_s^0)}{N(B^0)} \cdot \frac{\epsilon(B^0)}{\epsilon(B_s^0)} \cdot \frac{Br(D^+ \to K\pi\pi)}{Br(D_s \to \phi\pi, ..)}$$

- control sample: $B^+ \to \overline{D^0}\pi^+$ and corresponding BR relative to $B^0 \to D^- \pi^+$
- N(B_s^0), N(B^+), N(B^0) obtained from fits to data
- $\epsilon(B^0)$ / $\epsilon(B_s^0)$, $\epsilon(B^0)/\epsilon(B^+)$ from realistic MC
- $BR(D^-/D_s^-/D^0)$ are taken from PDG

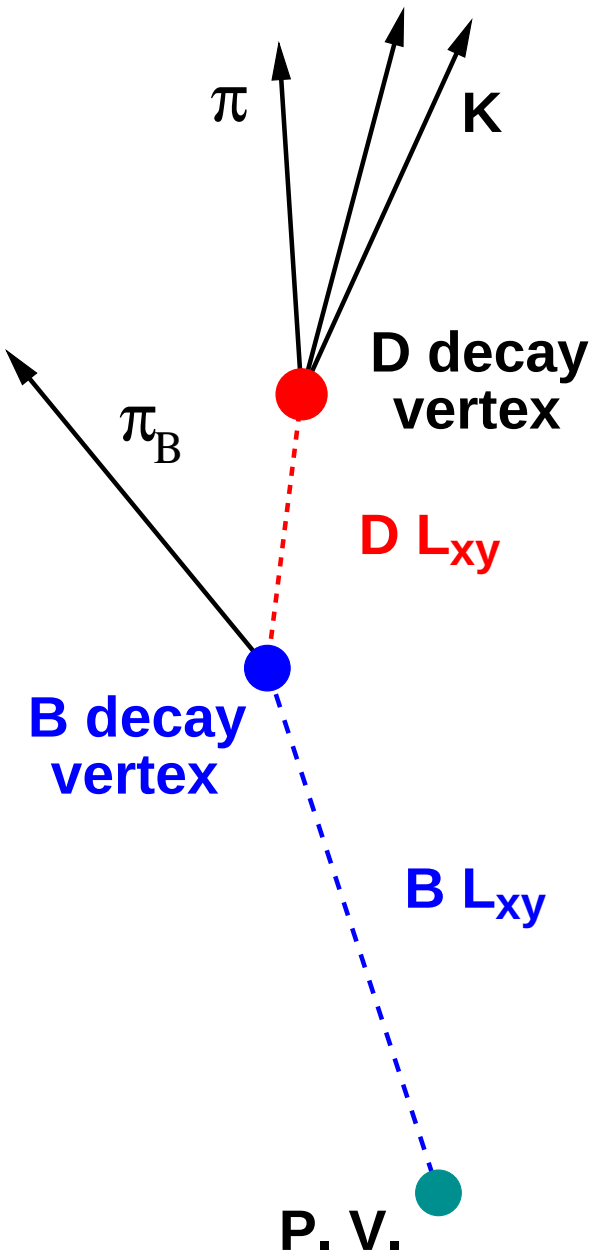
Key issues:

- reconstruction of B mesons with good S/B
- robust and correct extraction of $N(B)$
- realistic trigger and analysis simulation

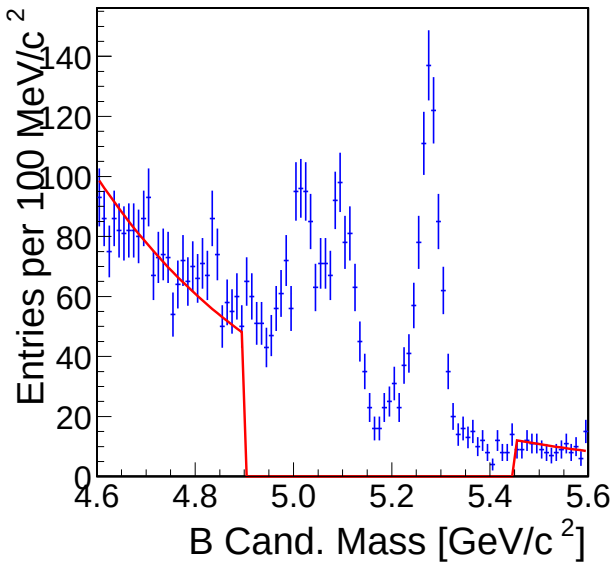
Typical B meson selection cuts:

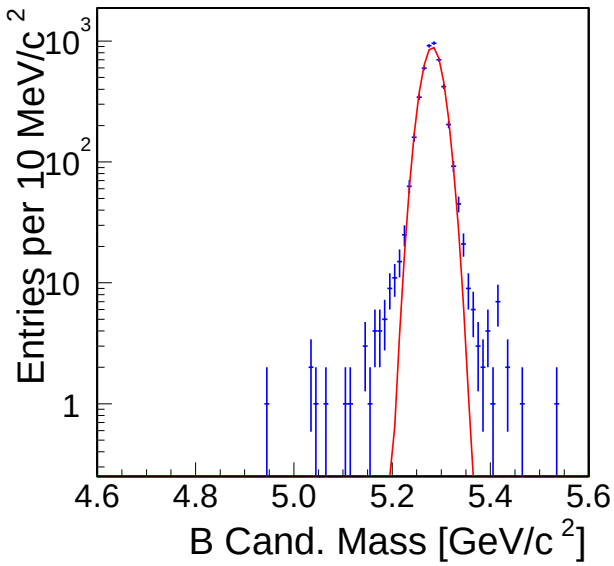
- $\chi^2_{r,\varphi}(D) < 14$
- $\chi^2_{r,\varphi}(B) < 15$
- $p_T(D) > 3.5\ \mathrm{GeV}/c$
- $p_T(B) > 5.5\ \mathrm{GeV}/c$
- $L_{xy}(B) > 400\mu\mathrm{m}$
- $L_{xy}(B \to D) > -150\mu\mathrm{m}$
- $\Delta R(D, \pi_B) < 1.5$
- $p_T(\pi_B) > 1.6\ \mathrm{GeV}/c$
- $|d_0(B)| < 80\mu\mathrm{m}$
- ϕ^0 mass cut for B_s^0

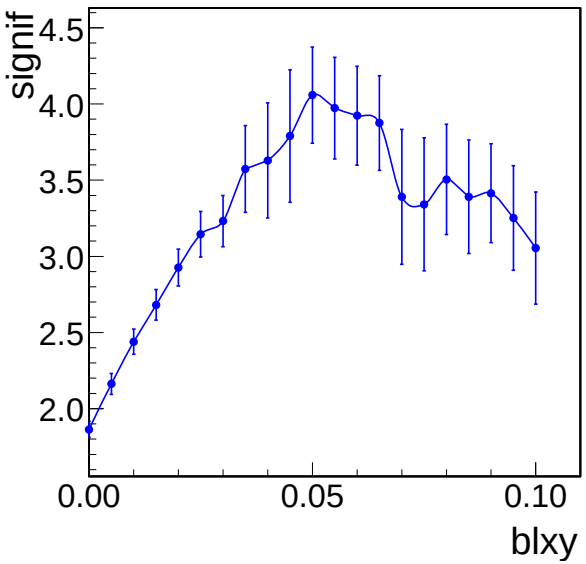
  ($1010\ \mathrm{MeV}/c^2 < m(\phi^0) < 1028\ \mathrm{MeV}/c^2$)



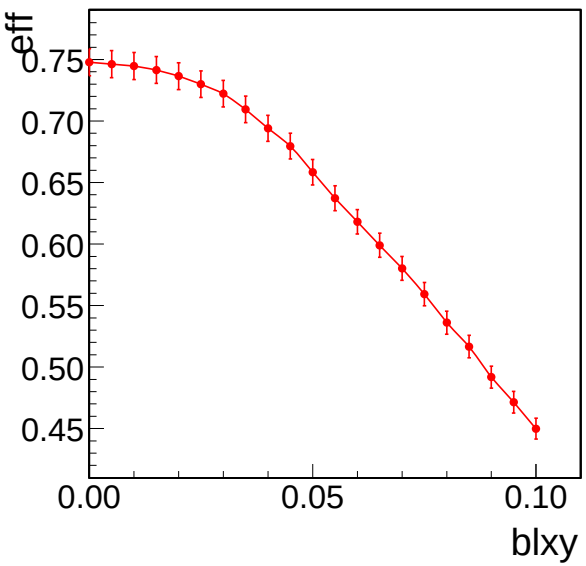
B Meson Selection Optimization:





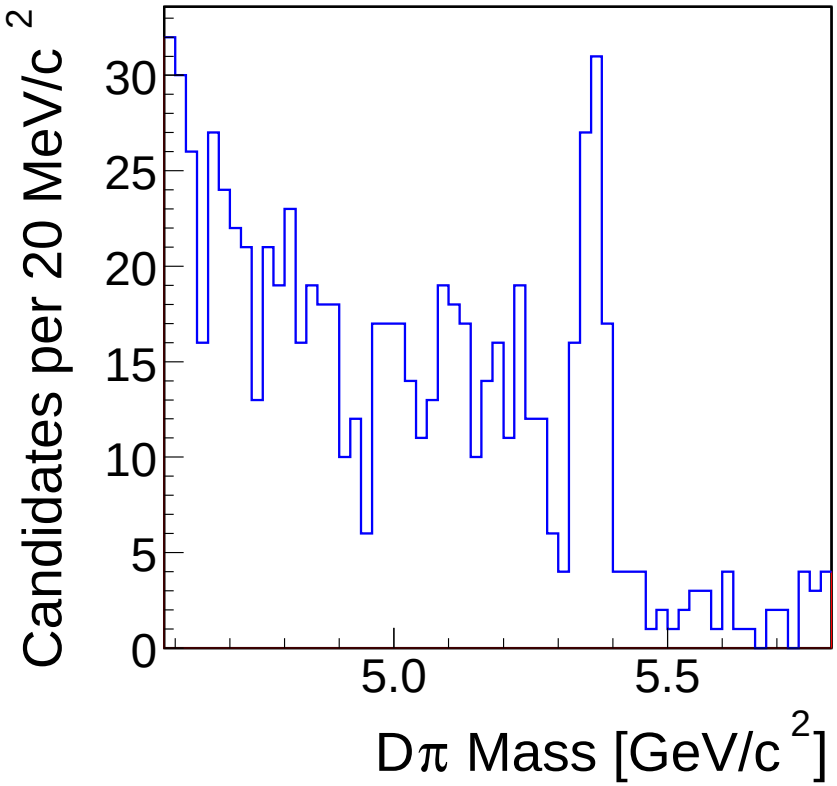


- optimize $S/\sqrt{S+B}$
- keep efficiency high
- background estimate from data
- signal estimate from scaled MC

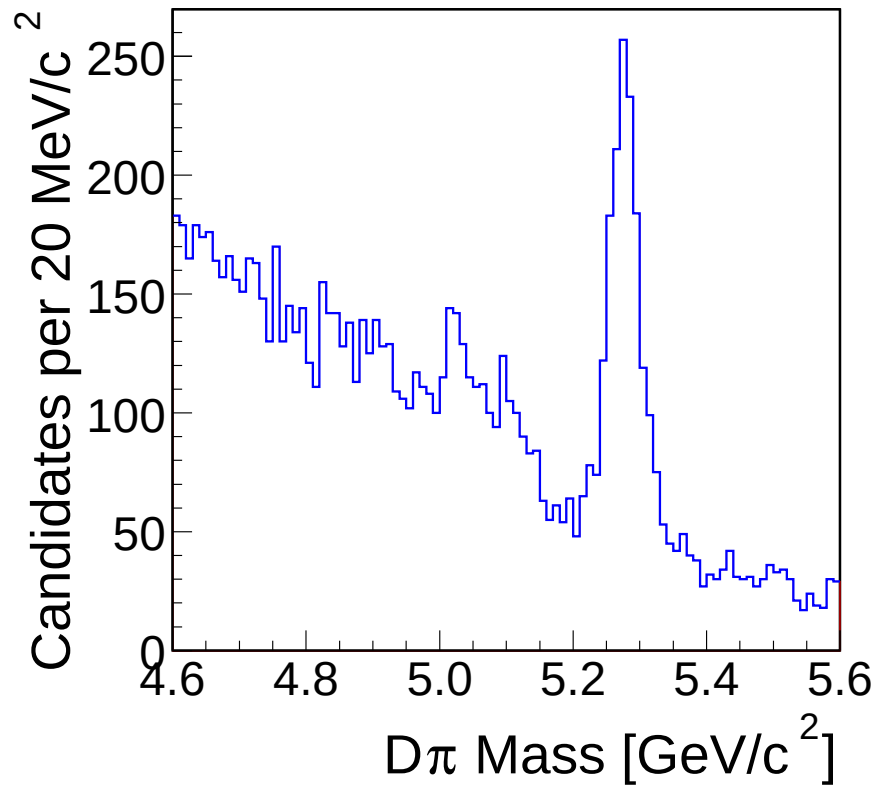


B Meson Mass Spectra:

$B_s^0 \to D_s^- \pi^+$

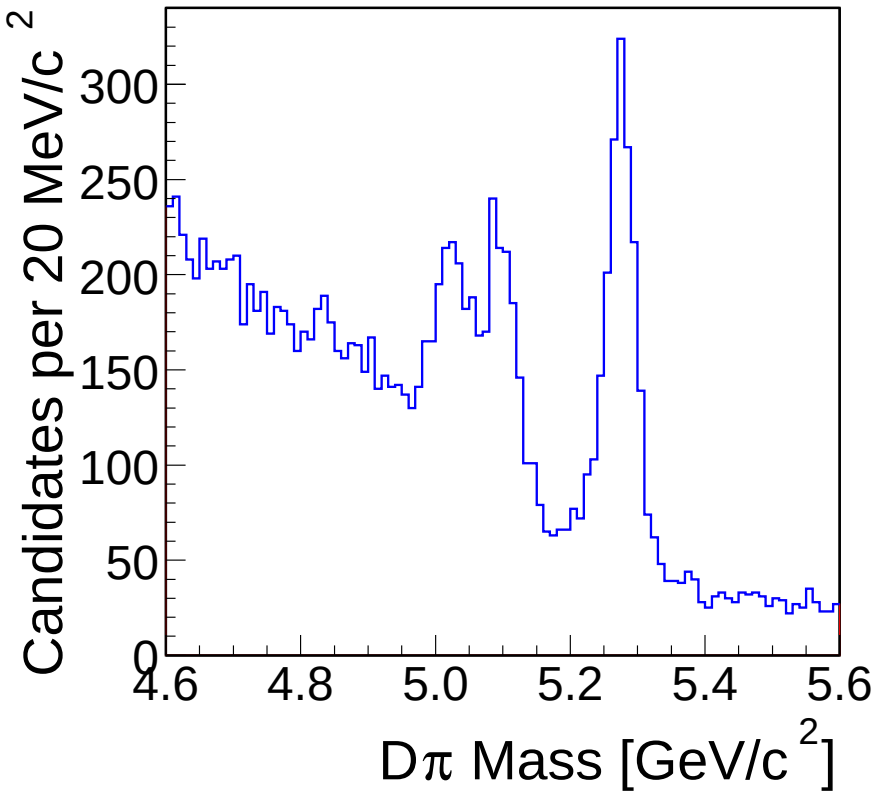


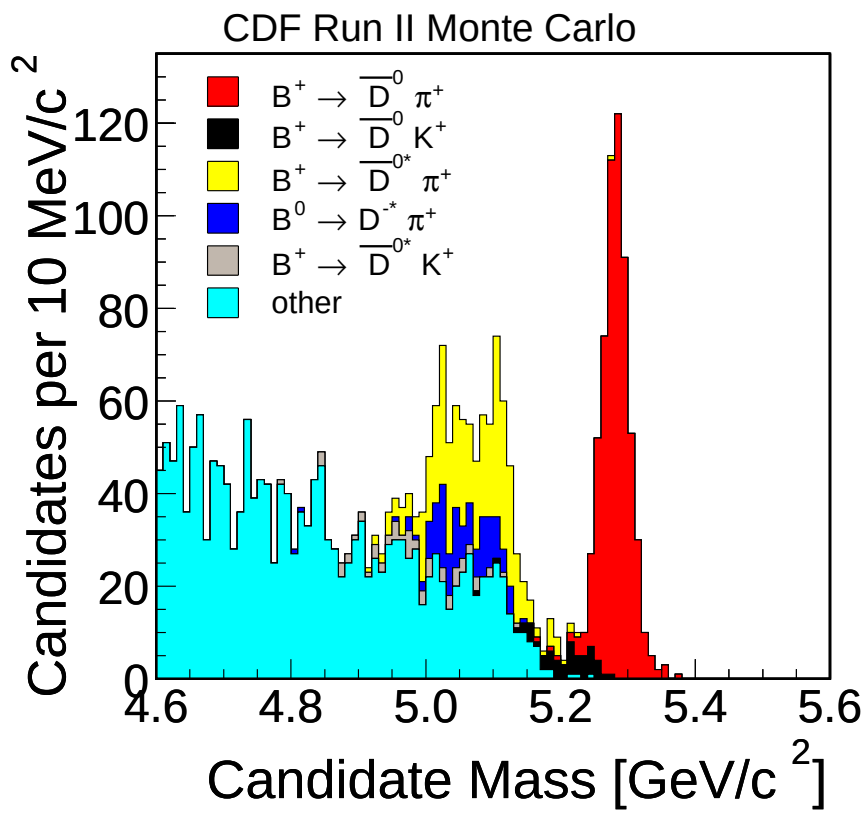
$B^0 \to D^- \pi^+$



- B mass peaks are quite clean $(S/N > 2:1)$
- spectra have interesting structures
- use Monte Carlo to study background shapes

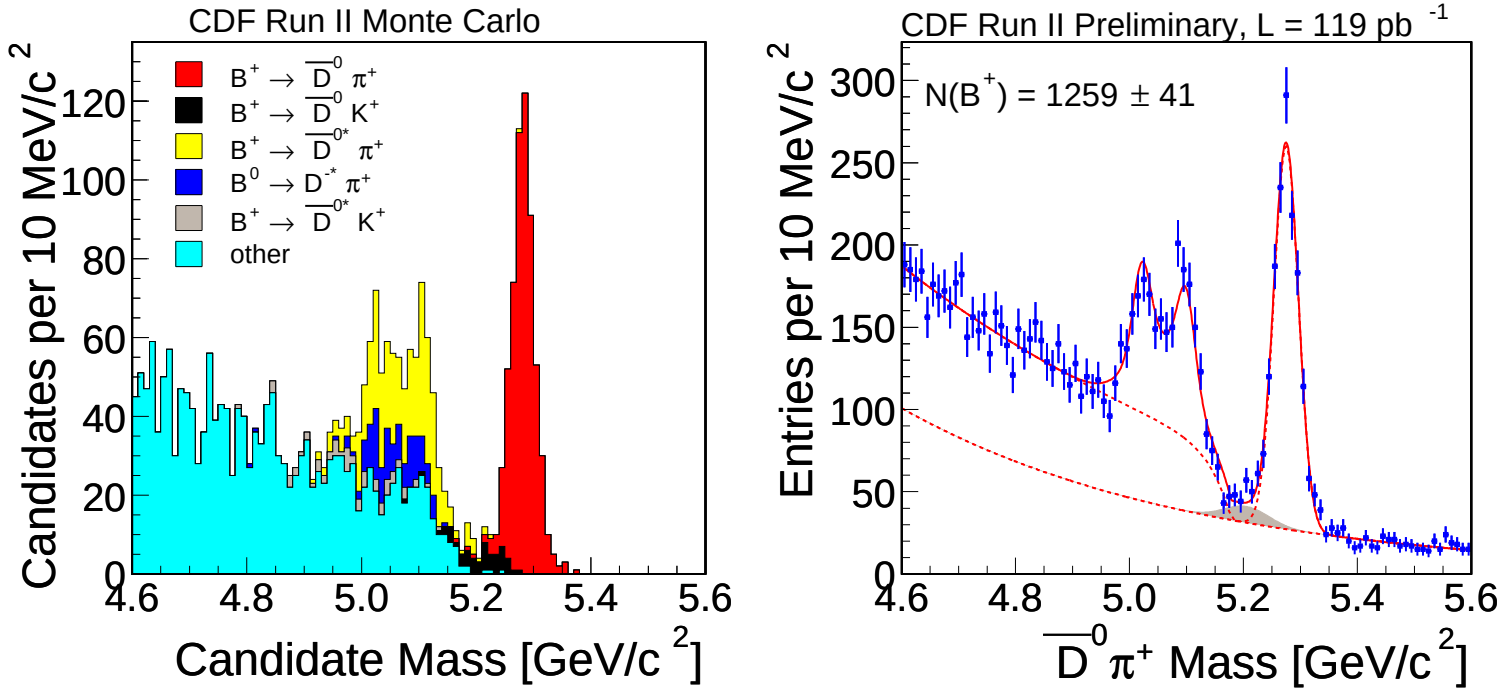
Background Shapes ($B^+ \to \overline{D^0}\pi^+$)





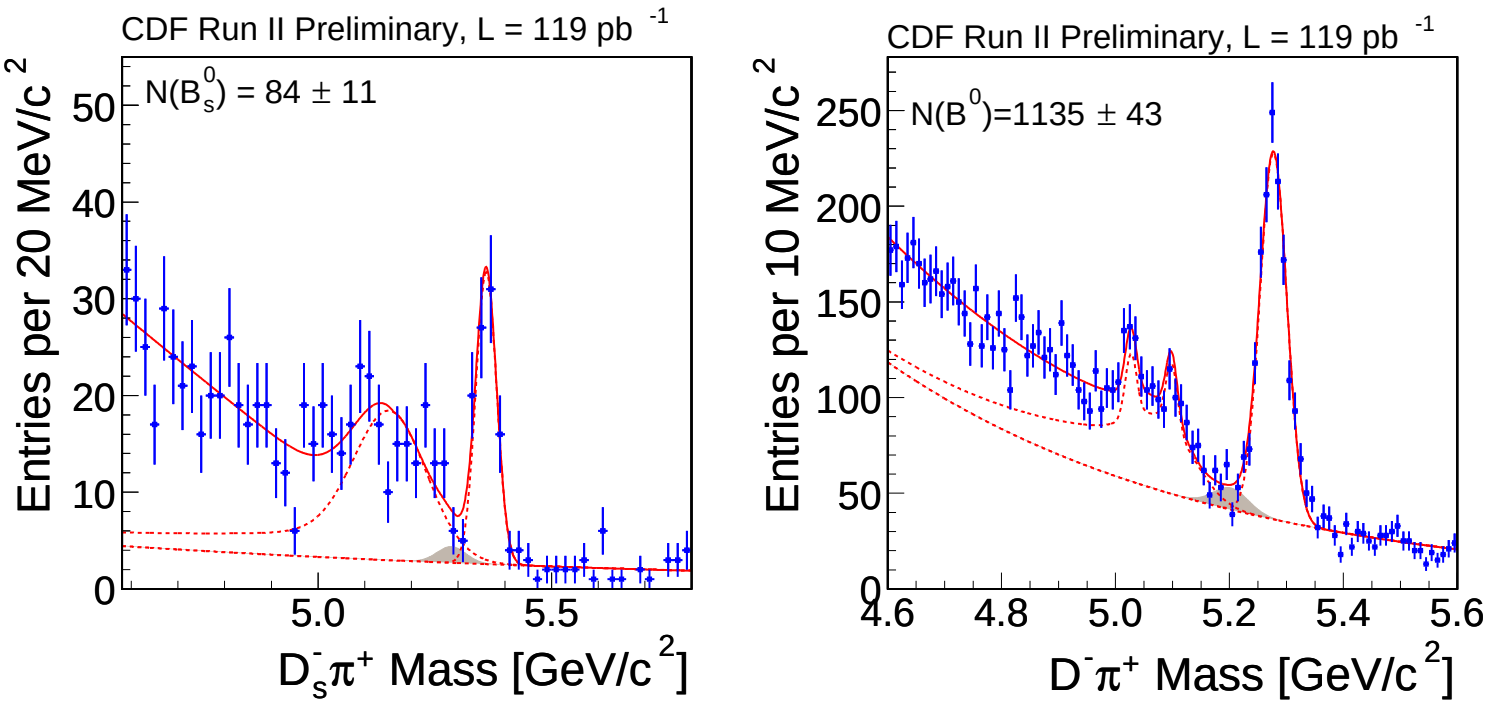
- **Monte Carlo:** $B \to \overline{D^0}X, \overline{D^0} \to K^+\pi^-$
- **GEANT simulation of detector and trigger**
- **spiky structures are signatures of D^* polarization**

Fitting With Templates:



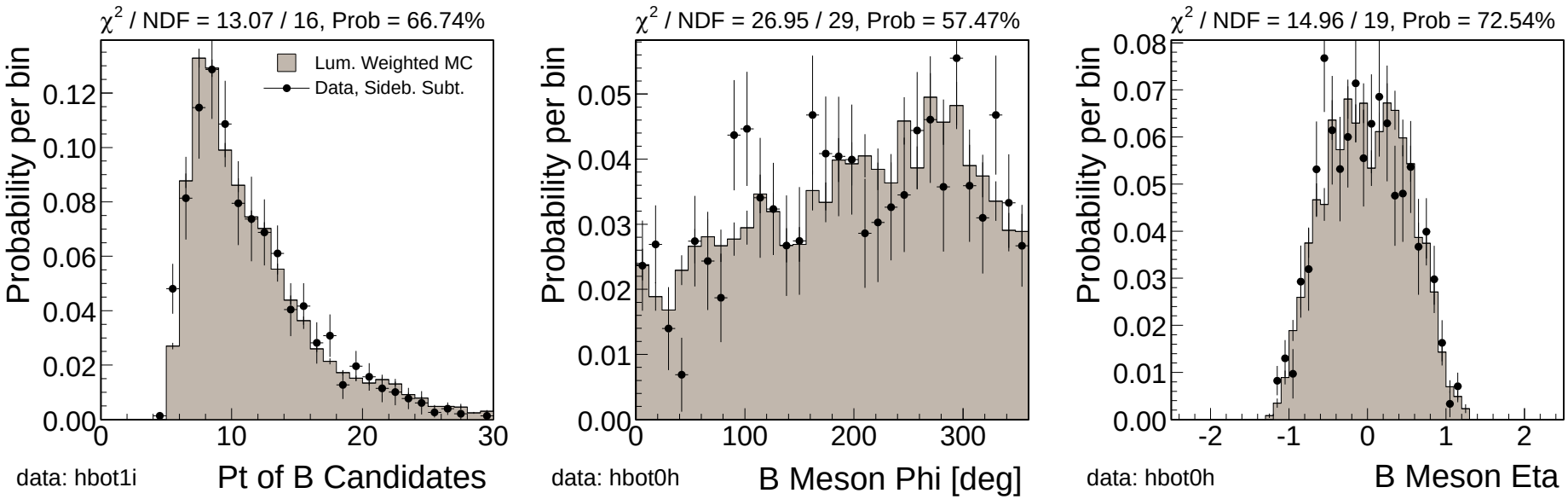
- decompose background into groups with similar features (spiky, Cabibbo suppressed, ..)
- based on Monte Carlo, create analytical templates
- extract shape parameters from MC
- keep shape parameters fixed in fit to data
- combinatorial background $\to$ single exponential

Fit Results for B_s^0 and B^0



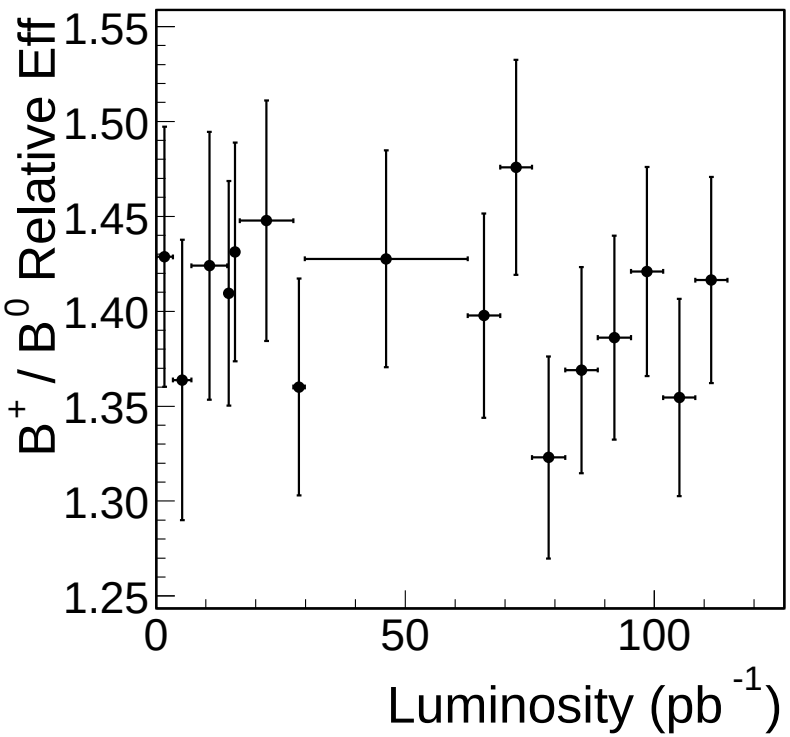
- counting systematic error $\sim 7\%$
- $84 \pm 11(stat) \pm 4(syst)$ B_s candidates
- $1135 \pm 43(stat) \pm 80(syst)$ B^0 candidates
- this determines the ratio $N(B_s)/N(B_d)$
- remaining work: correct for detector effects (different efficiencies for B_s, B^0) $\Rightarrow$ from MC

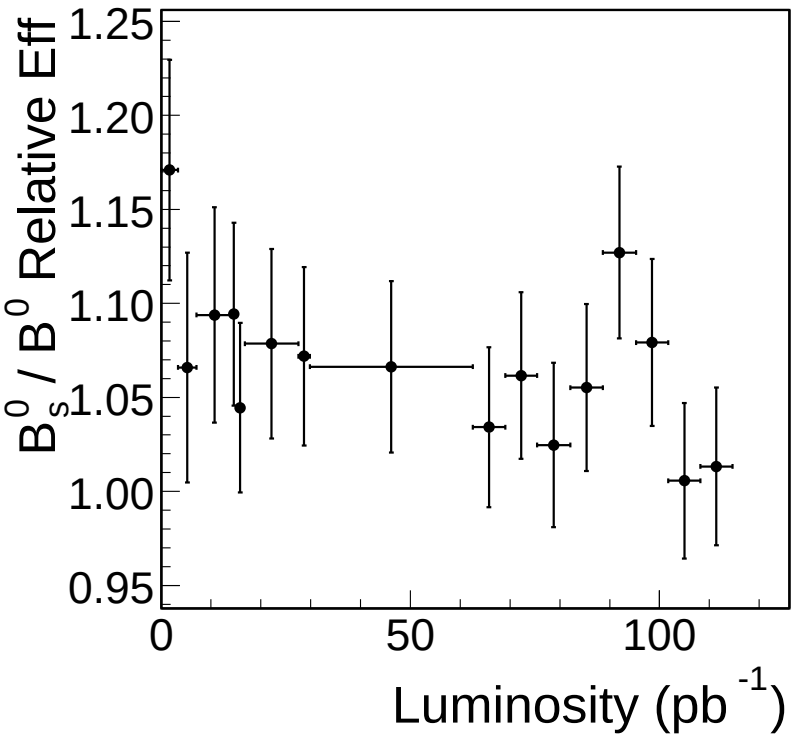
Monte Carlo Validation



- validation done using sideband subtraction
- data/MC comparison for $B^+ \to \overline{D^0}\pi^+$
- check many other variables, find good agreement

Stability of Efficiency Ratios:





- trigger was constantly being upgraded
- concern: this may affect the efficiencies
- the ratio of total efficiencies is stable regardless of trigger efficiency change
- measurement quite robust to trigger conditions

Systematic Uncertainties:

Effect	Syst. Unc.
B p_T spectrum	± 1.5 %
XFT simulation	± 0.1 %
ϕ^0 mass cut	± 1.0 %
cut efficiencies	± 5.0 %
B_s^0 lifetime	± 1.4 %
D_s^+ lifetime	± 0.3 %
B^0 lifetime	± 0.4 %
D^+ lifetime	± 0.04%
B_s^0 fitting	± 5.0 %
B^0 fitting	± 7.0 %
Total	± 10.2 %

Measurement Results:

$$\frac{f_s}{f_d} \cdot \frac{Br(B_s^0 \to D_s^- \pi^+)}{Br(B^0 \to D^- \pi^+)} = 0.35 \pm 0.05(stat) \pm 0.04(syst) \pm 0.09(BR)$$

Using the world average value for $\frac{f_s}{f_d}$ $\left(\frac{f_s}{f_d} = 0.26 \pm 0.03\right)$ we obtain:

$$\frac{Br(B_s^0 \to D_s^- \pi^+)}{Br(B^0 \to D^- \pi^+)} = 1.4 \pm 0.2(stat) \pm 0.2(syst) \pm 0.4(BR) \pm 0.2(PR)$$

Our measurement assumes the same fragmentation model for B_s^0 and B^0 mesons.

... now we can estimate our B_s mixing reach

... so where did all the B_s^0 go?

- see 80 B_s^0, should see 1000 according to YB
- no single culprit, many effects contributed
- trigger development (more efficient patterns etc)
- tracks which cross SVX half-barrels
- beam displacement ruins wedge symmetry
- trigger track quality cuts
- analysis efficiency (YB quoted fiducial)
- $f_s Br(B_s^0 \to D_s^- \pi)$
- not using two-body B trigger
- correct for trigger development, DPS triggers
  $\to$ expect 1600 B_s^0/fb^{-1}

.. what about other modes?

D_s^- Mode	$Br/Br(\phi\pi)$
$D_s^- \to K^*K$	0.92 ± 0.09
$D_s^- \to K_SK$	1.16 ± 0.16
$D_s^- \to 3\pi$	0.28 ± 0.04

- caveat: K^*K and K_SK modes suffer from large B^0 reflections $\to$ worse S/B, need to study
- $D_s^- \to 3\pi$ mode does not suffer from this problem
- $B_s^0 \to D_s^- 3\pi$ has lots of combinatorics
- can potentially recover D_s^{*-} decays, need to understand ct resolution
- go with conservative yield increase with new modes $\to 2000\ B_s^0/\mathrm{fb}^{-1}$

B_s^0 Mixing Reach Estimates

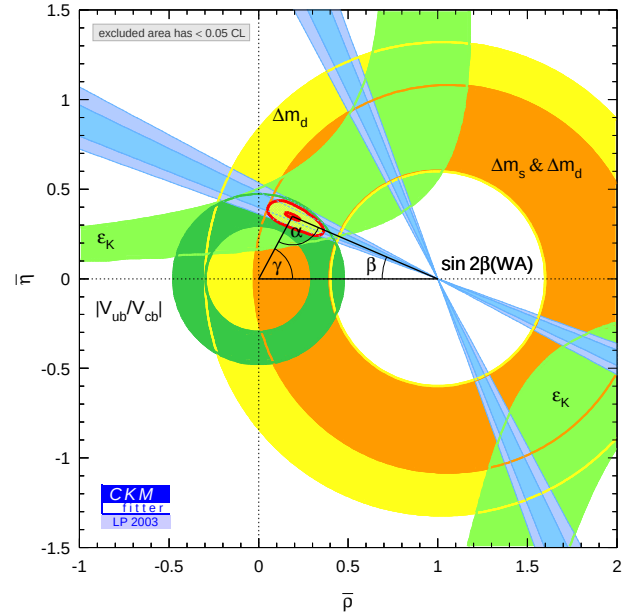
- **Current performance:**
- $S = 1600/\mathrm{fb}^{-1}$, $\mathrm{S/B} = 2:1$
- $\epsilon D^2 = 4\%$, $\sigma(ct) = 67$ fs

2σ sensitivity
$\Delta m_s = 15\ \mathrm{ps}^{-1}$
with 500 pb^{-1}

- **With "modest" improvements:**
- $S = 2000/\mathrm{fb}^{-1}$, $\mathrm{S/B} = 2:1$
  (improve trigger, more modes)
- $\epsilon D^2 = 4\%$, $\sigma(ct) = 50$ fs
  (event by event prim vertex, Si on beampipe)
- **3σ for $\Delta m_s = 18\ \mathrm{ps}^{-1}$ with 1.3 fb^{-1}**
- **5σ for $\Delta m_s = 18\ \mathrm{ps}^{-1}$ with 1.7 fb^{-1}**
- **5σ for $\Delta m_s = 24\ \mathrm{ps}^{-1}$ with 3.2 fb^{-1}**
- **this is a difficult measurement**

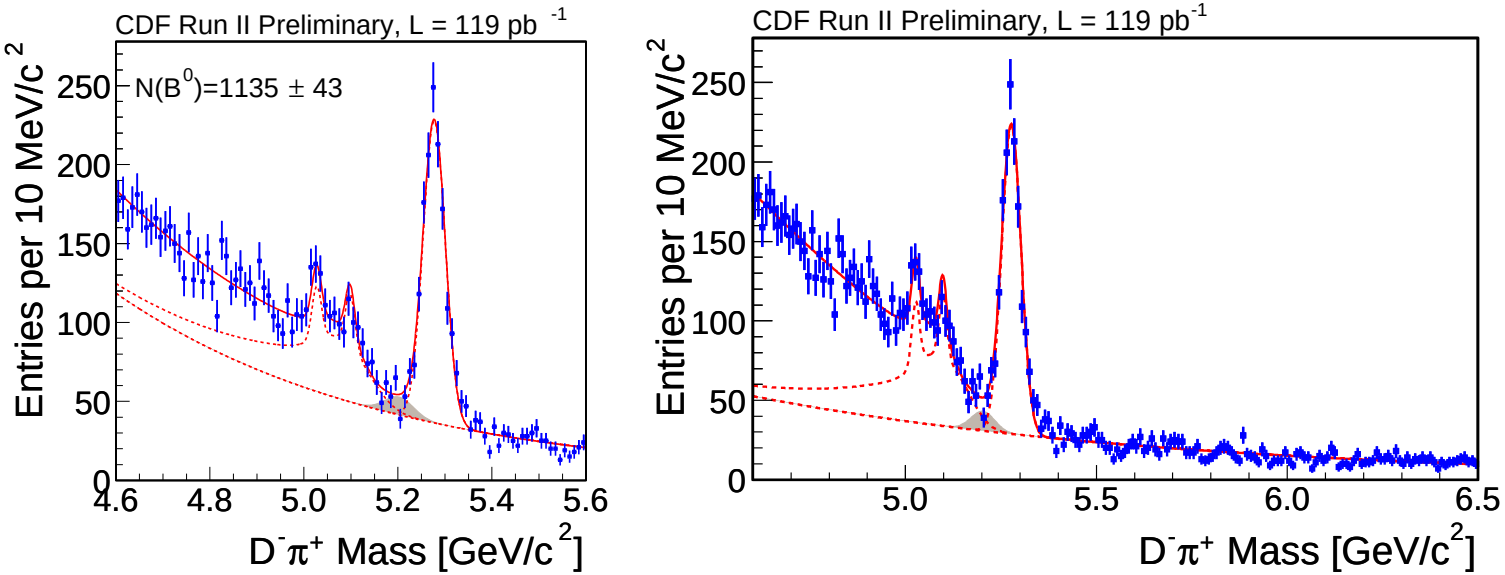
Conclusions

- B_s mixing at CDF II at a glance:
- initial work has begun
- reconstructed signal mode, understand rate
- work on tagging currently in progress, promising



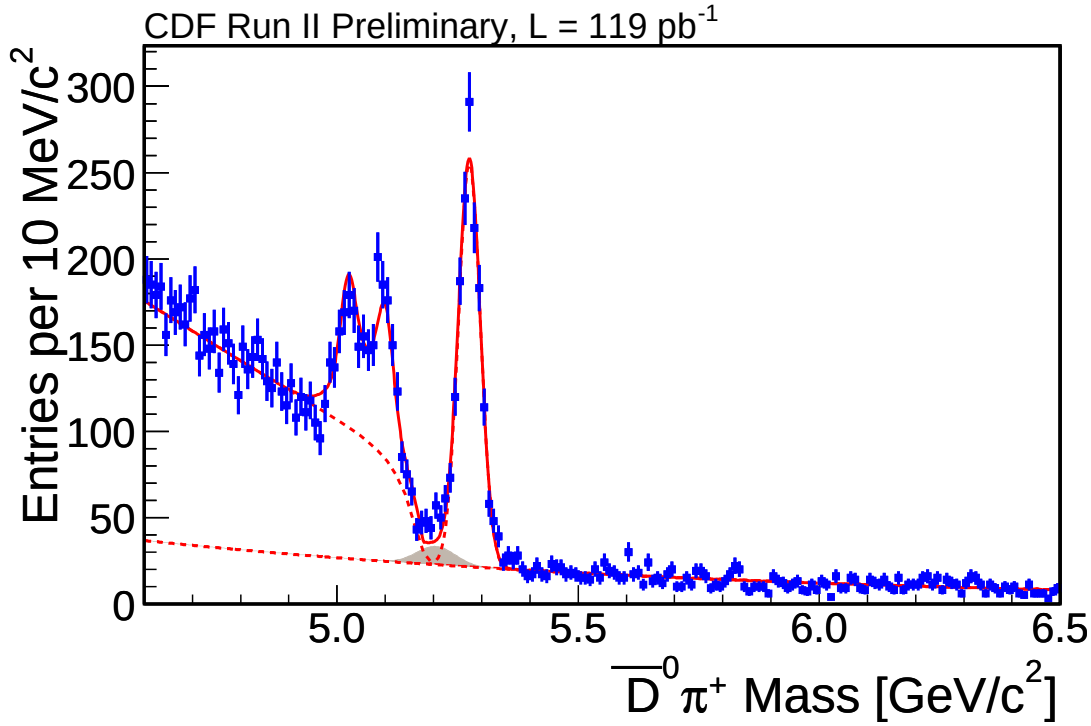
- $\rightarrow$ we want to constrain the unitary triangle
- expect to surpass world limit with 1 year of data
- beyond that, need to work on ct resolution and taggers to further extend reach
- push for more luminosity and gather more data

Fit Result N(B) Stability



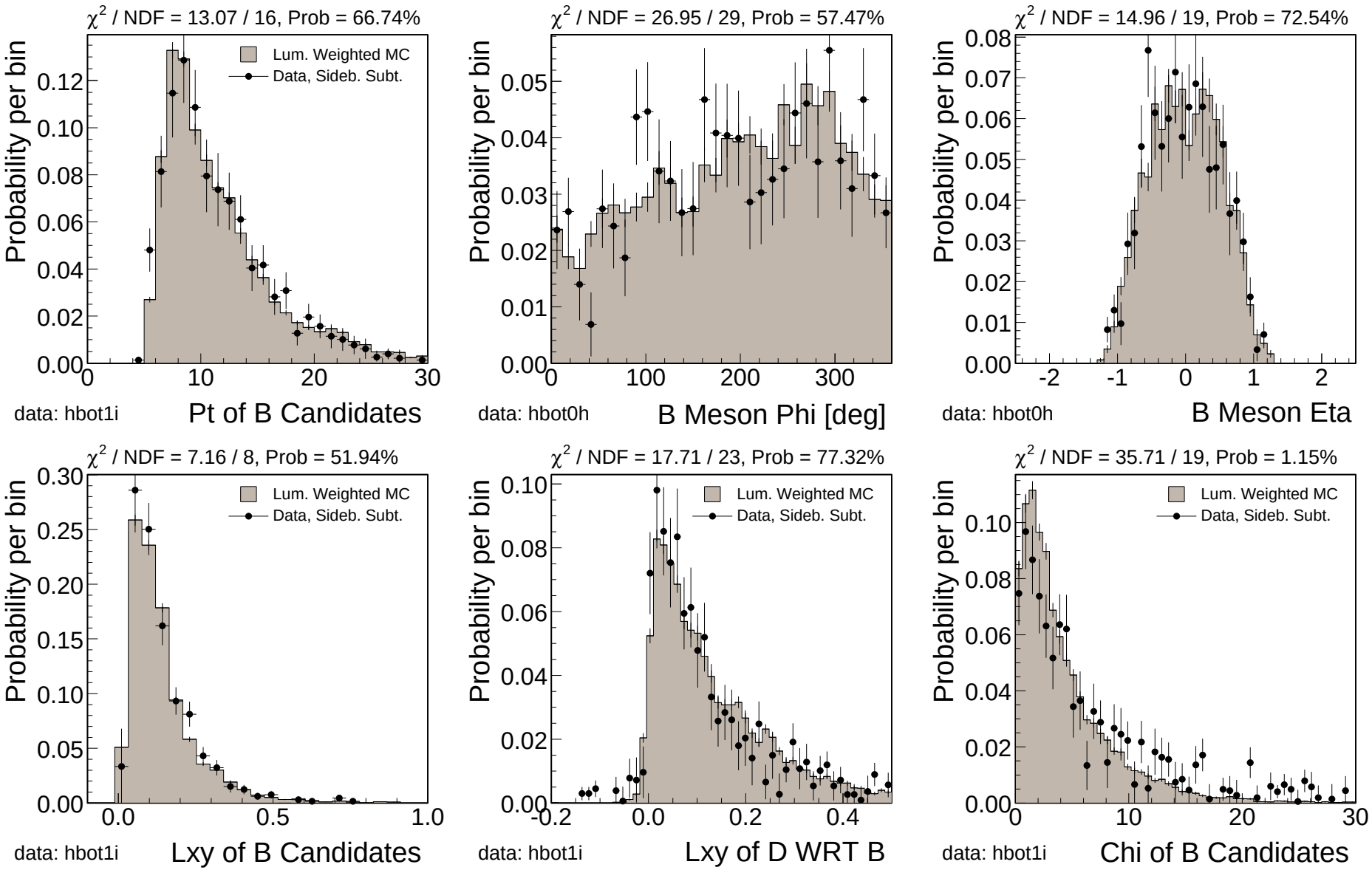
- how reliable is our counting method? (assign counting systematic error)
- vary shape parameters for templated background
- extend fit range, fix continuum parametrization
- fits result change up to $\sim 7\%$
- can improve background parametrization

Monte Carlo Validation Method



- high and low-mass sideband: different composition
- subtract only high-mass sideband
- but scale up number of events
  (using the exponential fit for the comb. background)
- check relevant distributions for both B^0 and B^+
- in addition, check N-1 cut efficiencies

Monte Carlo Validation



- **check many variables, good agreement for most**