Mixings, Lifetimes, Spectroscopy and Production of *b*-quarks

(*mostly hadron collider results*)

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Outline

- Introduction- *B* physics at hadron machines
- Heavy flavor production
  - ➔ charm cross section
- Lifetimes
- *B* hadron masses
- Branching ratios
  - ➔ $B_s \to K^+K^-$, $\Lambda_b \to \Lambda_c \pi^-$, $B_s \to D_s \pi^+$
- Mixing
  - ➔ B_d , B_s
- Summary

Notation:

$B_d = B^0 = |\bar{b}d\rangle$

$B_u = B^+ = |\bar{b}u\rangle$

$B_s = |\bar{b}s\rangle$

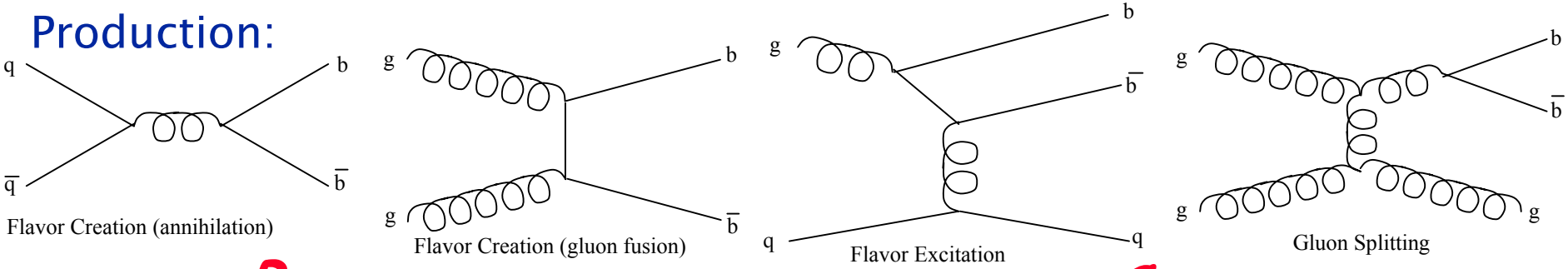
$B_c = |\bar{b}c\rangle$

$\Lambda_b = |udb\rangle$

B Physics at Hadron Machines

***b*'s produced by strong interaction, decay by weak interaction**

Production:



Pros

- Enormous cross-section
  - ~100 μbarn total
  - ~3-5 μbarn "reconstructable"
  - **At 4×10^{31}cm^{-2}s^{-1} ⇒ ~150Hz of reconstructable $\bar{B}B$!!**
- All *B* species produced
  - $B_u, B_d, B_s, B_c, \Lambda_b, \ldots$
- Production is incoherent
  - Measure of *B* and $\bar{B}$ not required

Cons

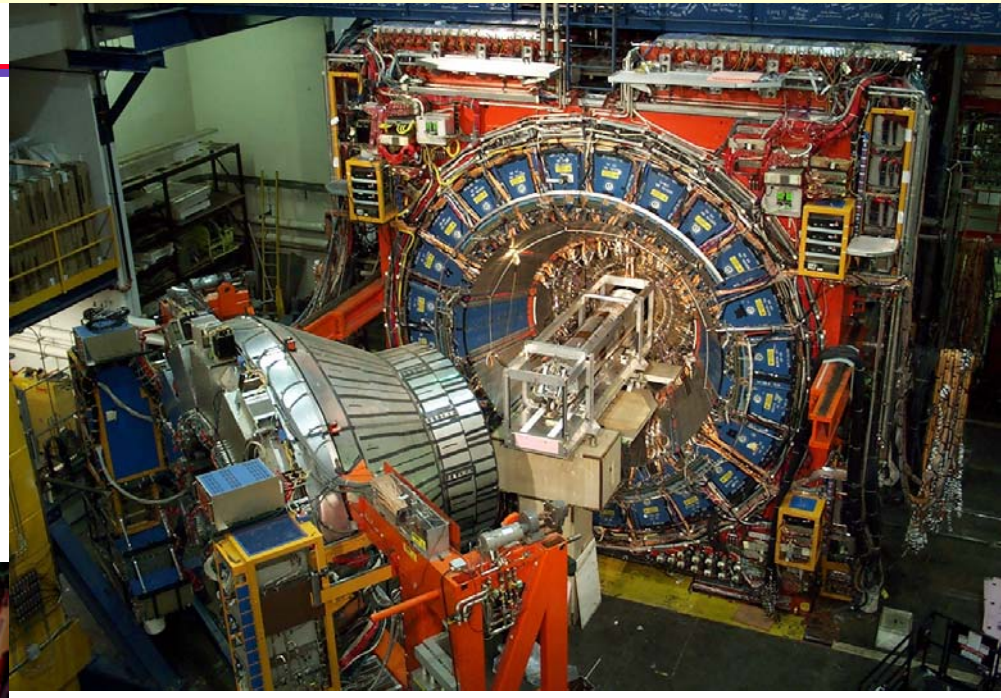
- Large inelastic background
  - Triggering and reconstruction are challenging
- Reconstruct a *B* hadron, ~20-40% chance 2nd *B* is within detector acceptance
- p_T spectrum relatively soft
  - **Typical $p_T(B)$~10-15 GeV for trigger+reconstructed *B*'s**
  …softer than *B*'s at LEP!

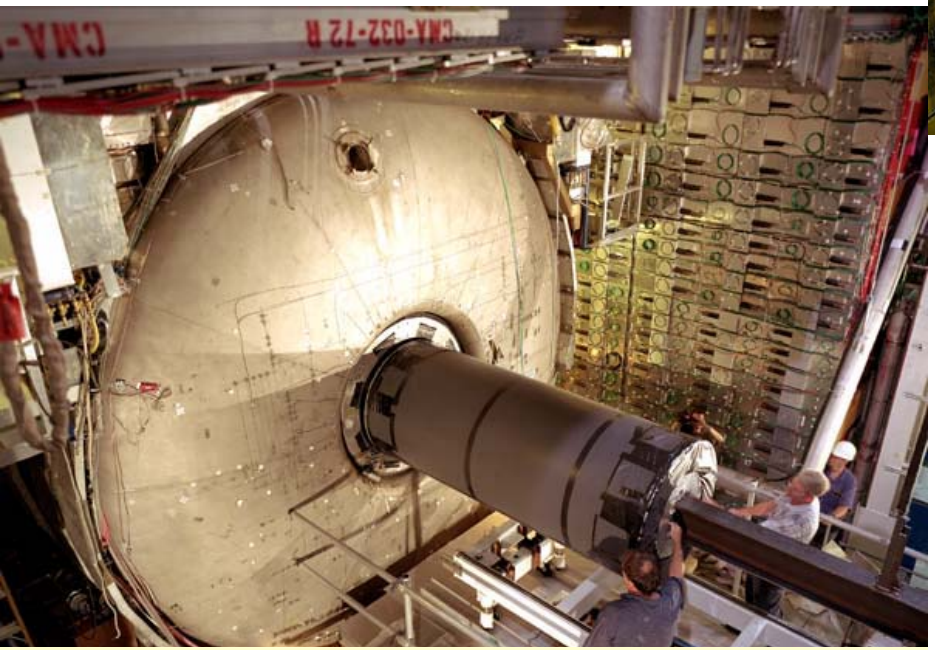
Disclaimer: acceptance comments relevant to "central" detectors like DØ and CDF

Detectors

- Both detectors
  - silicon microvertex detectors
  - axial solenoid
  - central tracking
  - high rate trigger/DAQ system
  - calorimeter & muon systems

CDF silicon detector installation

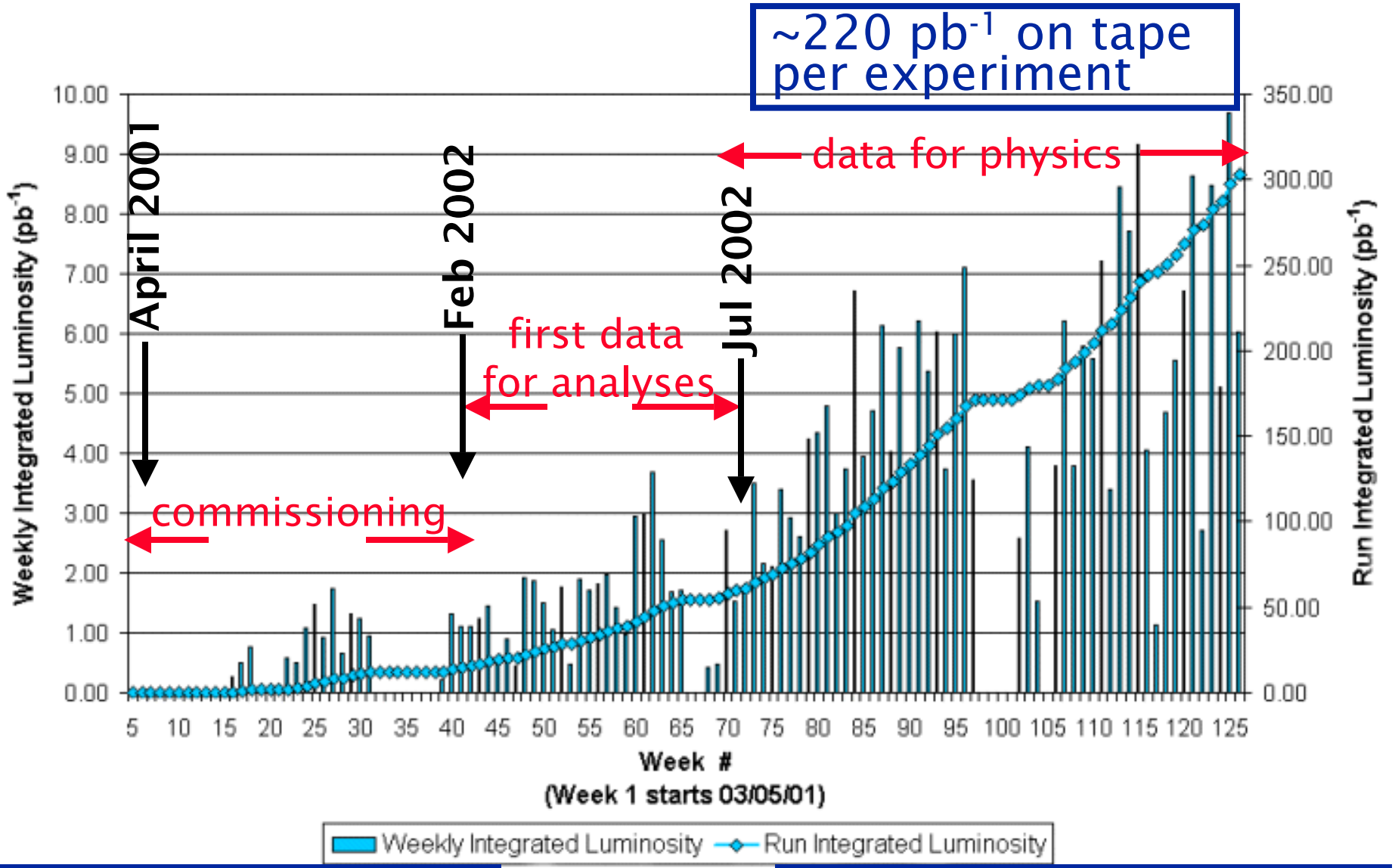




DØ fiber tracker installation

- DØ
  - Excellent electron & muon ID
  - Excellent tracking acceptance
- CDF
  - Silicon vertex trigger
  - Particle ID (TOF and dE/dx)
  - Excellent mass resolution

Collider Run IIA Integrated Luminosity

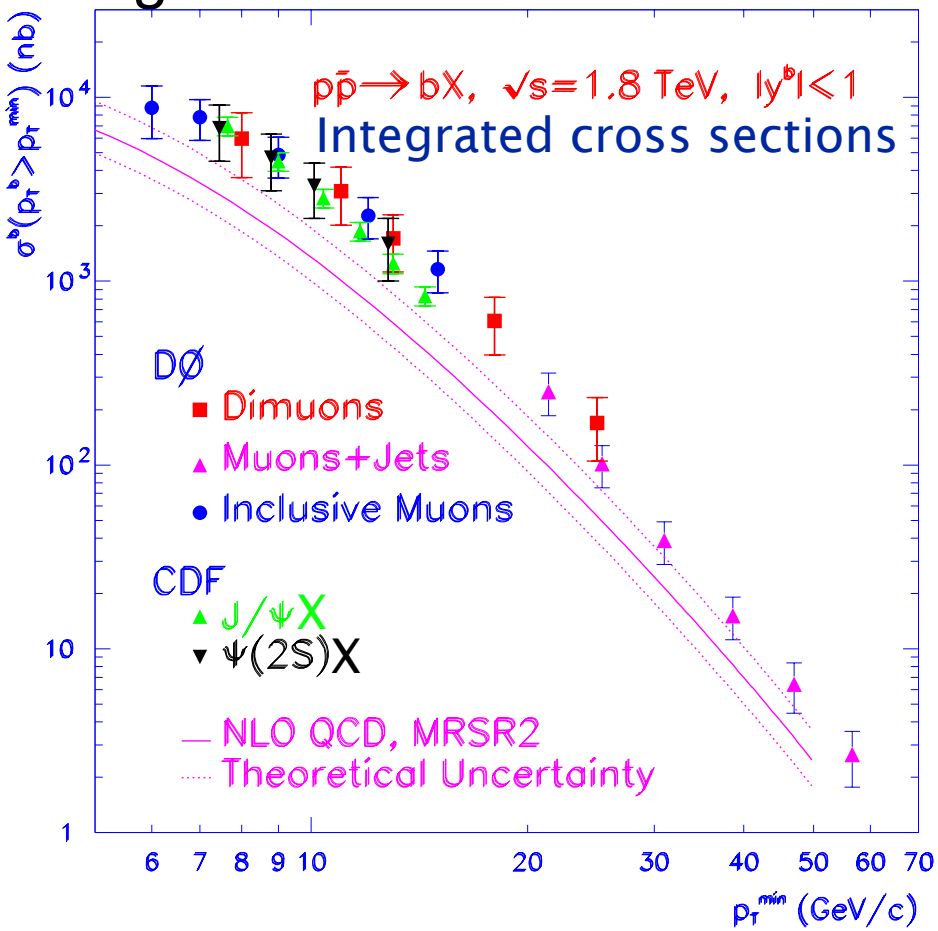


Typical detector efficiency ~85-90%

Luminosity used for HF analyses 6–140 pb^{-1}

Heavy Flavor Cross Sections

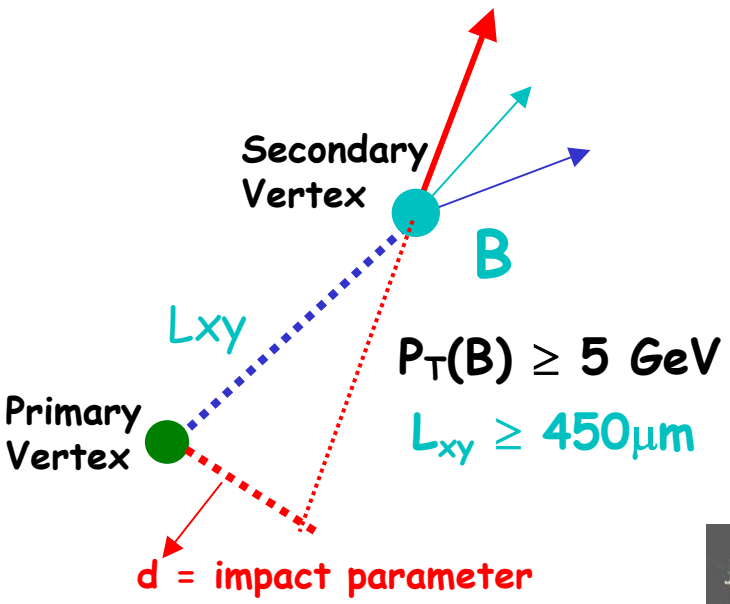
- Tevatron *B* Cross sections measured at sqrt(s)=1.8TeV (1992-1996) consistently higher than NLO calculation



- Theoretical work is ongoing
  - Fragmentation effects
  - Small *x*, threshold effects
  - Proposed beyond SM effects
- What can experiments do?
  - Measure more cross sections
    - sqrt(s)=1.96 TeV
    - go to lower $p_T(B)$
  - Look at $b\bar{b}$ correlations
  - Measure the charm cross section

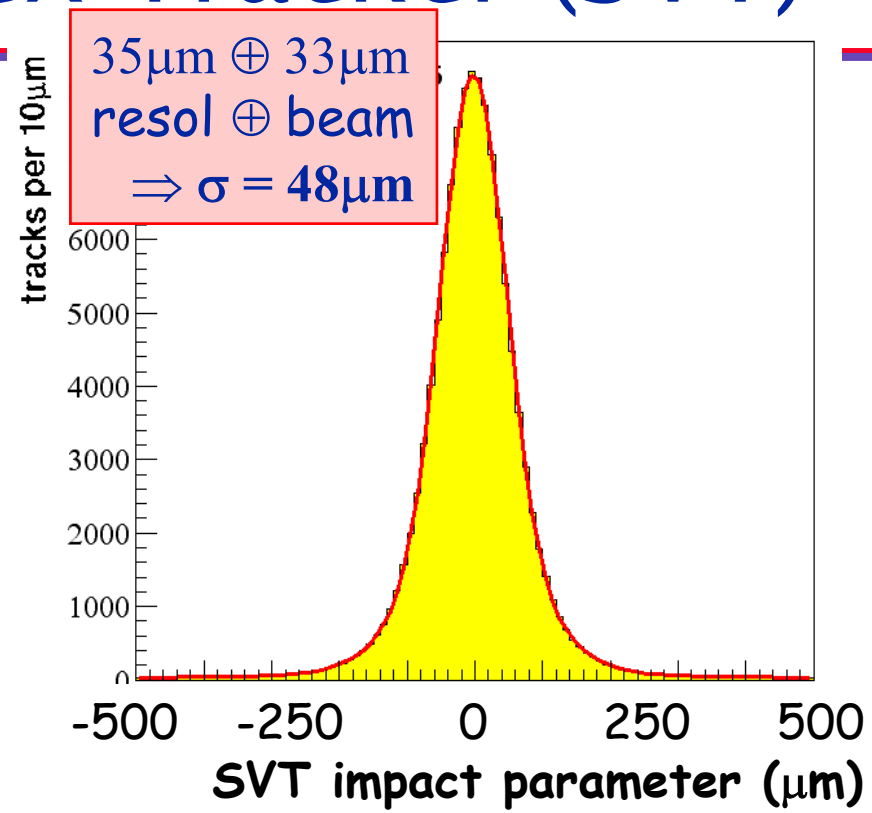
CDF Silicon Vertex Tracker (SVT)

- SVT incorporates silicon info in the Level 2 trigger… select events with large impact parameter!

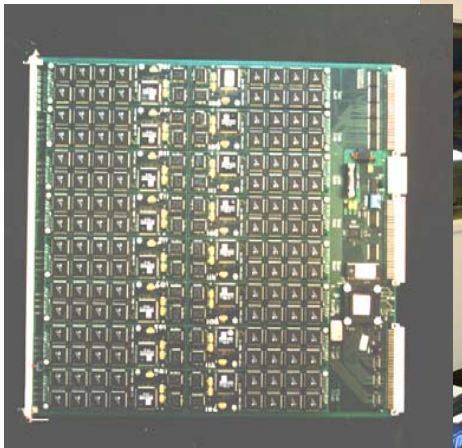


$P_T(B) \geq 5$ GeV

$L_{xy} \geq 450\mu m$



- Uses fitted beamline
- impact parameter per track
- System is deadtimeless:
  - ➔ ~25 μsec/event for readout + clustering + track fitting

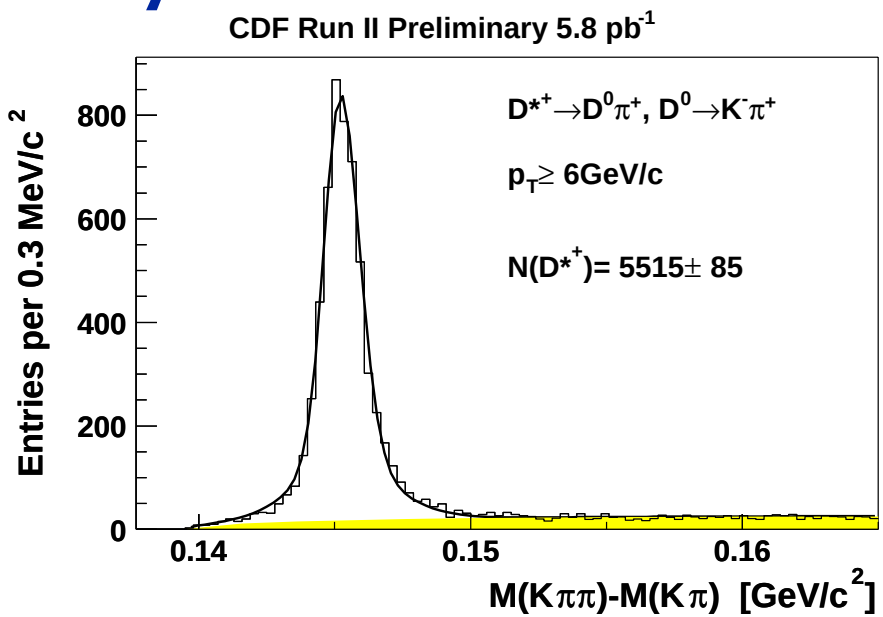


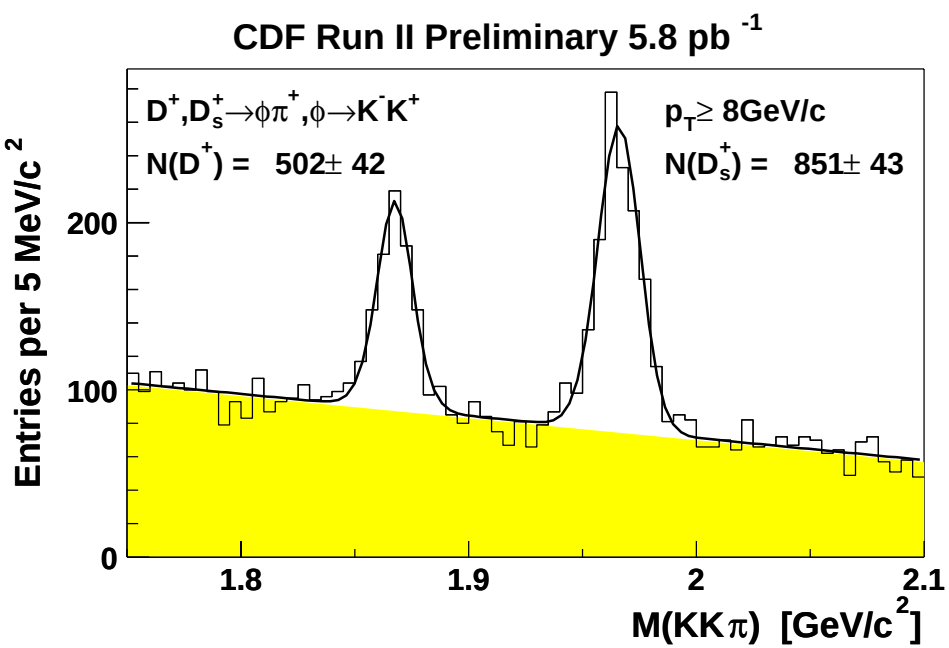
CDF charm yields

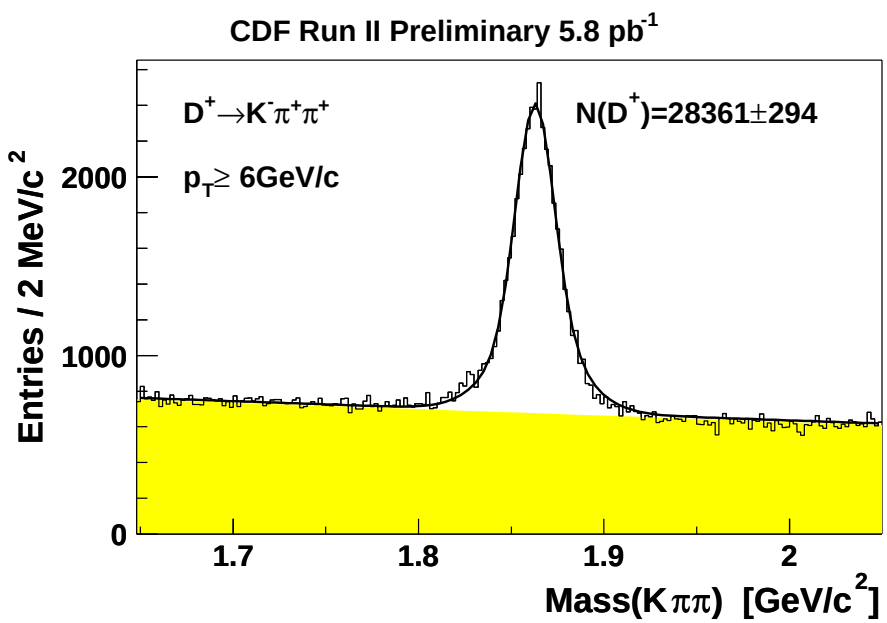
- Trigger on displaced tracks, accepts both bottom & charm.
- Reconstruct large samples of charm hadrons

  >85% prompt charm!

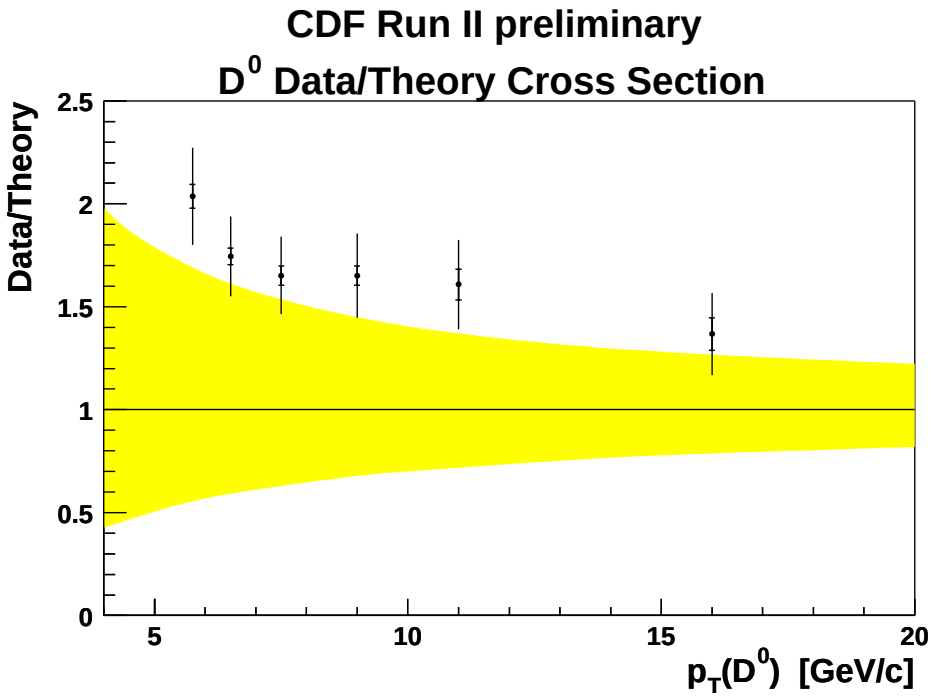
Yields shown for 5.8pb^{-1}



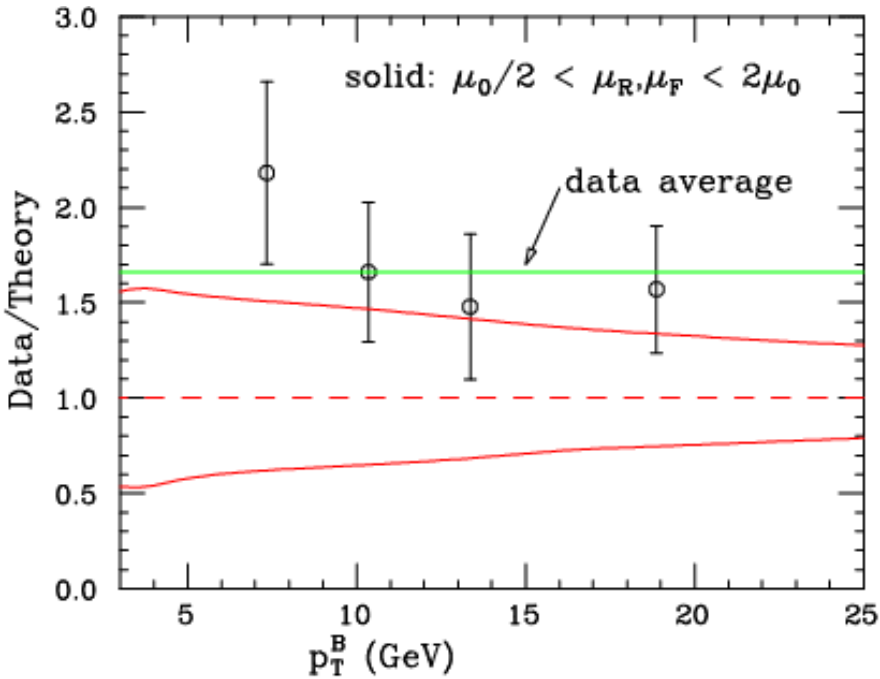




CDF Prompt charm Cross Section



data/theory for D^0



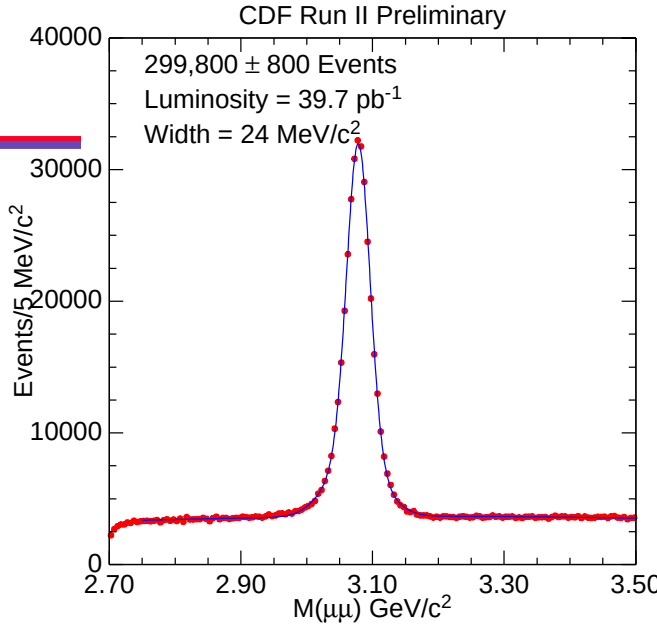
data/theory for B

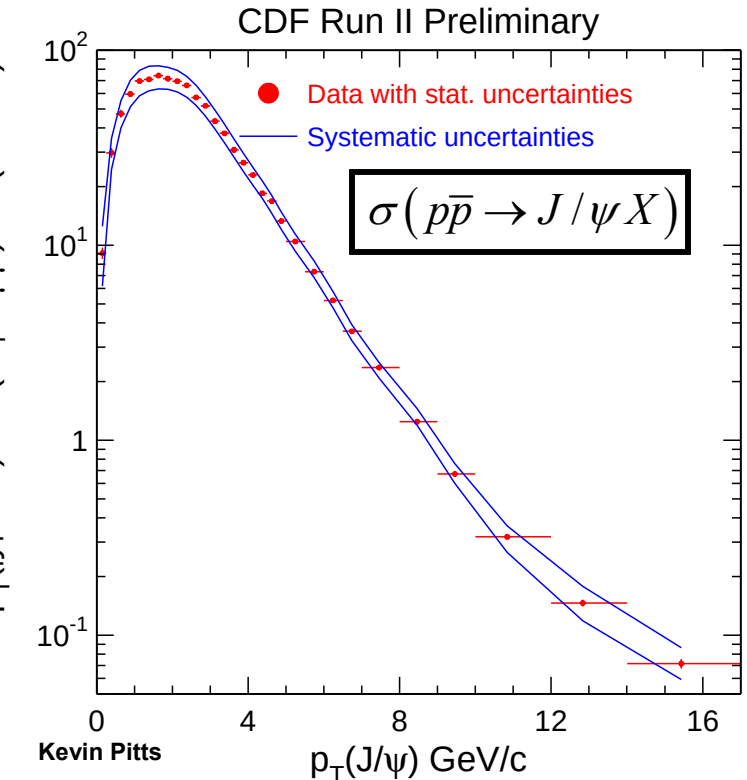
- **Prompt charm cross section result submitted to PRL hep-ex/0307080**
  - **See poster by Chunhui Chen**
- **Calculations shown are Cacciari & Nason hep-ph/0306212**
- **Observations:**
  - **Data on the "upper edge" of theory for D^0 (shown), D^+ and D^*.**
  - **Trend similar to that seen in B cross section measurements.**

Inclusive J/ψ

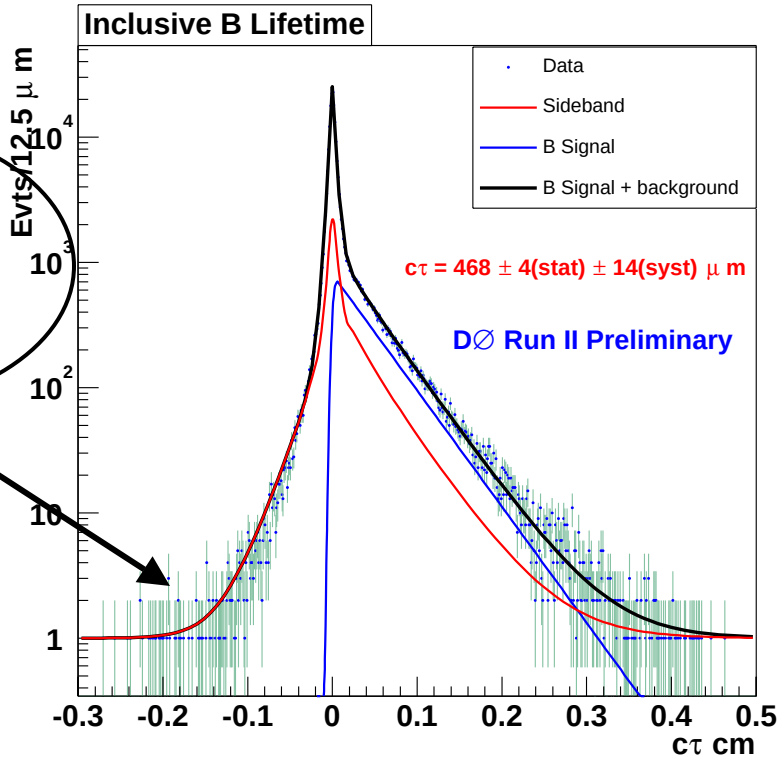
Large yield, clean signals

- Acceptance down to p_T=0 GeV!
  - χ_c signals also observed
- Inclusive lifetime shows $B \to J/\psi X$ fraction to be 15-20% (>80% direct charm)
- See Tomasz Skwarnicki's quarkonia talk





Inclusive lifetime also important for understanding lifetime systematics



B Hadron Lifetimes

- All lifetimes equal in spectator model.
  - Differences from interference & other nonspectator effects
- Heavy Quark Expansion predicts the lifetimes for different B hadron species

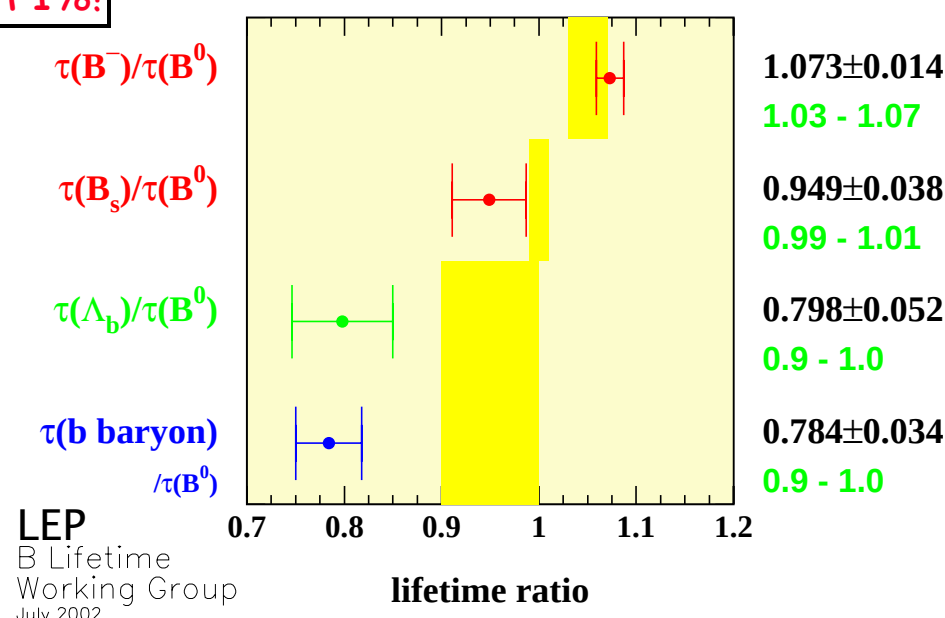
$$\tau(B^+) \geq \tau(B^0) \approx \tau(B_s) > \tau(\Lambda_b) \gg \tau(B_c)$$

- Measurements:
  - B^0, B^+ lifetimes measured to better than 1%!
  - B_s known to about 4%
  - LEP/CDF (Run I) Λ_b lifetime lower than HQE prediction

- Tevatron can contribute to B_s, B_c and Λ_b (and other *b*-baryon) lifetimes.

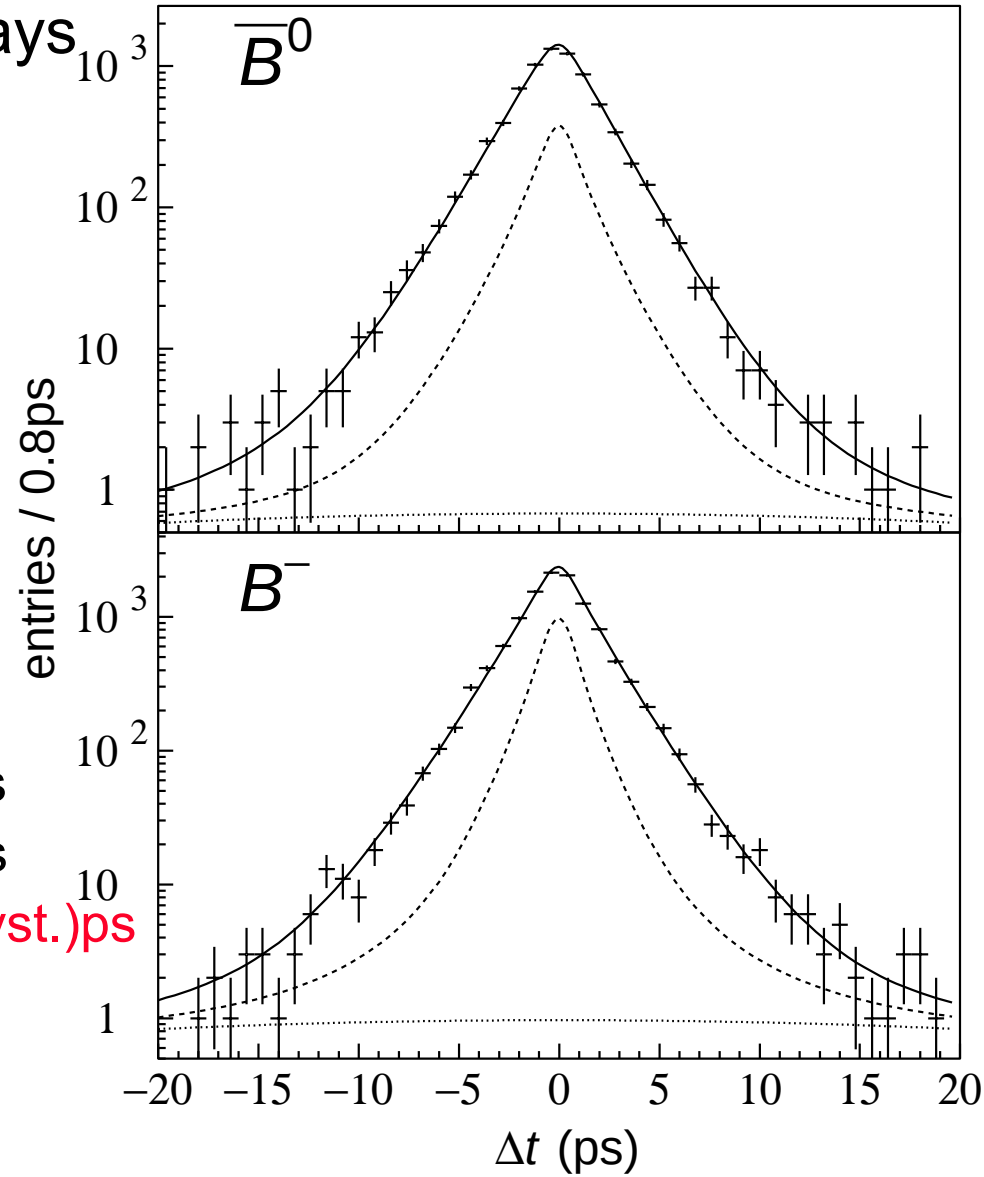
Heavy Flavor Averaging Group
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/xorg/hfag/index.html

B hadron	Average lifetime (ps)
B^0	1.534 ± 0.013
B^+	1.653 ± 0.014
B_s	1.439 ± 0.053
B_c	$0.46^{+0.18}_{-0.16}$
Λ_b	$1.233^{+0.078}_{-0.076}$



Belle B^+ & B^0 Lifetime

- 29 fb^{-1} fully reconstructed decays
  - → 7863 B^0
  - → 12047 B^+
- Lifetime measured in Δt
  (see Tom Browder's talk)



- Results:

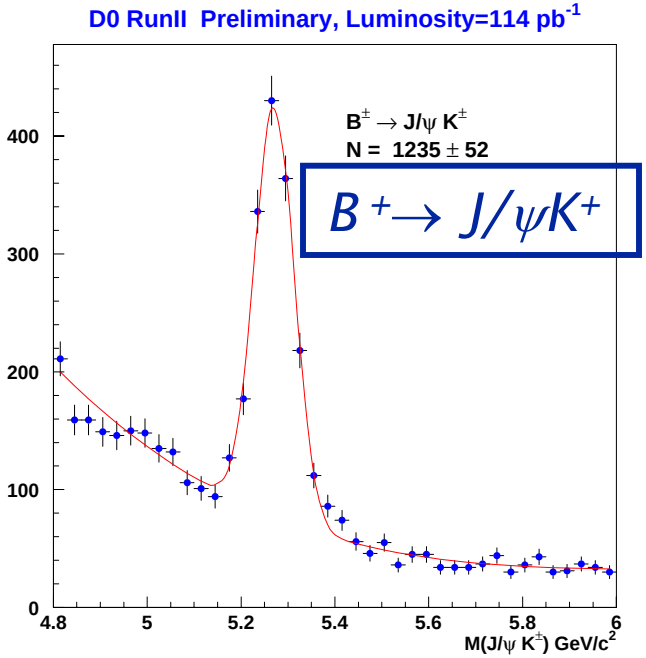
$\tau(B^0)=1.554\pm0.030(\text{stat.})\pm0.019(\text{syst.})\text{ps}$

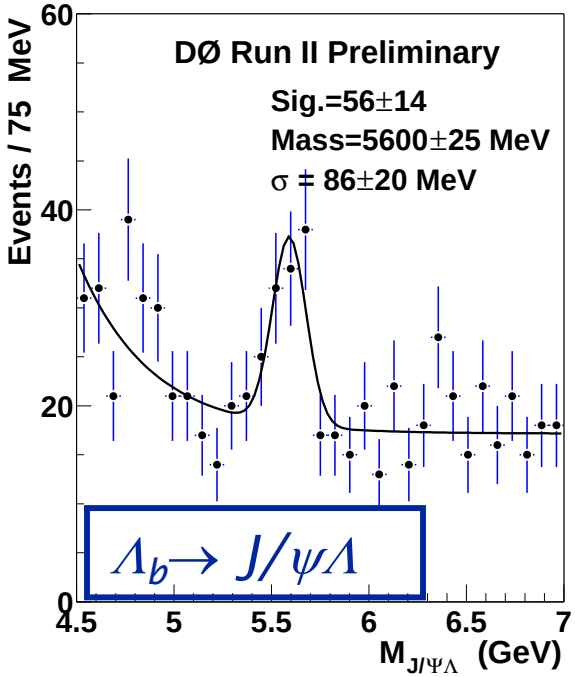
$\tau(B^+)=1.695\pm0.026(\text{stat.})\pm0.015(\text{syst.})\text{ps}$

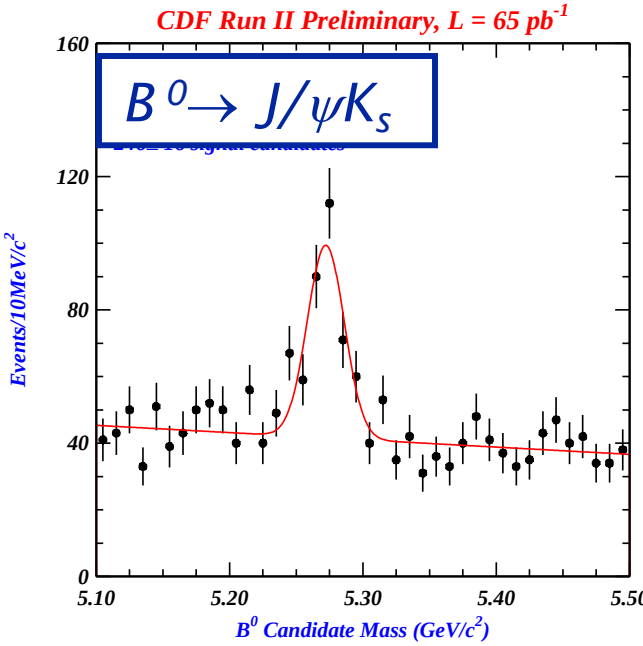
$\tau(B^+)/\tau(B^0)=1.091\pm0.023(\text{stat.})\pm0.014(\text{syst.})\text{ps}$

- Tails are well-modeled

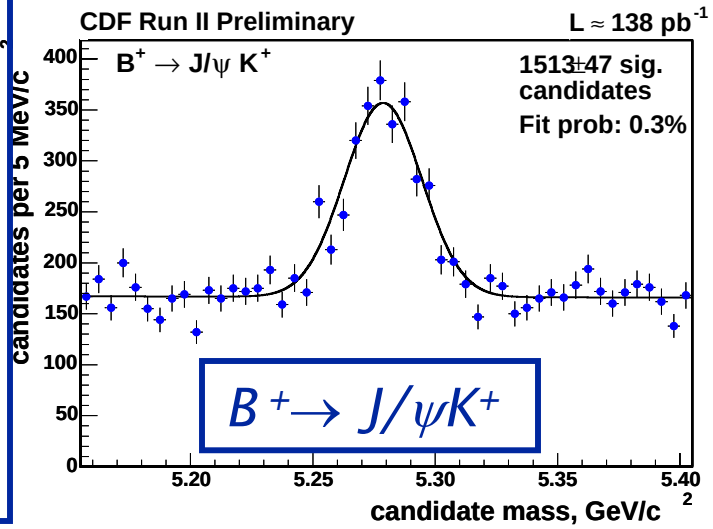
Yields in $B \to J/\psi X$ Modes

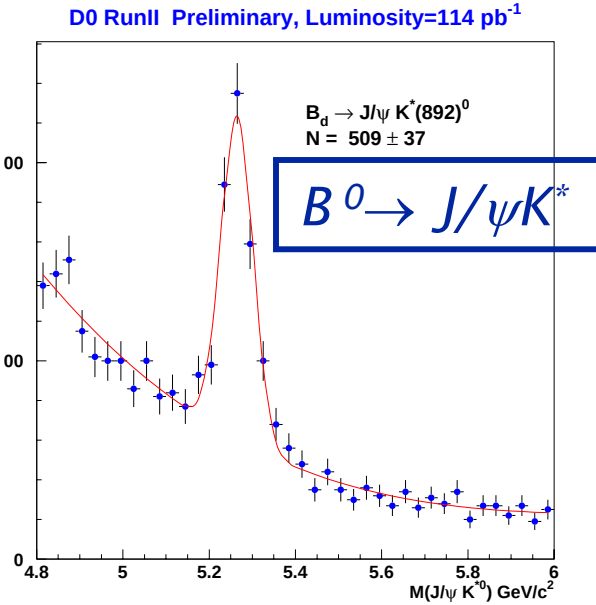






- Trigger on low p_T dimuons (1.5-2GeV/μ)
- Fully reconstruct
  - ✓ J/ψ, $\psi(2s) \to \mu^+\mu^-$
  - ✓ $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$
  - ✓ $B^0 \to J/\psi K^*$, $J/\psi K_s$
  - ✓ $B_s \to J/\psi \phi$
  - ✓ $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi \Lambda$



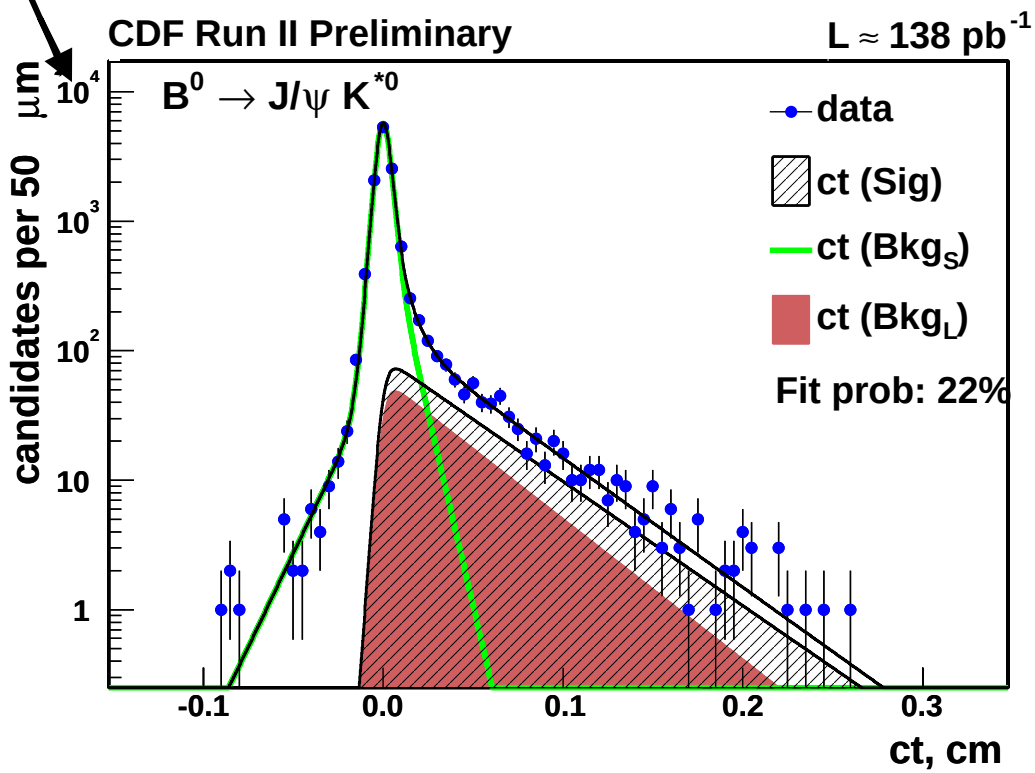


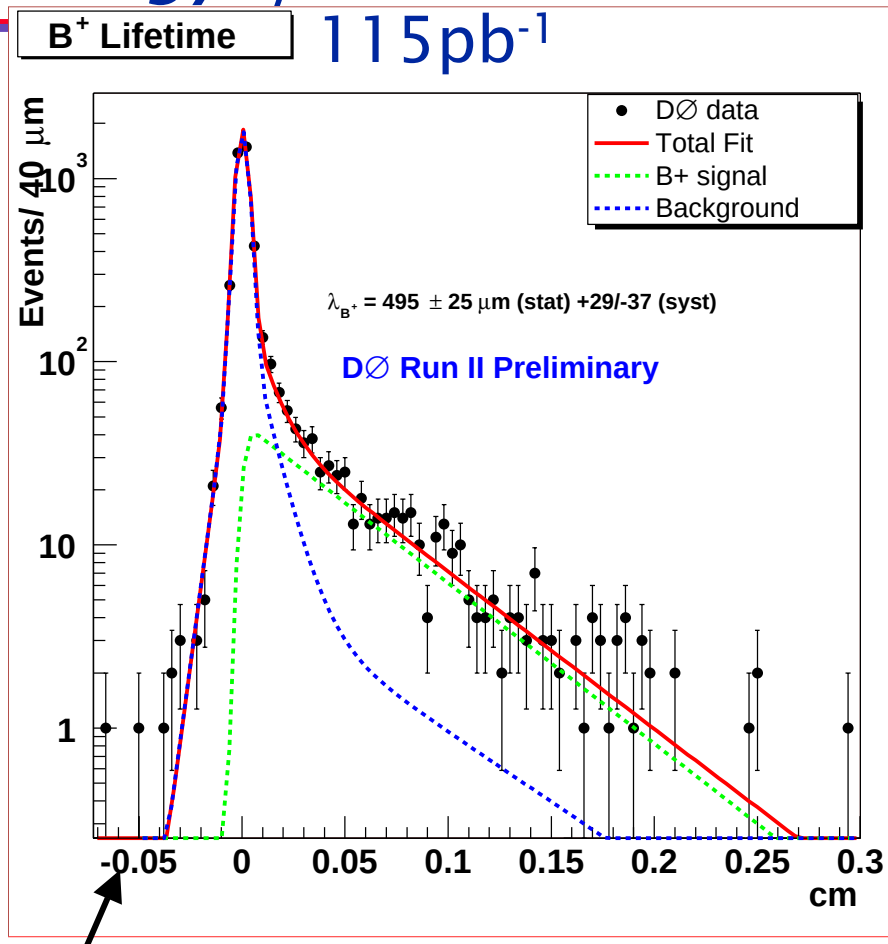
B^+, B^0 Lifetimes in J/ψ Modes

$\tau(B^0)$

DØ 1.51 $^{+0.19}_{-0.17}$ (*stat.*) ± 0.2 (*syst.*) ps

CDF 1.51 ± 0.06(*stat.*) ± 0.02 (*syst.*) ps





Proper decay length:

$$ct = \frac{L_{xy}}{\beta\gamma} = \frac{L_{xy} m_B}{p_T}$$

$\tau(B^+)$

DØ 1.65 ± 0.08(*stat.*) $^{+0.10}_{-0.12}$ (*syst.*) ps

CDF 1.63 ± 0.05(*stat.*) ± 0.04 (*syst.*) ps

B_s Lifetime

$B_s \to J/\psi\phi$, with $J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and $\phi \to K^+K^-$

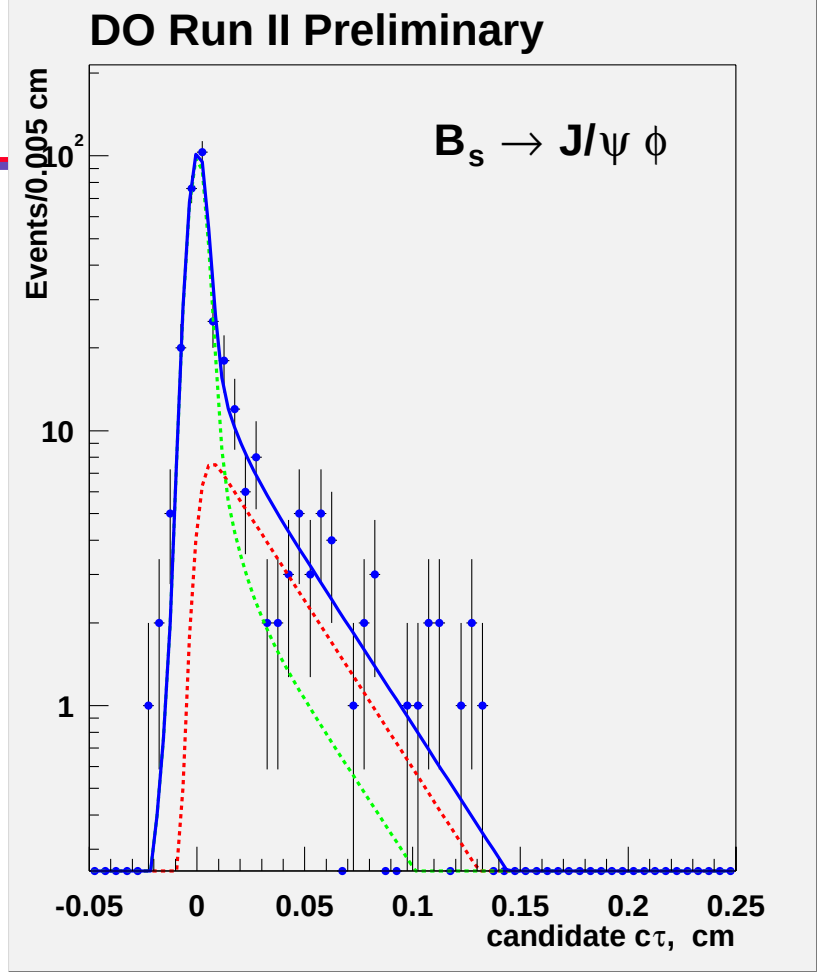
DØ (115pb^{-1}): *(shown here)*

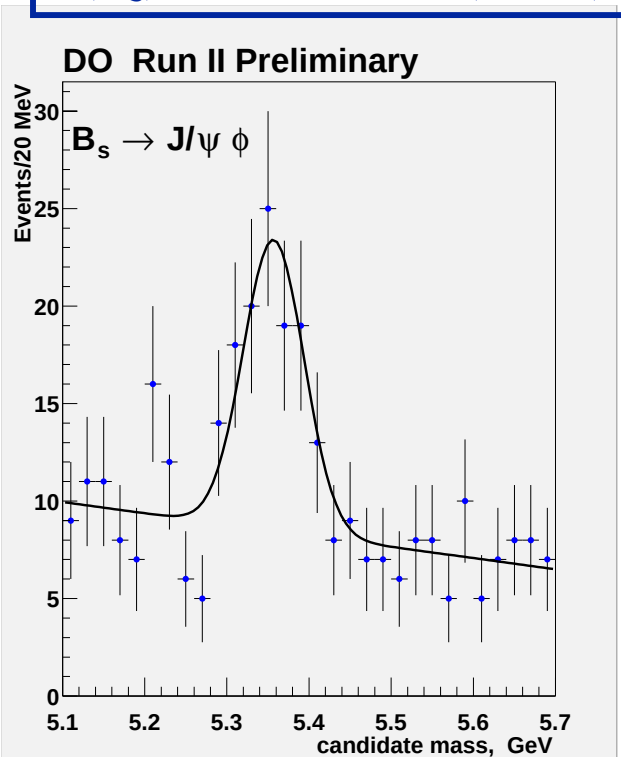
$\tau(B_s) = 1.19\ ^{+0.19}_{-0.16}$ (stat.) ± 0.14(syst.) ps

$\tau(B_s)/\tau(B^0) = 0.79 \pm 0.14$ *(uncorrected for CP composition)*

CDF (138pb^{-1}):

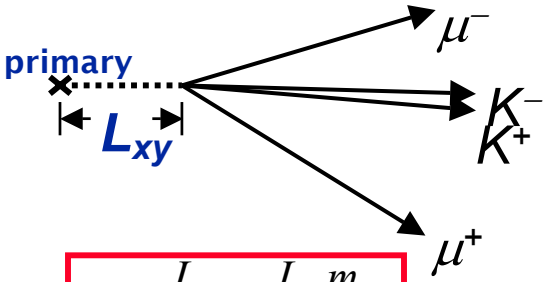
$\tau(B_s) = 1.33 \pm 0.14$(stat.) ± 0.02(syst.) ps





Interesting B_s physics:

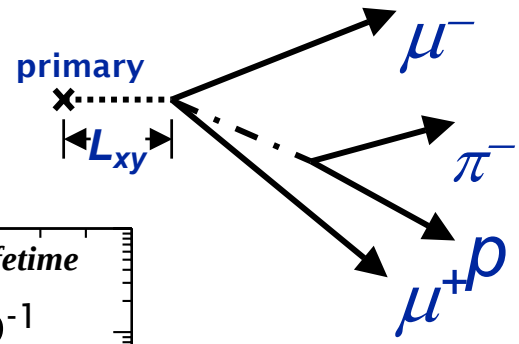
- **Search for CPV in $B_s \to J/\psi\phi$** ***...sensitive to new physics***
- **Width difference $\Delta\Gamma$**
- ***B_s mixing (later in talk)***

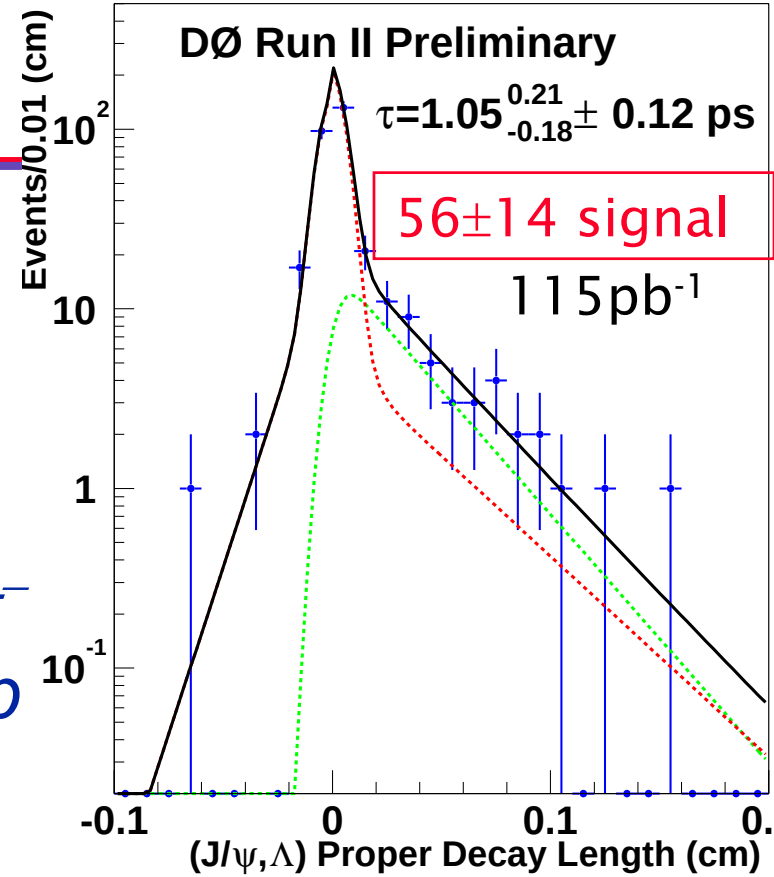


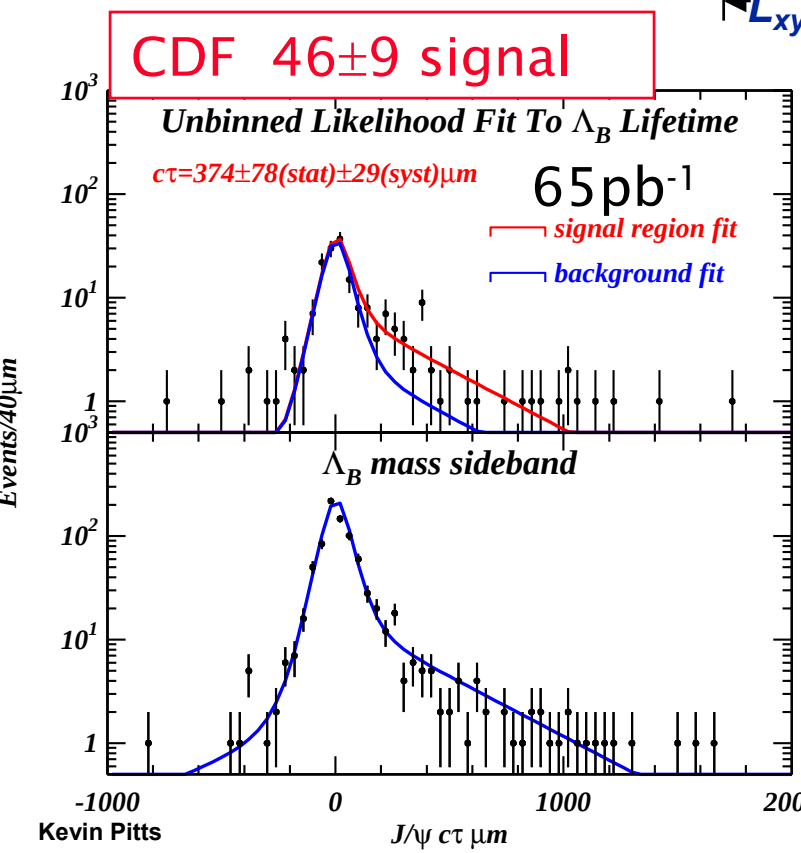
$$ct = \frac{L_{xy}}{\beta\gamma} = \frac{L_{xy} m_B}{p_T}$$

Λ_b Lifetime

- *Use fully reconstructed* $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi \Lambda$ *with* $J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and $\Lambda \to p\pi^-$
  - *Previous LEP/CDF measurements used semileptonic* $\Lambda_b \to \Lambda_c l \nu$
    - *Systematics different*







CDF

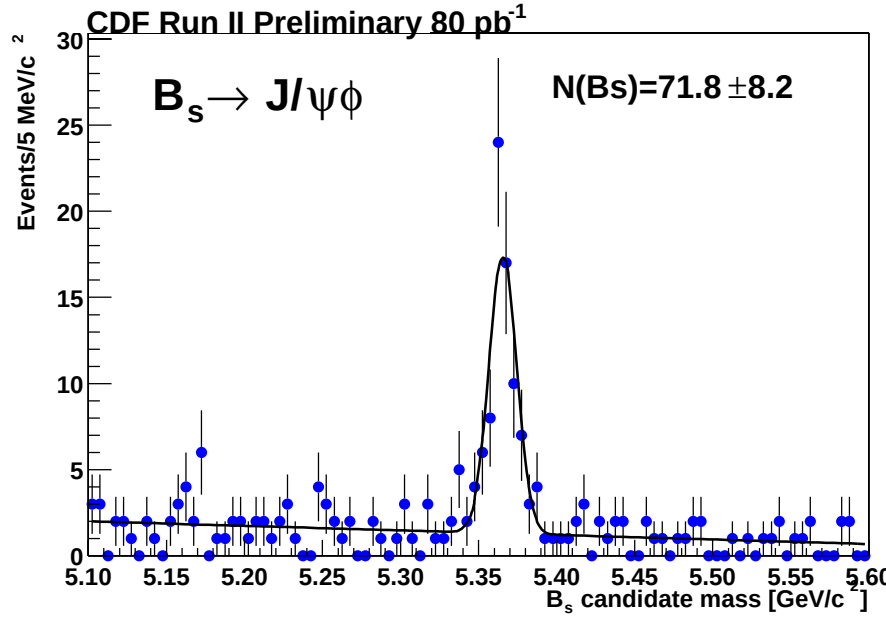
$$\tau(\Lambda_b) = 1.25 \pm 0.26(stat.) \pm 0.10(syst.)\,\text{ps}$$

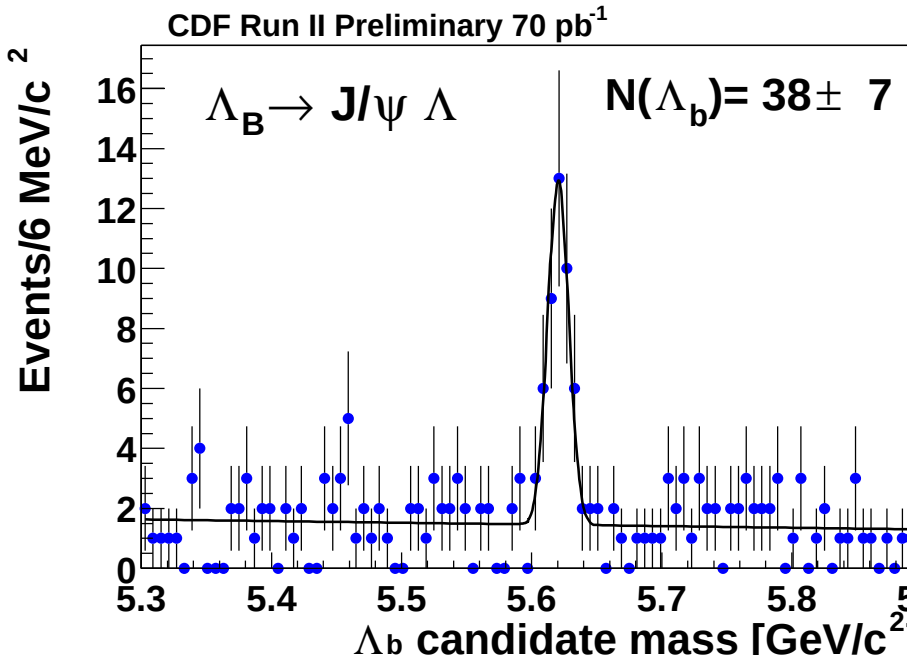
DØ

$$\tau(\Lambda_b) = 1.05^{+0.21}_{-0.18}(stat.) \pm 0.12(syst.)\,\text{ps}$$

B Hadron Masses

- Measure masses using fully reconstructed $B \to J/\psi X$ modes
- High statistics $J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and $\psi(2s) \to J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ for calibration.
- Systematic uncertainty from tracking momentum scale
  - *Magnetic field*
  - *Material (energy loss)*
- *B^+ and B^0 consistent with world average.*
- ***B_s and Λ_b* measurements are world's best.**





CDF result:	**$M(B_s)$=5365.50 ±1.60 MeV**
World average:	**$M(B_s)$=5369.6 ±2.4 MeV**
CDF result:	**$M(\Lambda_b)$=5620.4 ±2.0 MeV**
World average:	**$M(\Lambda_b)$=5624 ±9 MeV**

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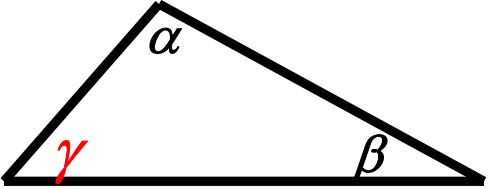
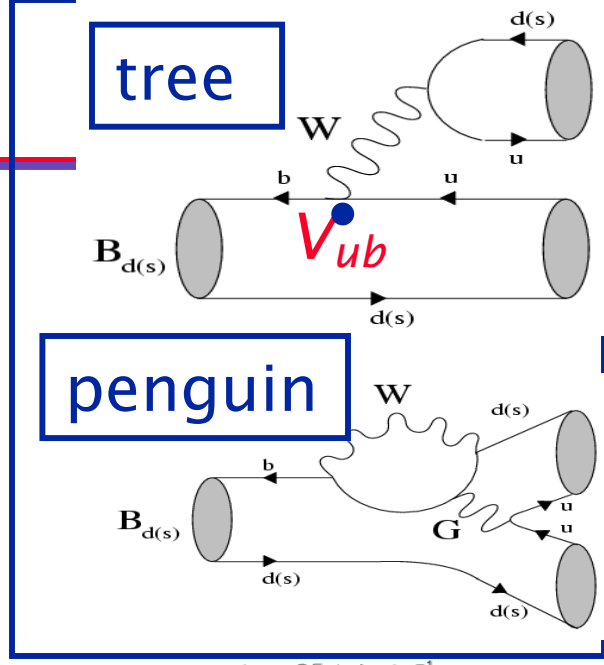
  - ➔ $B_s \to K^+K^-$, $\Lambda_b \to \Lambda_c \pi^-$, $B_s \to D_s \pi^+$
- Mixing
  - ➔ B_d , B_s
- Summary



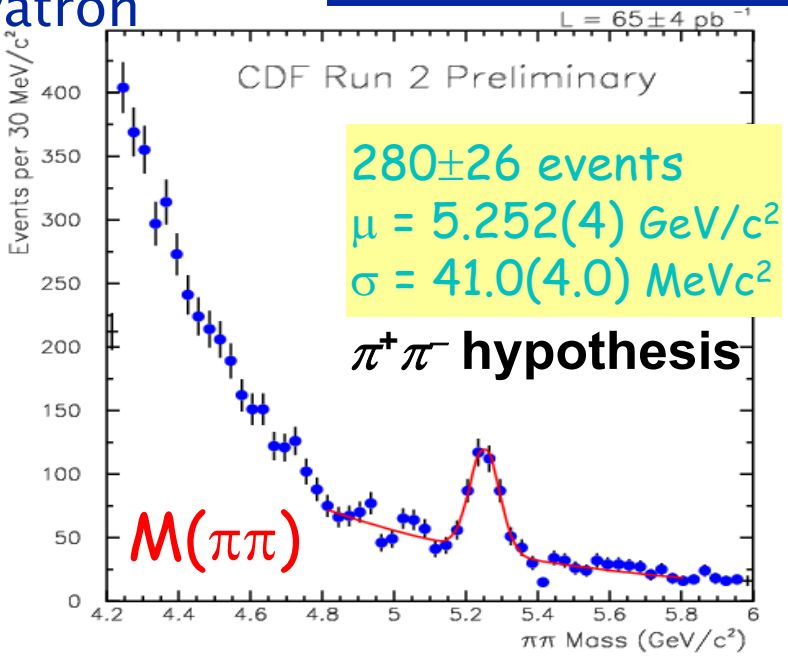
CDF $B \to h^+ h^-$



- charmless two-body decays
  - longer term B_s modes help extract unitarity angle γ (see Hassan's talk)

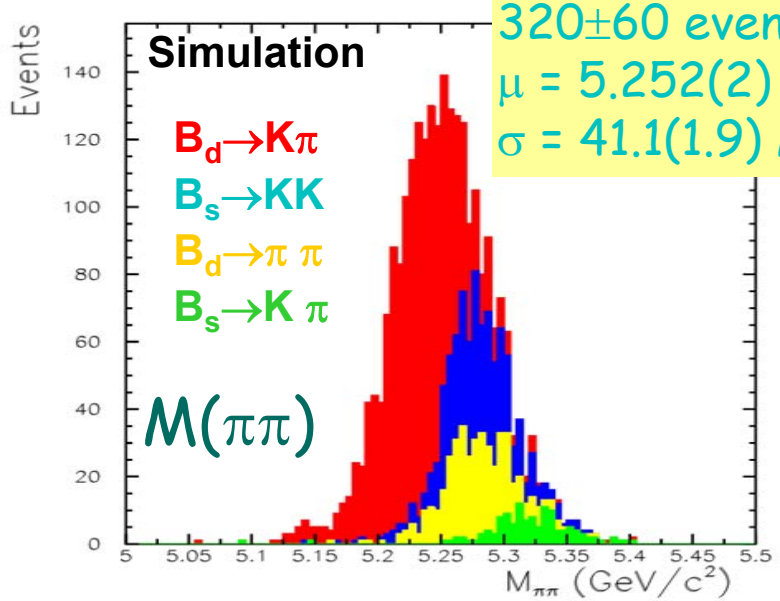
- Signal is a combination of:
  - $B^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-$ BR~5×10^{-6}
  - $B^0 \to K^+\pi^-$ BR~2×10^{-5} } Υ(4s),Tevatron
  - $B_s \to K^+K^-$ BR~5×10^{-5}
  - $B_s \to \pi^+K^-$ BR~1×10^{-5} } Tevatron

- Requirements
  - Displaced track trigger
  - Good mass resolution
  - Particle ID (dE/dx)



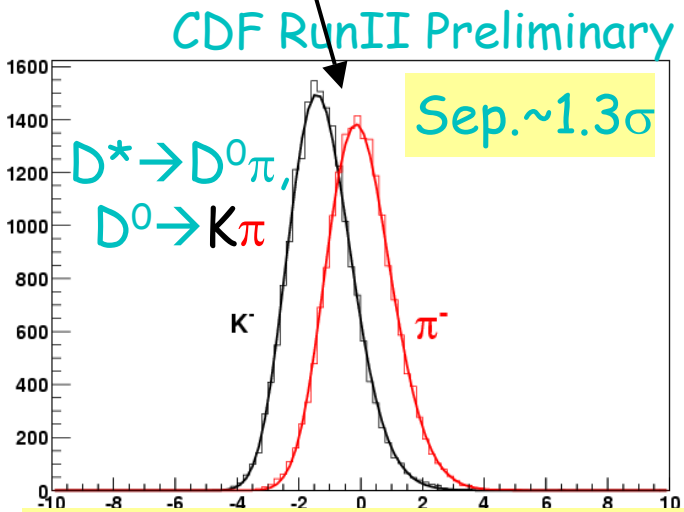
Did you ever think this physics could be done at a hadron collider?

$BR(B_s \to K^+K^-)$



320±60 events
μ = 5.252(2) GeV/c^2
σ = 41.1(1.9) MeV/c^2

kinematics & *dE/dx* to separate contributions



Fitted contributions:

mode	Yield (65 pb^{-1})
$B^0 \to K\pi$	148±17(stat.)±17(syst)
$B^0 \to \pi\pi$	39±14(stat.)±17(syst)
$B_s \to KK$	90±17(stat.) ±17(syst)
$B_s \to K\pi$	3±11(stat.) ±17(syst)

First observation of $B_s \to K^+K^-$!!

Result: $$\frac{BR(B_s \to K^\pm K^\mp)}{BR(B_d \to K^\pm \pi^\mp)} = 2.71 \pm 1.15$$

includes error on f_s/f_d

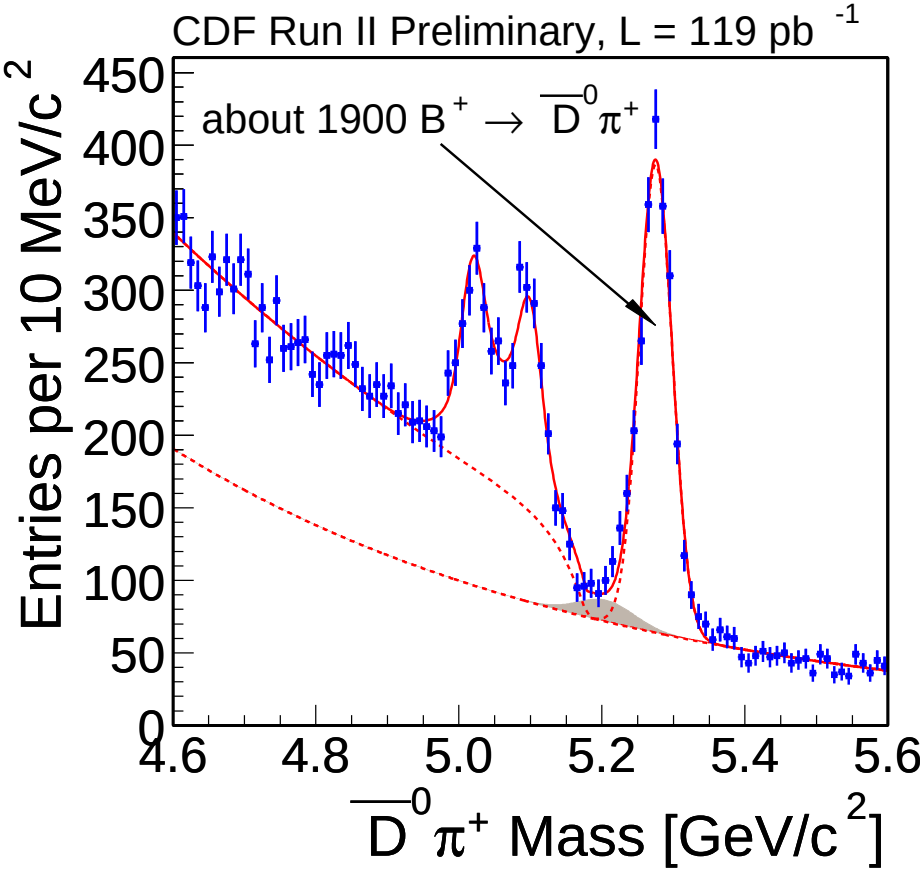
see poster by Diego Tonelli

Reflections, Satellites and All That

Vertex trigger sample

reconstruct: $B^- \to D^0 \pi^-$

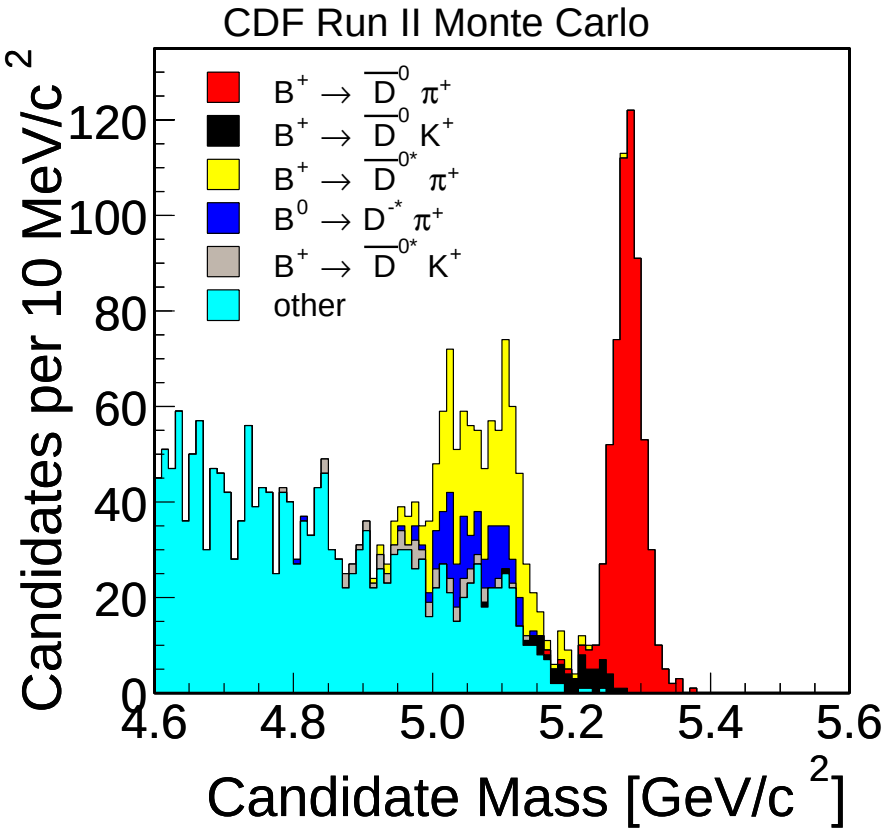
Clear peak seen, sidebands have interesting structure



-"horns" coming from D^*

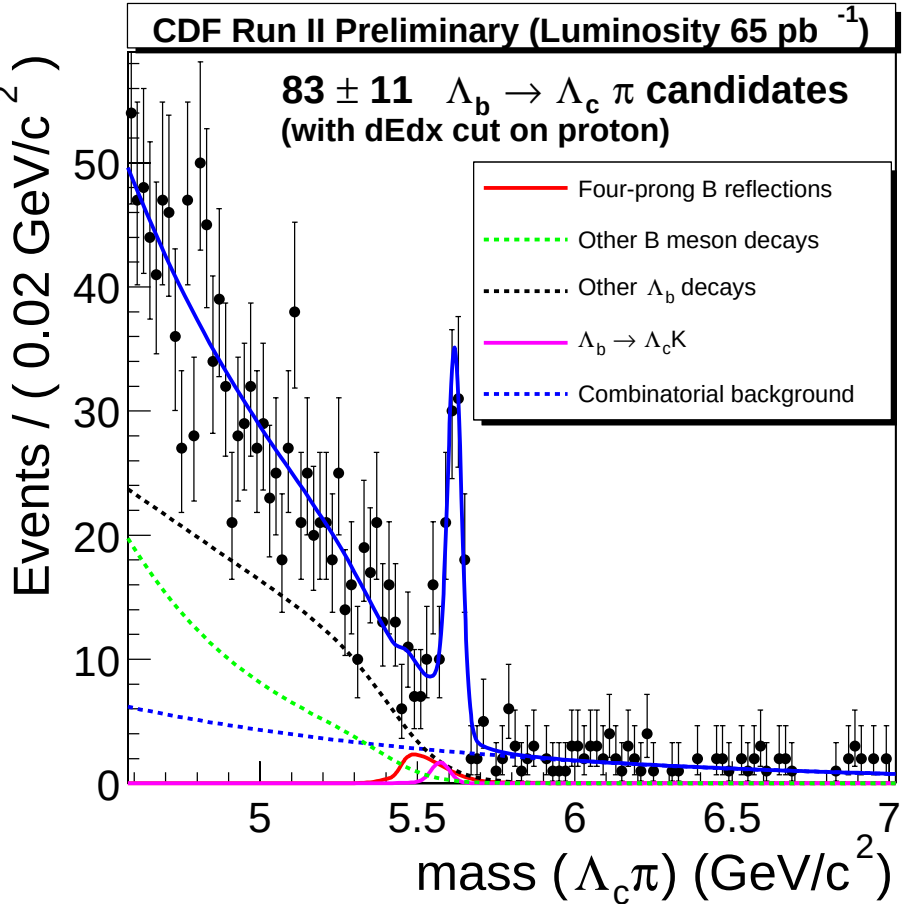
-Reflection from $B^- \to D^0 K^-$

(reconstruct K as π)



Work in progress, must understand these contributions to extract BR

CDF $\Lambda_b \to \Lambda_c \pi$ with $\Lambda_c \to pK\pi$



Backgrounds: real B decays

Reconstruct π as p: $B_d \to D^-\pi^+ \to K^+\pi^-\pi^-\pi^+$

- Use MC to parametrize the shape.
- Data to normalize the amplitude
- Dominant backgrounds are real heavy flavor
- proton particle ID (*dE/dx*) improves S/B

Fitted signal:

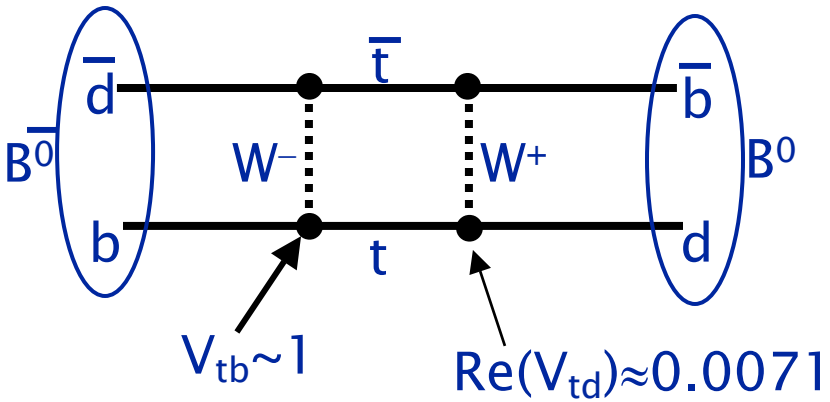
$$N_{\Lambda_b} = 96 \pm 13(stat.)^{+6}_{-7}(syst.)$$

Measure: $$\frac{\sigma_b \times f_{baryon} \times BR(\Lambda_b \to \Lambda^+_c \pi^-)}{\sigma_b \times f_d \times BR(B^0 \to D^- \pi^+)}$$

New Result !

$$BR(\Lambda_b \to \Lambda_c \pi^{\pm}) = (6.0 \pm 1.0(\text{stat}) \pm 0.8(\text{sys}) \pm 2.1(\text{BR}))\ 10^{-4}$$

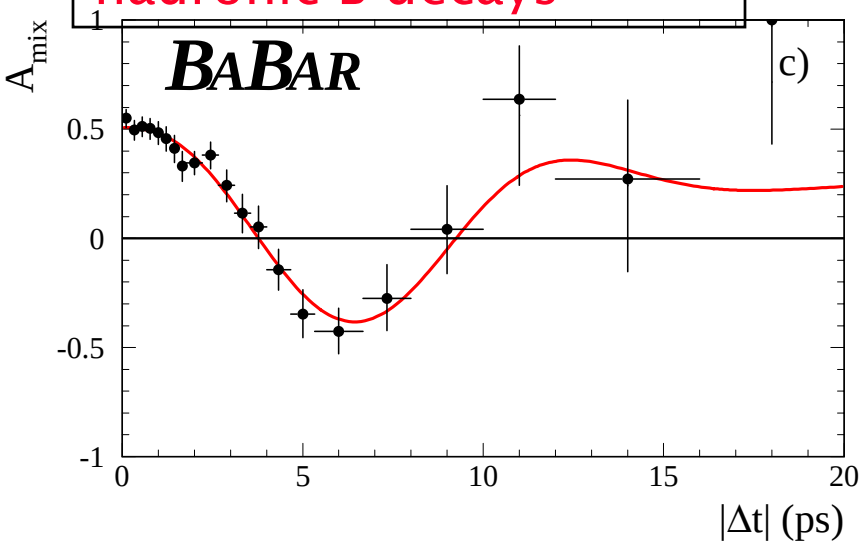
B_d Mixing

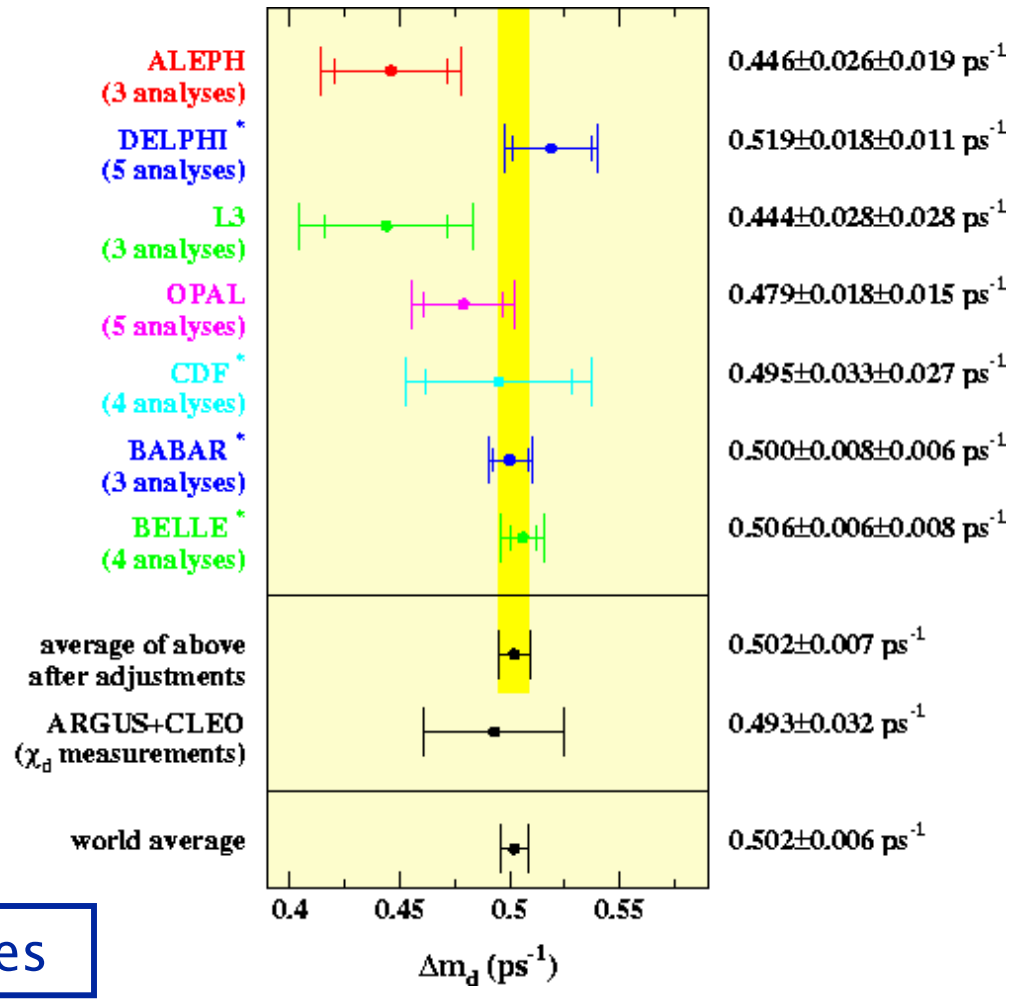


B_d mixing measured with great precision

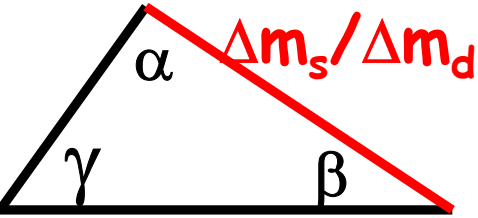
➔ World average now dominated by Babar and Belle

Babar Δm_d result using hadronic B decays





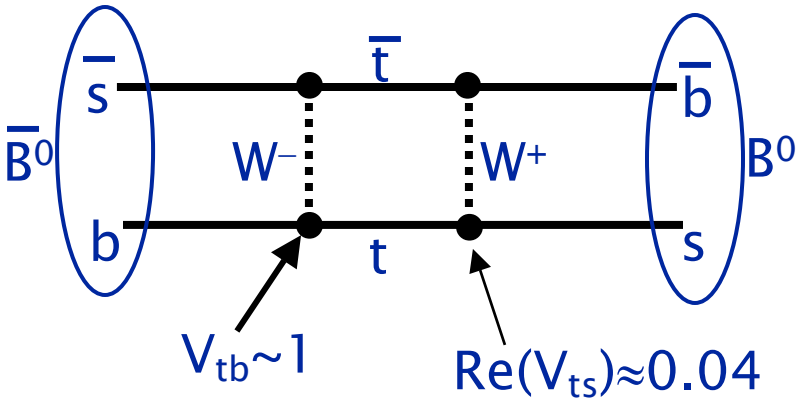
B_d fully mixes in about 4.1 lifetimes

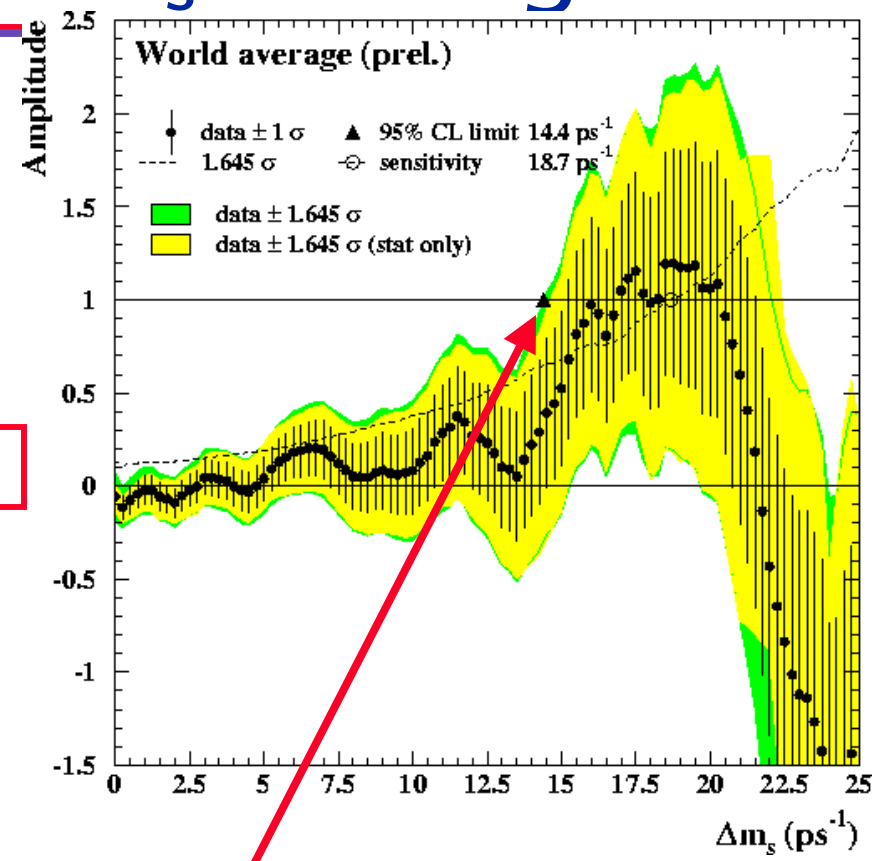


Towards B_s Mixing

- **Measurement of Δm_s helps improve our knowledge of CKM triangle.**
- Combined world limit on B_s mixing
  - → $\Delta m_s > 14.4 ps^{-1}$ @95%CL
  - → **B_s fully mixes in <0.15 lifetime!!!**
- B_s oscillation much faster than B_d because of coupling to top quark:

$$\boxed{Re(V_{ts}) \approx 0.040 > Re(V_{td}) \approx 0.007}$$





Combined limit comes from 13 measurements from LEP, SLD & CDF Run I

Measuring Mixing

- **B_s or $\overline{B}_s$ at the time of production?**
  - Initial state flavor tagging
  - Tagging "dilution": D=1-2w
  - Tagging power proportional to: εD^2

Typical power (one tag):
$\varepsilon D^2 = O(1\%)$ at Tevatron
$\varepsilon D^2 = O(10\%)$ at PEPII/KEKB

- **B_s or $\overline{B}_s$ at the time of decay?**
  - Final state flavor tagging
  - Can tell from decay products (e.g. $B_s \to D_s^- \pi^+$)
- **Yields**
  - Need lots of decays (because flavor tagging imperfect)
- **Proper decay time**

$$ct = \frac{L_{xy}}{(\beta\gamma)} = \frac{L_{xy} m_B}{p_T}$$

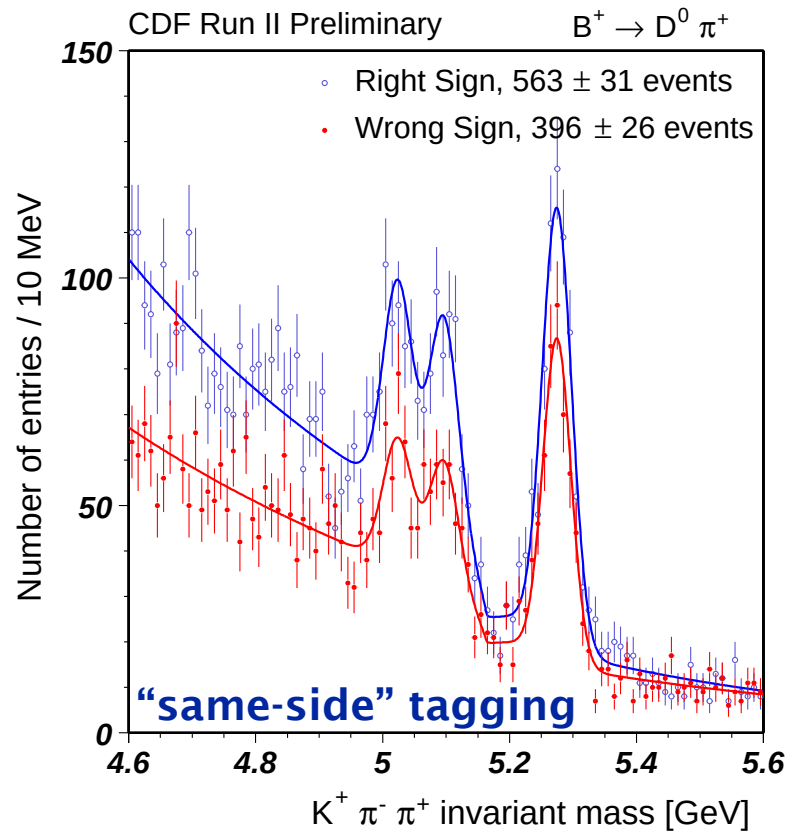
uncertainty →

$$\sigma_{ct} = \frac{m_B}{p_T}\sigma_{L_{xy}} \oplus ct\left(\frac{\sigma_{p_T}}{p_T}\right)$$

  - Need decay length (L_{xy}) and time dilation factor ($\beta\gamma = p_T/m_B$)
  - Crucial for fast oscillations (i.e. B_s)

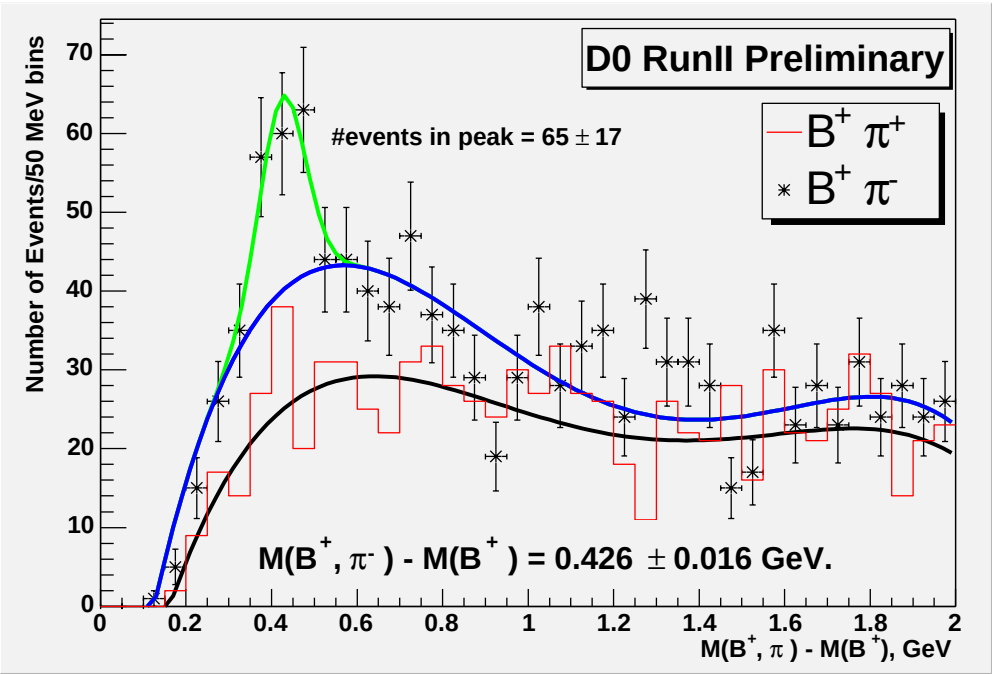
Flavor Tagging

- Strategy: use data for calibration (*e.g.* $B^{\pm}\to J/\psi K^{\pm}$, $B\to$lepton)
  - ➔ "know" the answer, can measure right sign and wrong sign tags.



DØ Results:

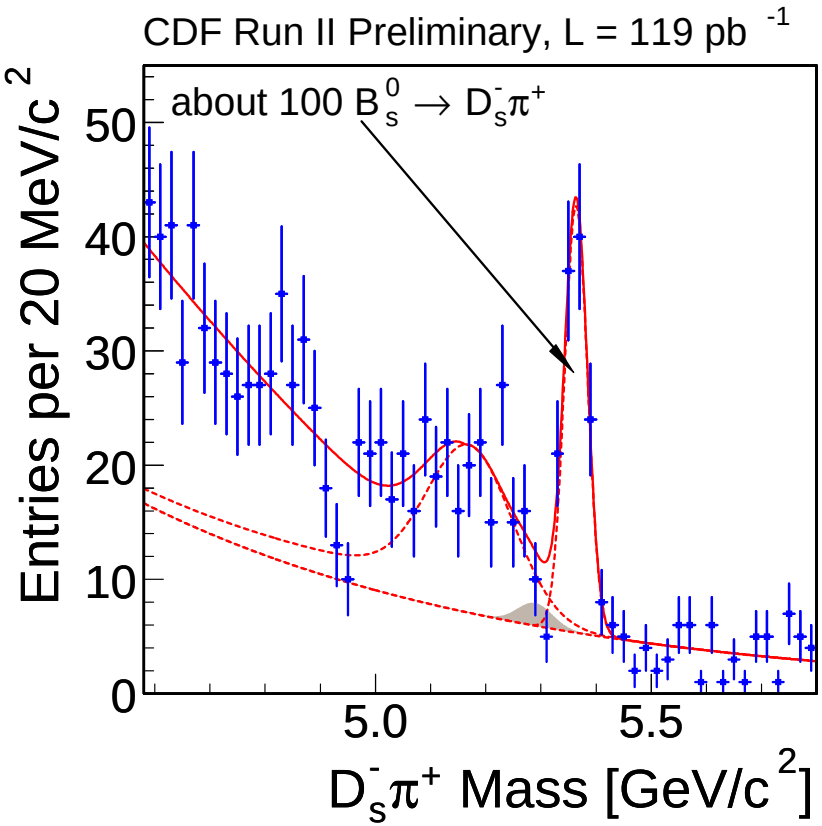
- Jet charge εD^2=(3.3±1.1)%
- Muon tagging εD^2=(1.6±0.6)%

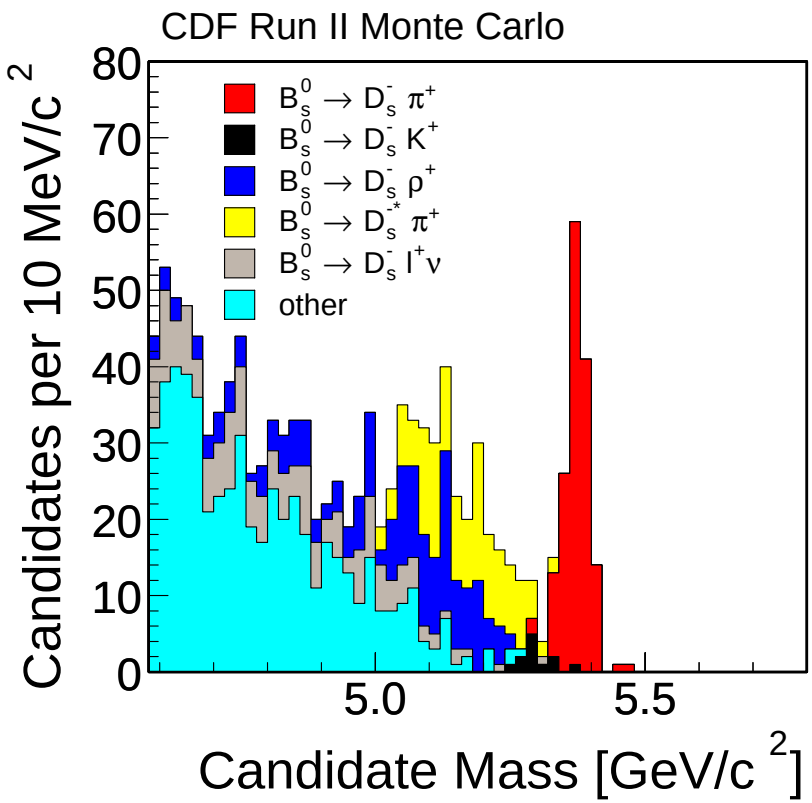


CDF Results:

- Same-side (B^+) εD^2=(2.1±0.7)%
  ($B^+/B^0/B_s$ correlations different)
- Muon tagging εD^2=(0.7±0.1)%

B_s Yields: CDF $B_s \to D_s \pi^+$





$B_s \to D_s \pi^-$ with $D_s \to \phi \pi^+$ and $\phi \to K^- K^+$

$$BR(B_s \to D_s \pi^{\pm}) = (4.8 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.8 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-3}$$

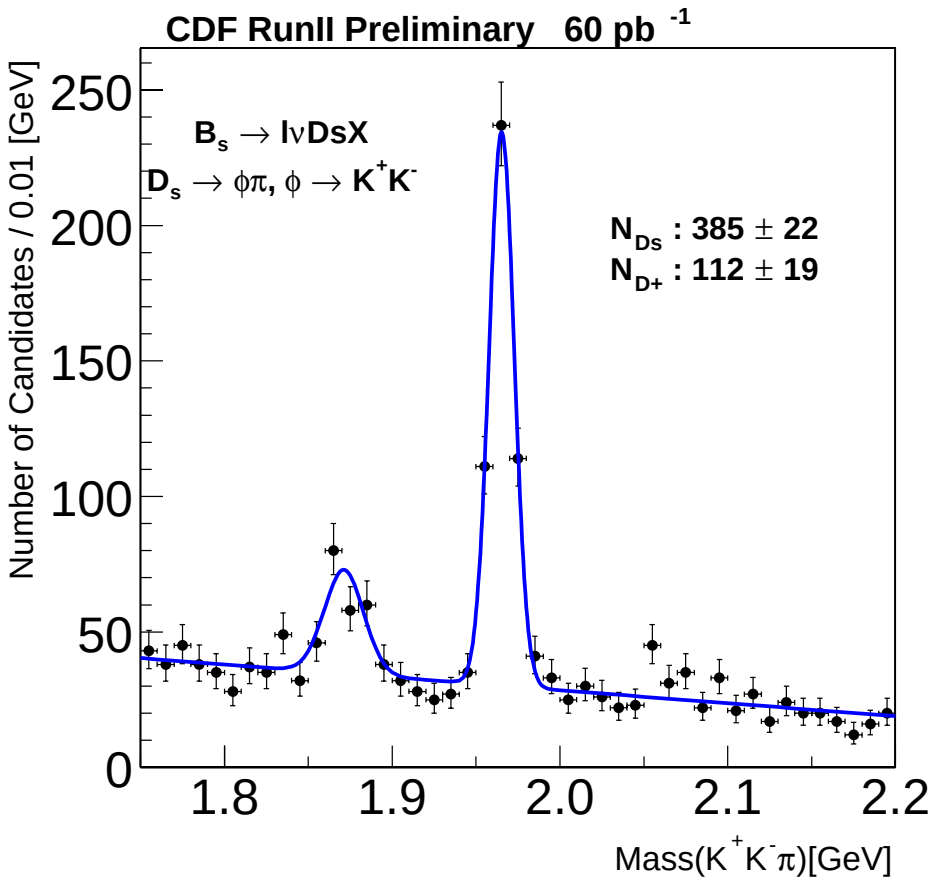
(Stat) (BR) (sys) (f_s/f_d)

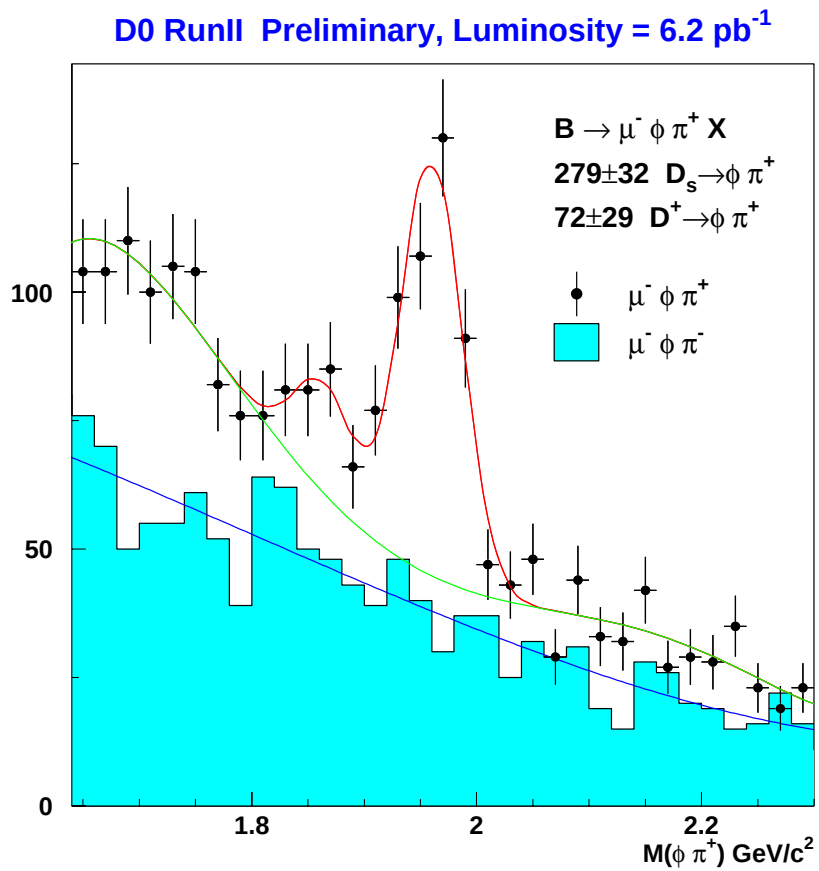
New measurement !

Previous limit set by OPAL: BR ($B_s \to D_s \pi^{\pm}$) < 13%

BR result uses less data than shown in plot.

Semileptonic B_s Yields





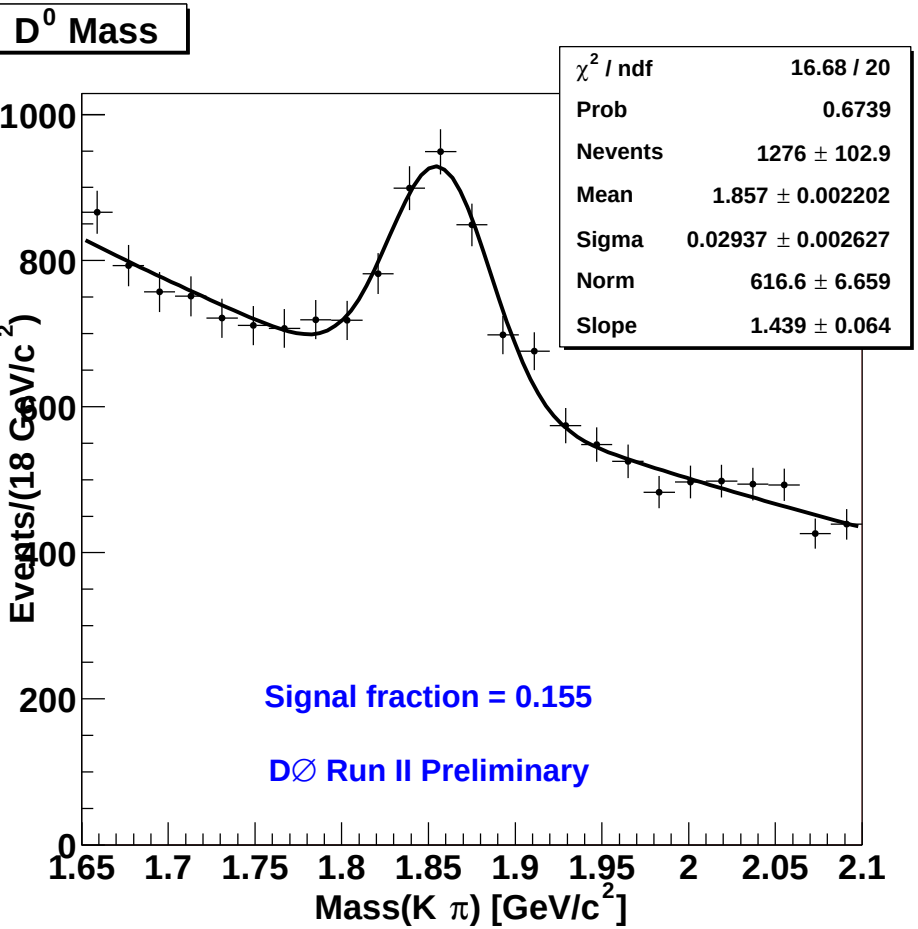
Plots show: $B_s \to D_s l^- \nu$ with $D_s \to \phi\pi^+$ and $\phi \to K^- K^+$

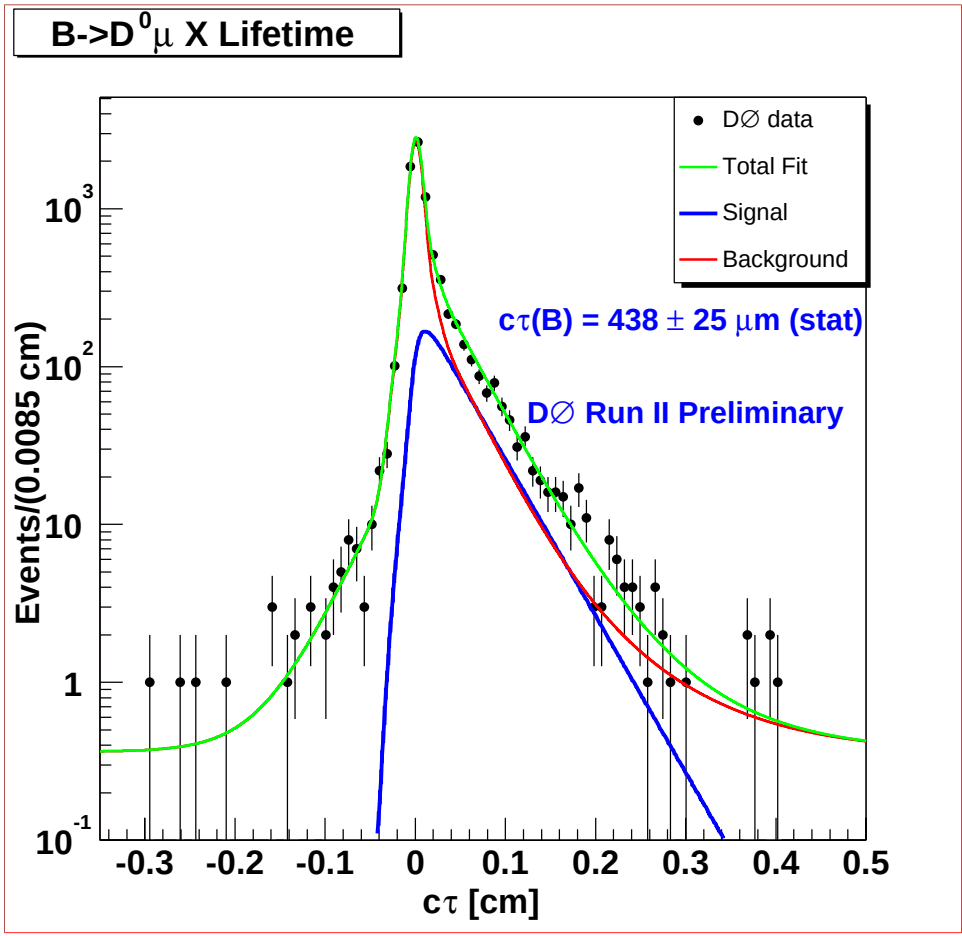
(will also reconstruct $D_s \to K^{*0} K^+$ and $D_s \to K_s K^+$)

DØ *B* Semileptonic Lifetime

$B \rightarrow \mu^- \nu_\mu D^0 X$ with $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$

12pb^{-1} of data taken with single muon trigger.





Time dilation factor ($\beta\gamma$) must be corrected for missing ν

$\tau(B) = 1.46 \pm 0.08(stat.)$ ps

B_s Sensitivity

- From data, now have some knowledge of the pieces that go into measuring Δm_s
  - ➔ *Yields* — *S = # signal events*
  - ➔ *Flavor tagging* — *tagging power = εD^2*
  - ➔ *Signal-to-noise* — *S/B = signal/background*
  - ➔ *Proper time resolution* — *σ_t = proper time resolution*

- *The sensitivity formula:*

$$Significance = \sqrt{\frac{S\varepsilon D^2}{2}} e^{-\frac{(\Delta m_s \sigma_t)^2}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{S}{S+B}}$$

- Significance (in number of standard deviations) is "average signficance"

CDF B_s Sensitivity Estimate

- Current performance: **hadronic mode only**
  - S=1600 events/fb^{-1} (*i.e.* $\sigma_{effective}$ for produce+trigger+recon)
  - S/B = 2/1
  - εD^2 = 4%
  - σ_t = 67fs

2σ sensitivity for Δm_s=15ps^{-1} with ~0.5fb^{-1} of data

- surpass the current world average

CDF B_s Sensitivity Estimate

- Current performance: **hadronic mode only**
  - S=1600 events/fb^{-1} (*i.e.* $\sigma_{effective}$ for produce+trigger+recon)
  - S/B = 2/1
  - εD^2 = 4%
  - σ_t = 67fs

    2σ sensitivity for Δm_s=15ps^{-1} with ~0.5fb^{-1} of data
    - surpass the current world average
- With "modest" improvements
  - S=2000 fb (improve trigger, reconstruct more modes)
  - S/B = 2/1 (unchanged)
  - εD^2 = 5% (kaon tagging)
  - σ_t = 50fs (event-by-event vertex + L00)

    5σ sensitivity for Δm_s=18ps^{-1} with ~1.7fb^{-1} of data
    5σ sensitivity for Δm_s=24ps^{-1} with ~3.2fb^{-1} of data
    - ✓ Δm_s=24ps^{-1} "covers" the expected region based upon indirect fits.
- *This is a difficult measurement.*
- *There are ways to further improve this sensitivity…*

Work In Progress

Estimates based current performance plus modest improvements. Further gain is possible on all of these pieces:

- σ_t
  - Event-by-event vertex
  - Layer 00

Matters most for going to Δm_s > 20 ps^{-1}

- Flavor tagging
  - Kaon tagging (same-side and opposite-side)
- Yields
  - Other B_s modes (hadronic and semileptonic)
  - Other D_s modes
  - Triggering
    - Improved use of available bandwidth
    - Improve available bandwidth
    - Improve SVT efficiency

Trigger improvements matter most for yields

It's doable! It will take time, luminosity and hard work!

Tevatron B_s Sensitivity

- We know B_s mixing is a difficult measurement.

- Estimate shown is based solely CDF sensitivity for the hadronic modes.
  - ➔ DØ will have sensitivity in hadronic mode(opposite muon)
  - ➔ Semileptonic modes important, especially at lower Δm_s
  - ➔ DØ and CDF will both contribute to $B_s \rightarrow$lepton+D_s

- "This is a marathon, not a sprint."

- SM expectation: $\Delta\Gamma_s \propto \Delta m_s$
  - ➔ Experiments will also attempt to measure $\Delta\Gamma_s$
    - in untagged samples
    - by extracting *CP* even/odd components in $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$

Conclusion

- New cross sections, lifetime and branching ratio measurements from the Tevatron
  - ➔ Beginning to exploit high yields and upgraded detectors
    - **DØ has a new spectrometer**
    - **CDF has a new impact parameter trigger**
- Babar and Belle continue to provide an amazing breadth of B^+ and B^0 results
- Tevatron will contribute knowledge of heavier *B* hadrons
  - ➔ Many technical challenges have been overcome
  - ➔ Lots of work to do
- Stay tuned!

Thanks to: B.Abbott, B.Brau, T. Browder, B.Casey, S.Donati, S.Giagu, V.Jain, D.Kirkby, B.Klima, J.Kroll, N.Lockyer, C. Paus, M.Rescigno, M.Shapiro, M.Tanaka and the experimental collaborations.