

ATLAS recent results on production, spectroscopy and exotica in Quarkonia and Heavy Flavour



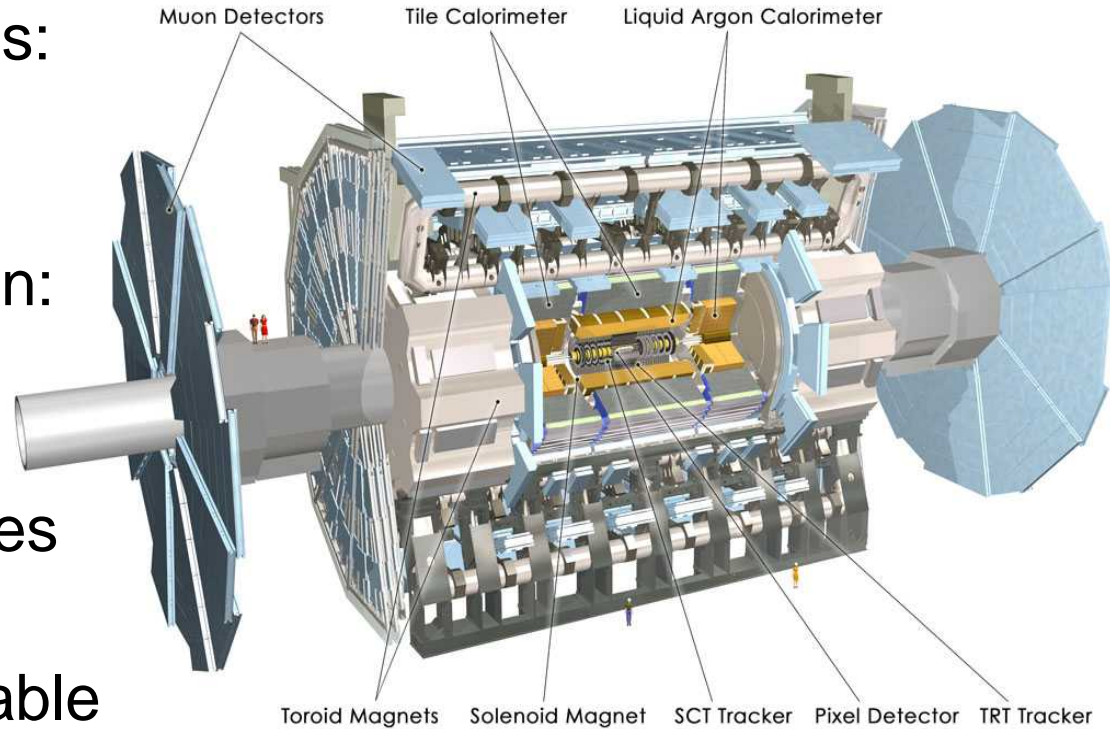
Talk at QCD@Work 2018 – International workshop on QCD
Theory and Experiment, Matera, Italy, 25-28 June

Outline

- Search for Tetraquarks in $B^0_s \pi$ final states
- Study of b-pair production with $J/\psi + \mu$
- $X(3872)$ production
- Quarkonia production in pp and pA at 5 TeV
- $B \rightarrow K^* \mu\mu$

ATLAS B-Physics Programme

- Precision measurements: rare decays b-hadron decay properties, CPV
- Heavy flavour production: b-hadrons, (associated) quarkonia production
- Spectroscopy: new states and decay modes
- Mostly fully reconstructable exclusive decays with typically two muons in final state → Trigger effectively on low-pt objects



Inner tracker

$$\frac{\sigma(p_T)}{p_T} \approx 0.05\% \, p_T \oplus 1\%$$

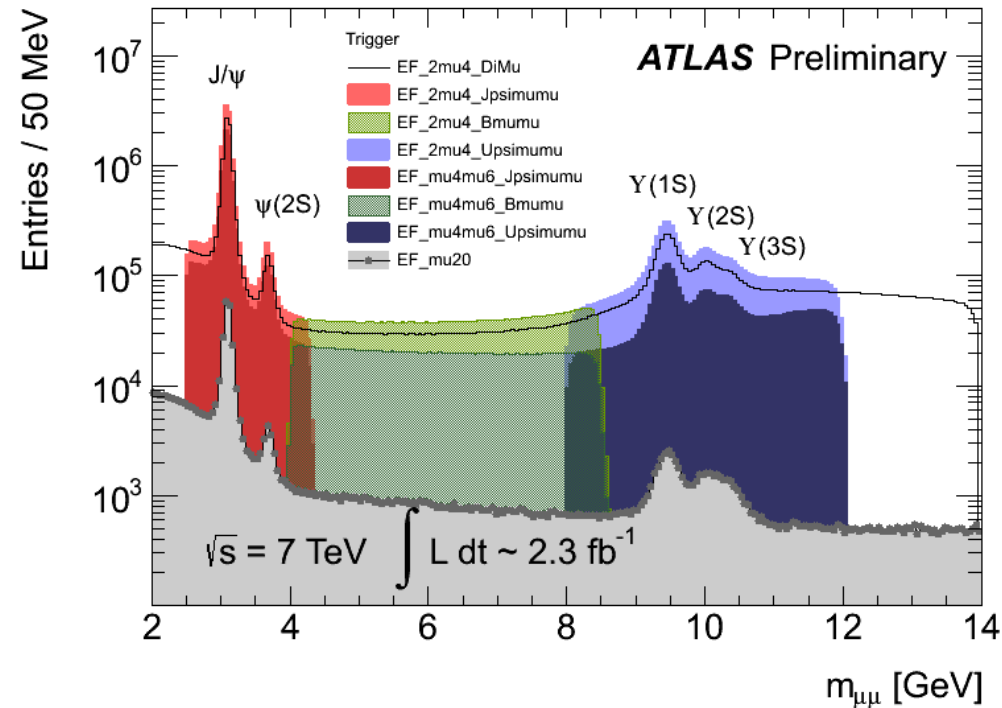
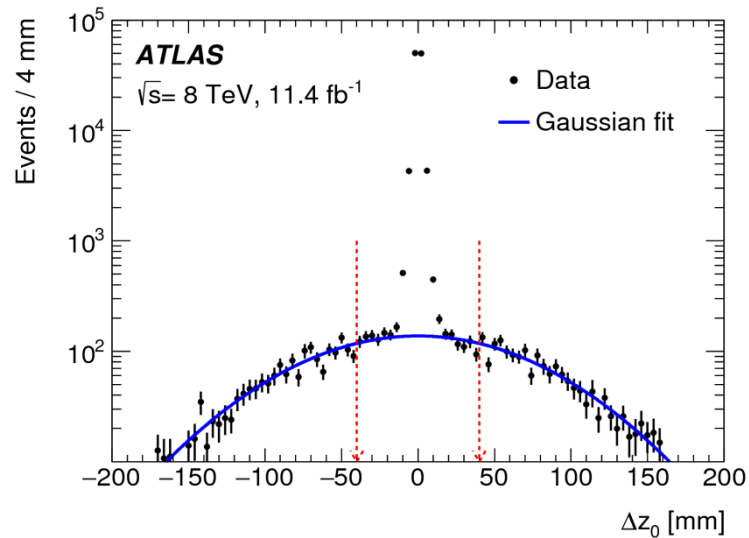
Muon spectrometer

$$\frac{\sigma(p_T)}{p_T} \approx 2\% \quad @50 \text{ GeV} :$$

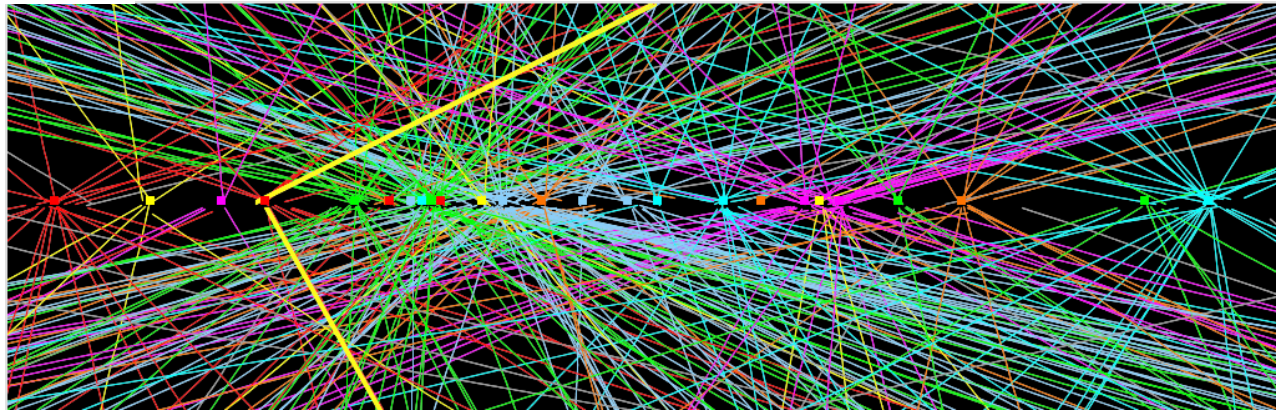
$$\frac{\sigma(p_T)}{p_T} \approx 10\% \quad @ 1 \text{ TeV}$$

Datasets + Basic Signals

- 7 TeV: 5 fb⁻¹, 5-15 evts. pile-up
- 8 TeV: 20 fb⁻¹, 10-35 pile-up



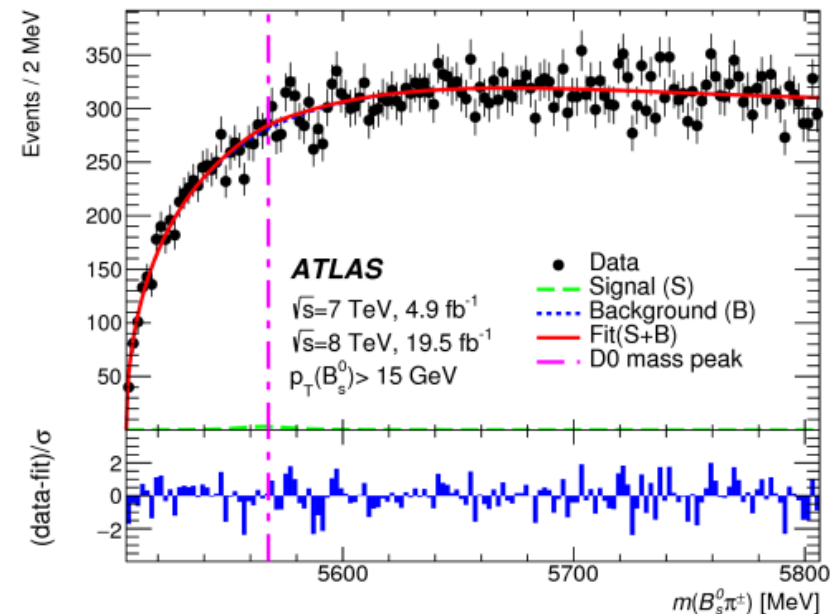
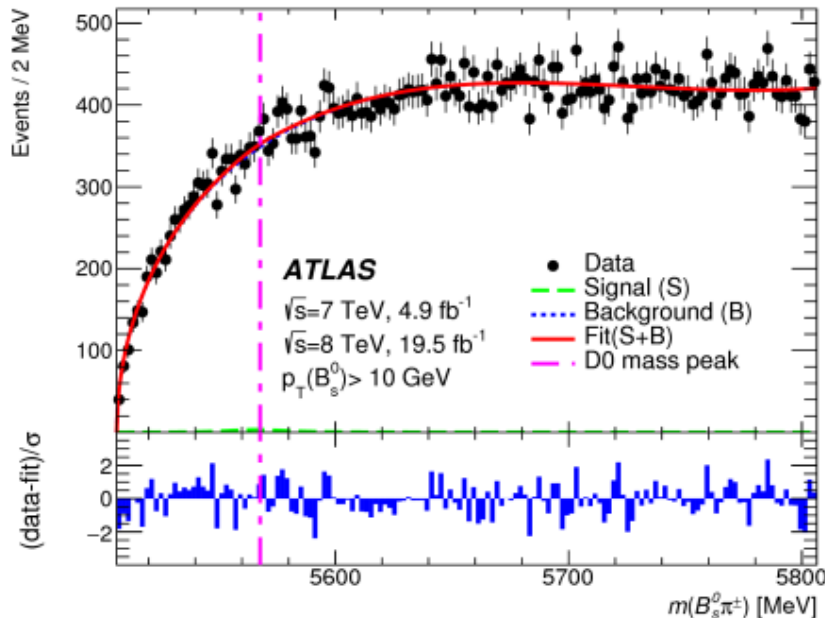
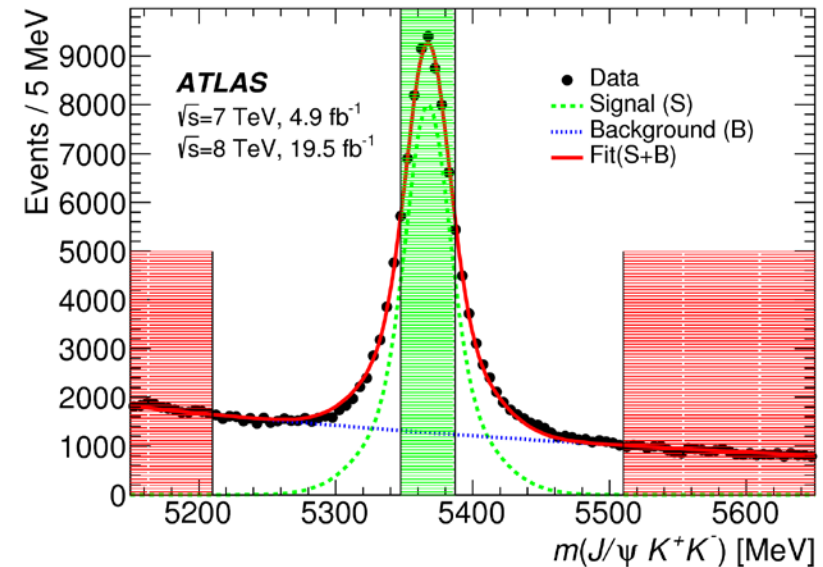
$\mu\mu$ -pair event (Z0) with
 25 reconstructed vertices



Search for Tetraquarks in $B_s^0 \pi^\pm$

PRL 120 (2018) 202007

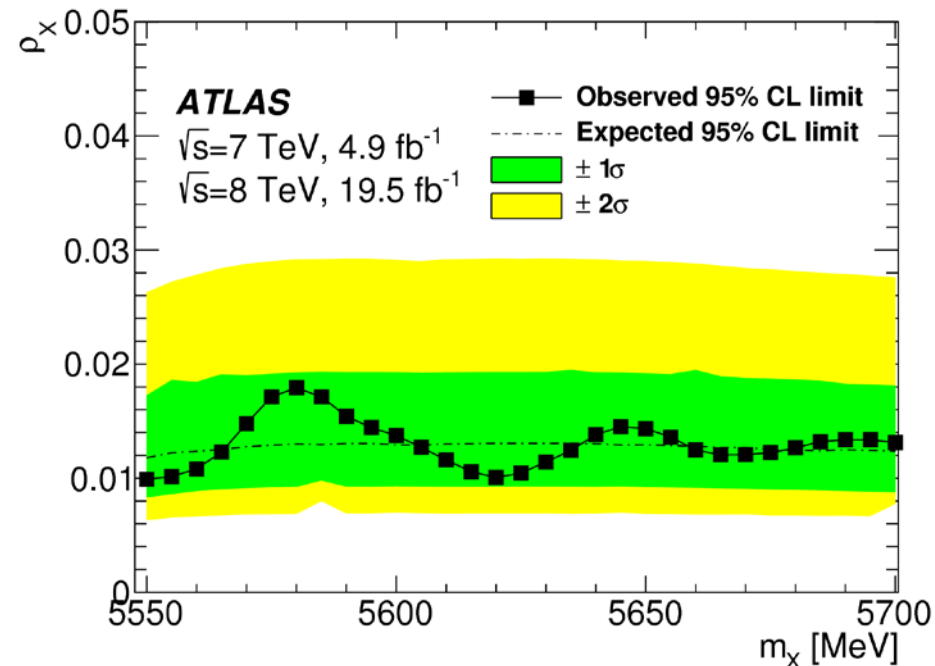
- Structure first observed by $D\bar{\Sigma}$ in 2015, not observed by other experiments so far
- Particle decaying to $B_s^0 \pi^\pm$ can only be Tetraquark if it exists
- No signal observed



Search for Tetraquarks in $B_s^0 \pi^\pm$

- Comparison to other experiments simplified by ρ_X : fraction of X-particle relative to all B_s^0 in that final state.
- Exclusion limits in ρ_X
- D0 observed a ρ_X close to 10%. Unlikely to be compatible with ATLAS result.
- Null result confirmed by CDF, CMS, LHCb

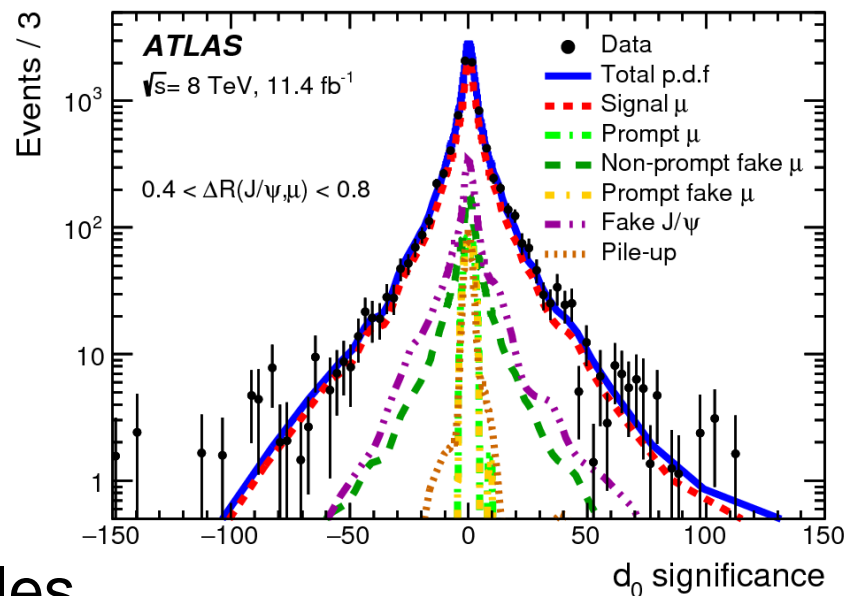
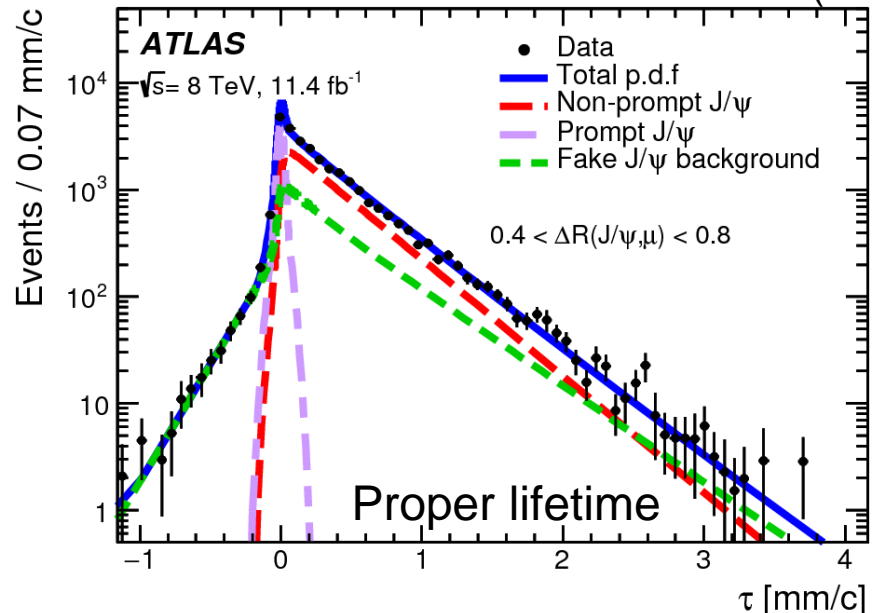
$N(B_s^0)/10^3$	$p_T(B_s^0) > 10 \text{ GeV}$	52.75 ± 0.28
	$p_T(B_s^0) > 15 \text{ GeV}$	43.46 ± 0.24
$N(X)$	$p_T(B_s^0) > 10 \text{ GeV}$	60 ± 140
	$p_T(B_s^0) > 15 \text{ GeV}$	-30 ± 150
$\epsilon^{\text{rel}}(X)$	$p_T(B_s^0) > 10 \text{ GeV}$	0.53 ± 0.09
	$p_T(B_s^0) > 15 \text{ GeV}$	0.60 ± 0.10



b-Hadron Pair Production @ 8 TeV

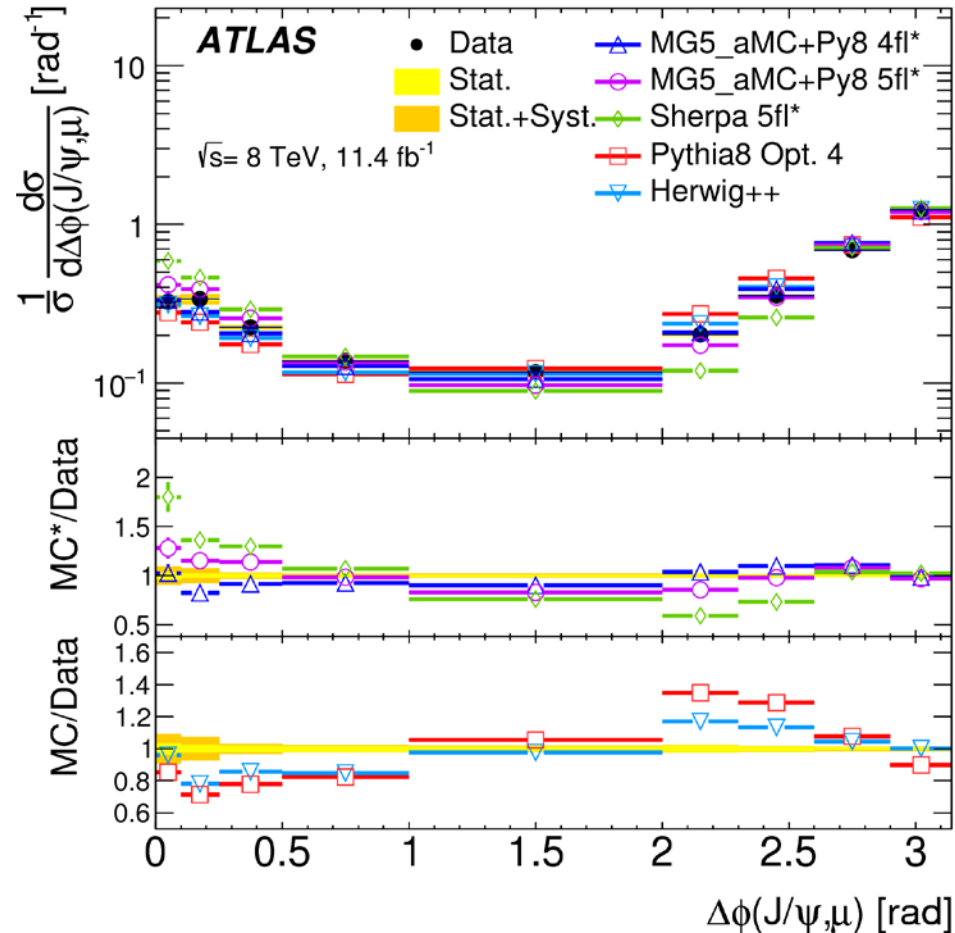
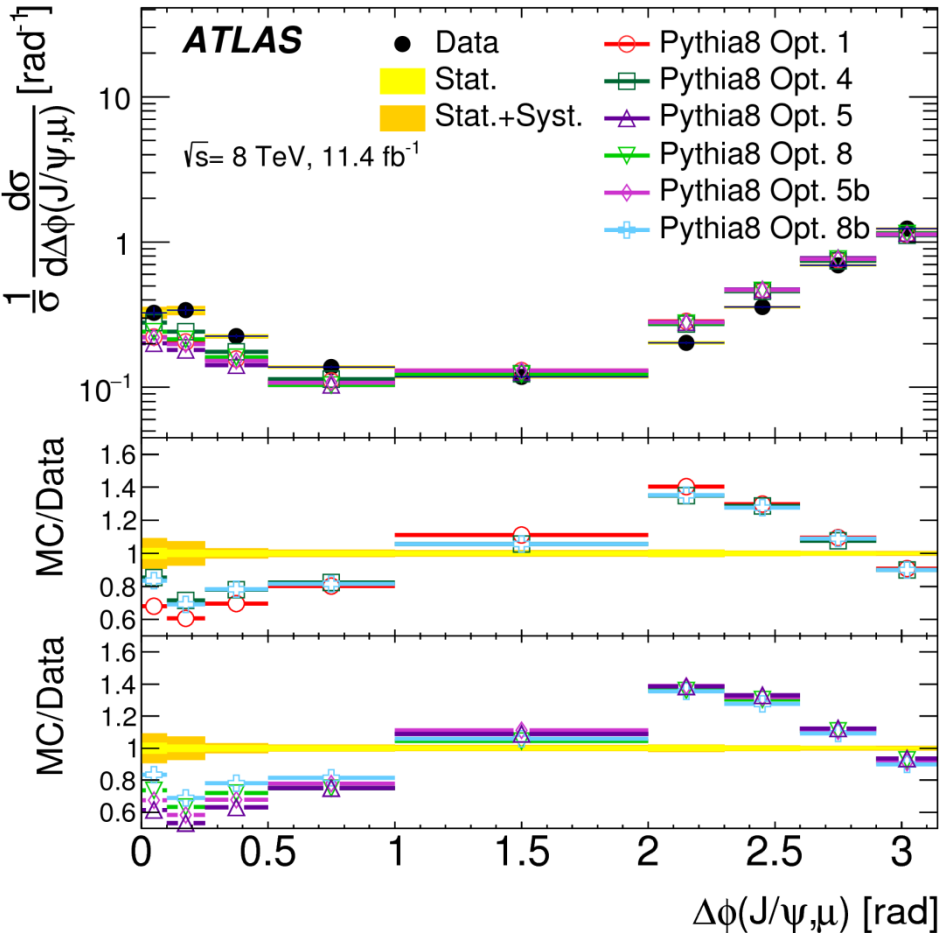
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- Charmonia: unique window for QCD studies
- Prompt production: produced directly or through strong decays
- Non-Prompt: produced in decays of b-hadrons, can be separated due to the long b-hadron lifetime
- B-pairs selected by selecting $J/\psi + \mu$ final state
- Require:
 - non-prompt J/Psi ($ct > 0.25$ mm)
 - μ compatible with b-origin
- Final ML fit based on 2 variables



b-Hadron Pair Production @ 8 TeV: Results

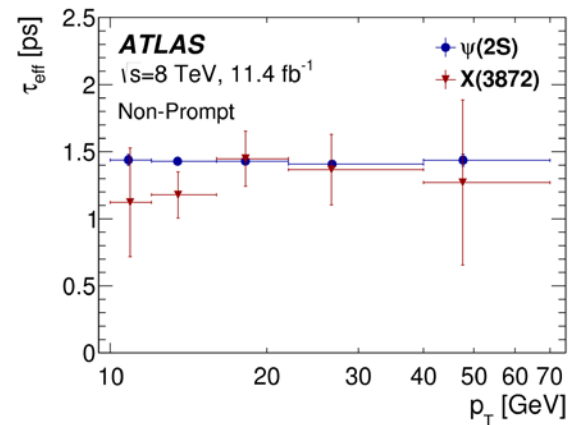
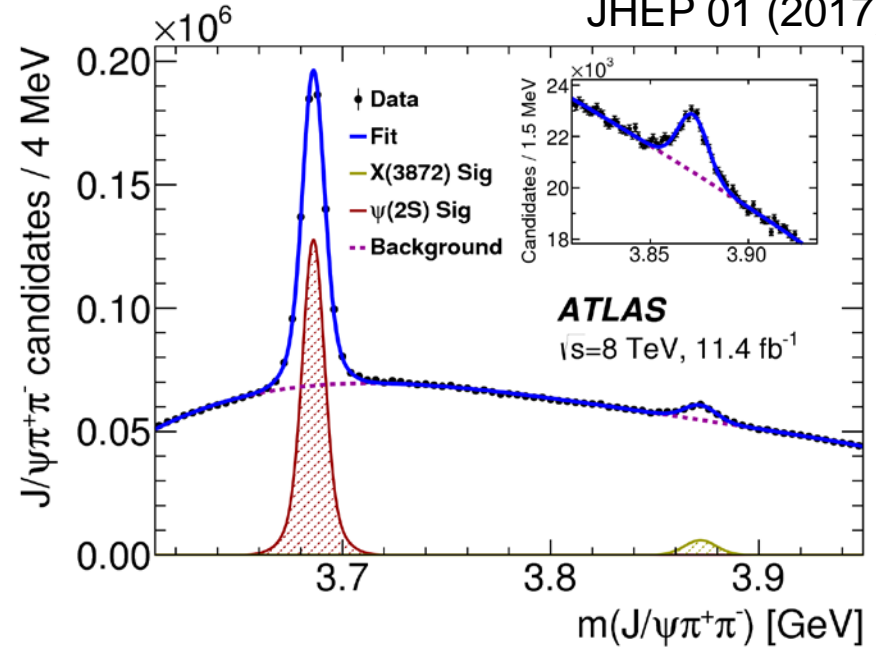
- Presented method is jet-independent: Tuned Pythia8 not very successful in describing results. Best match with Madgraph5



Production of X(3872) @ 8 TeV

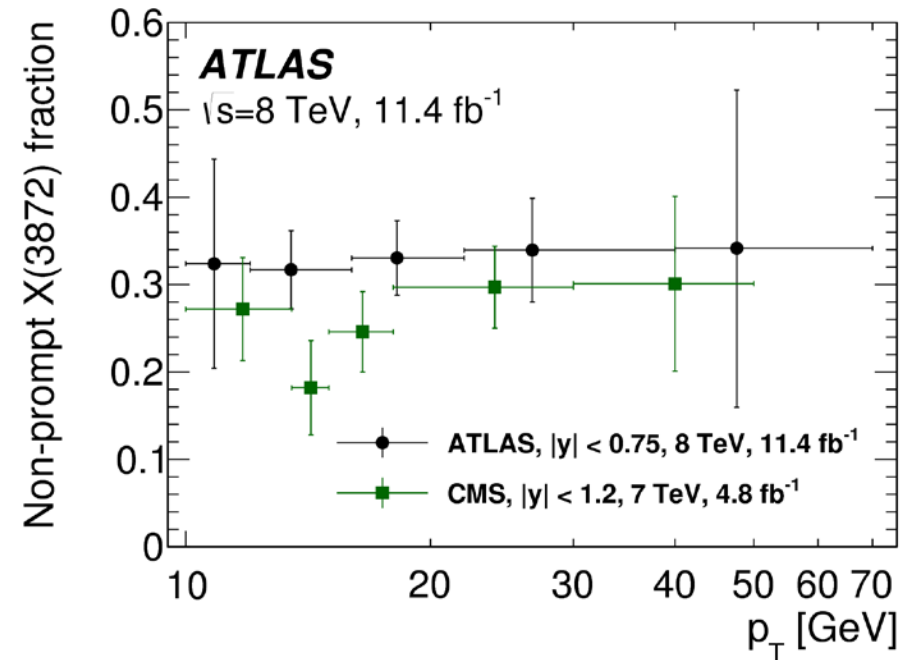
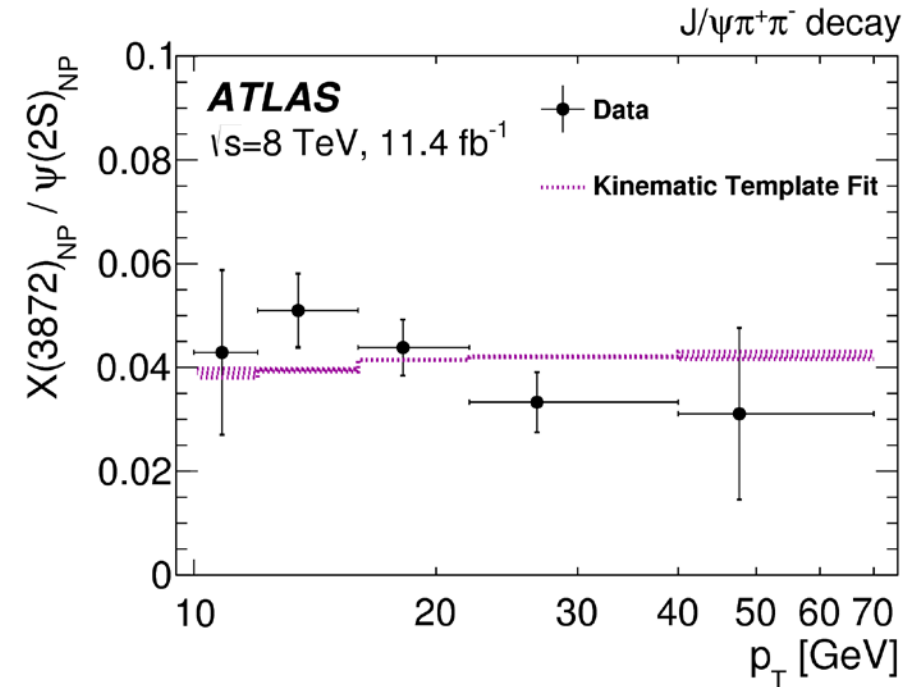
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- X(3872) unusually narrow charmonium-like state. Too narrow to be compatible with regular cc-state
- Study of properties simplified by comparing to $\psi(2S)$
- Investigation of origin shows prompt and non-prompt contributions
- Fit of proper lifetime distribution simplified by assuming a single “effective” b-lifetime



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

Production of X(3872) @ 8 TeV: Results



- Non-prompt X(3872) component similar to $\psi(2s)$
- Possibly some contribution to X(3872) from B_c decays

$$\frac{\sigma(pp \rightarrow B_c) \mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow X(3872))}{\sigma(pp \rightarrow \text{non-prompt } X(3872))} = (25 \pm 13(\text{stat}) \pm 2(\text{sys}) \pm 5(\text{spin}))\%$$

- Non prompt fraction $\sim 30\%$. Similar results as for CMS

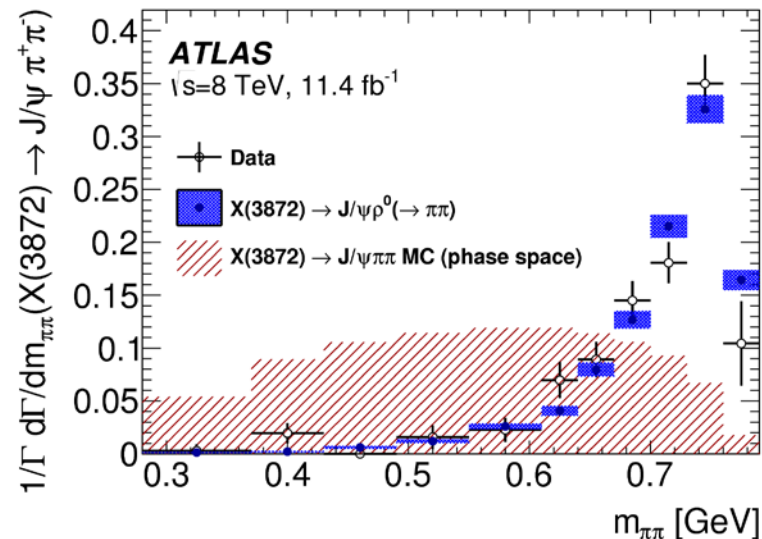
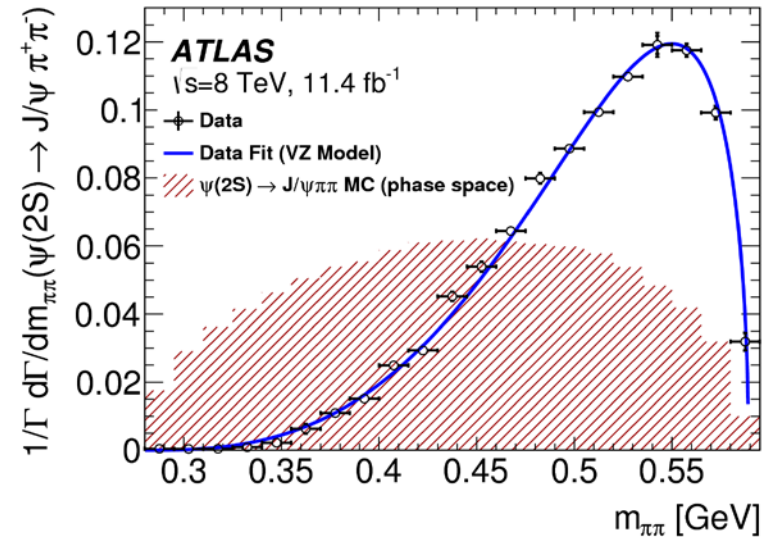
Di-Pion Structure of X(3872)

Di-pion in $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi\pi$ transitions described by Voloshin-Zakharov function:

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma} \frac{d\Gamma}{dm_{\pi\pi}} \propto \left(m_{\pi\pi}^2 - \lambda m_{\pi}^2\right)^2 \times \text{PS}$$

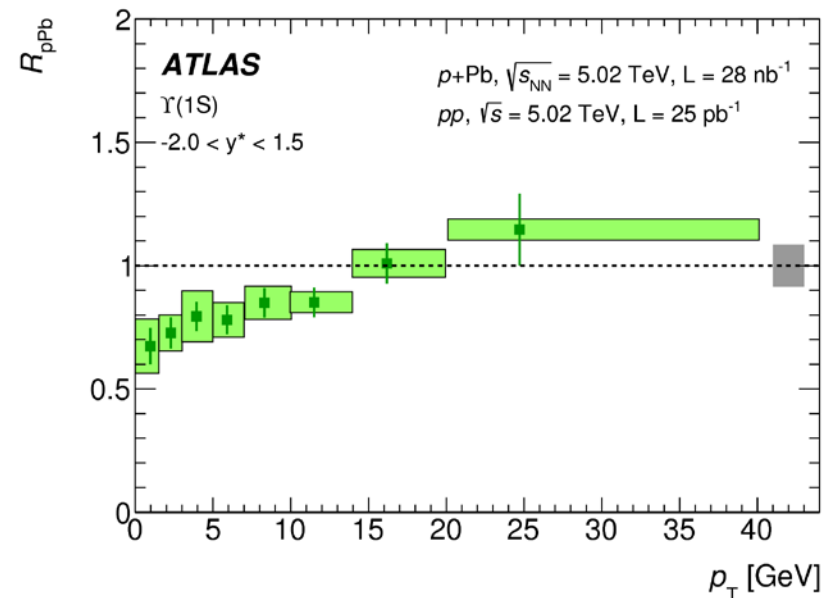
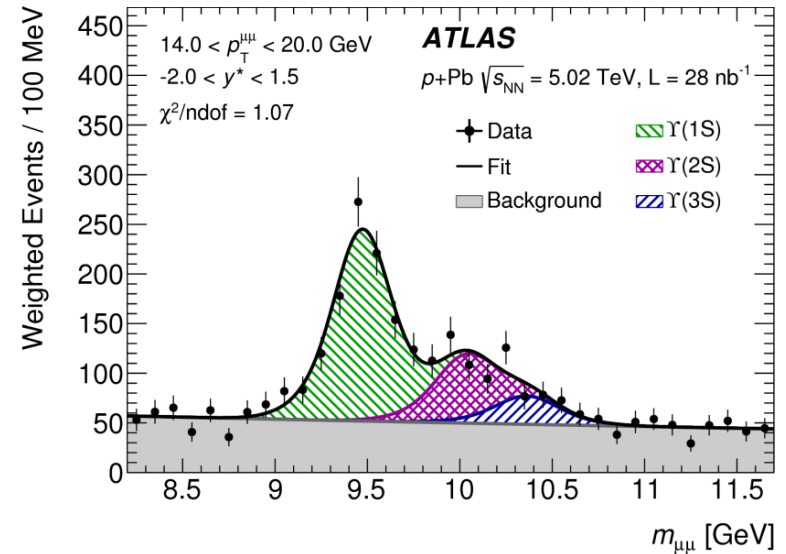
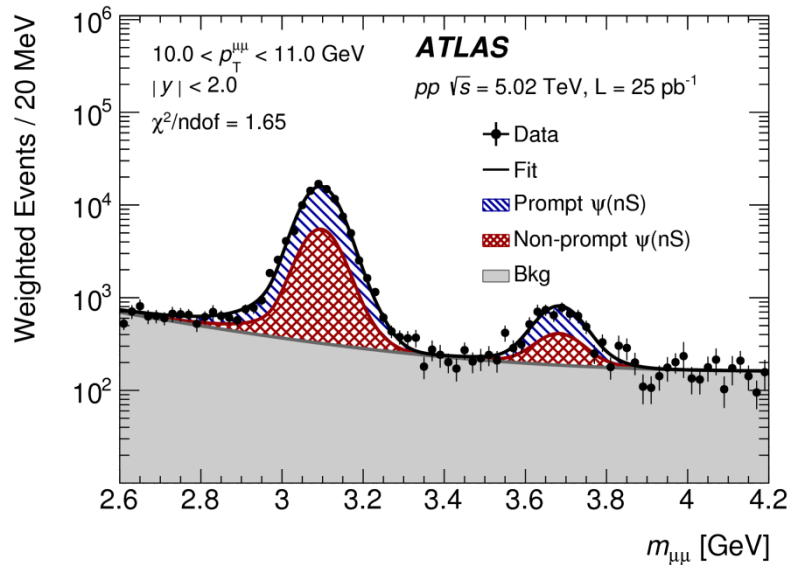
We found $\lambda = 4.16 \pm 0.06(\text{stat}) \pm 0.03(\text{syst})$
Matches previous results.

Applied to X(3872) decays
Peaks even sharper at high masses.
In agreement with $X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \rho^0 (\rightarrow \pi\pi)$
And in agreement with previous results



Quarkonium Production in pp + pPb @ 5TeV

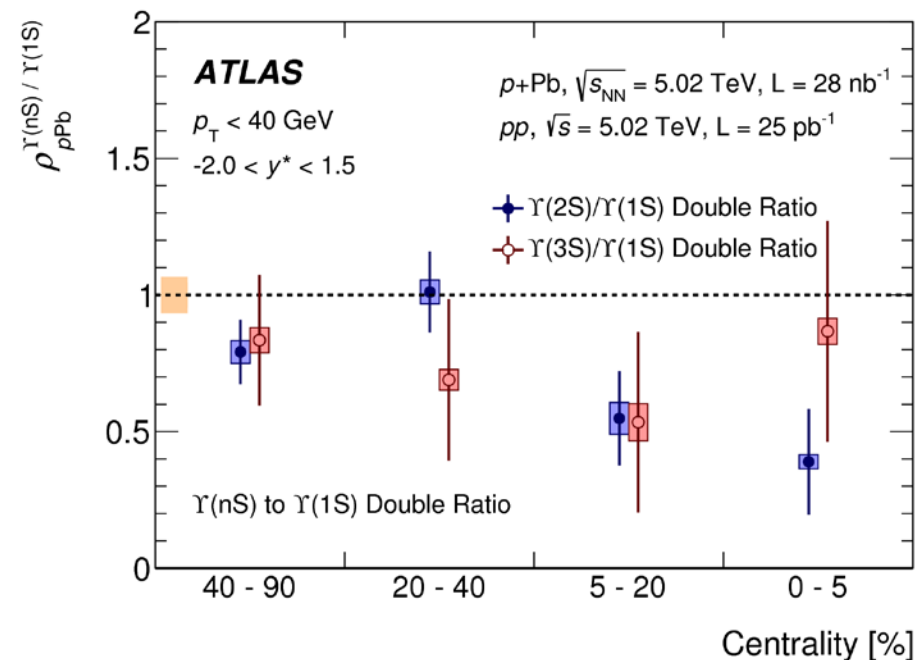
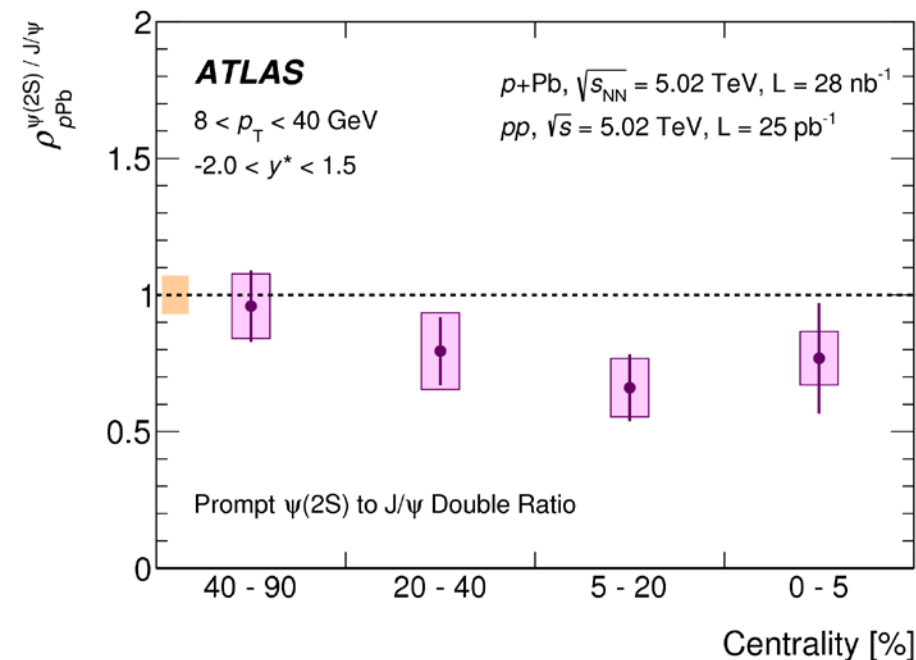
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- nuclear modification factors R_{pPb}
normalized ratio of $\sigma_{pPb} / \sigma_{pp}$
- R_{pPb} describe effects of cold nuclear matter
- Vital factors for analysis of QGP
- $R_{pPb}(Y(1S))$ suppressed at low p_T
- $R_{pPb}(J/\psi)$ consistent with 1.

Quarkonium Production in pp + pPb collisions @ 5TeV

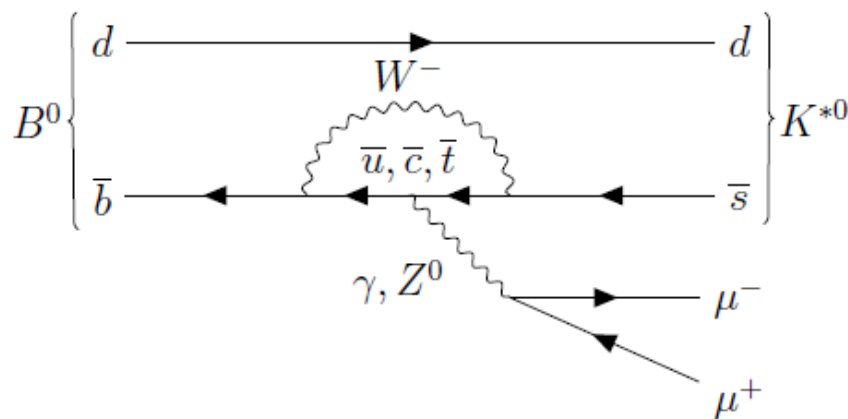
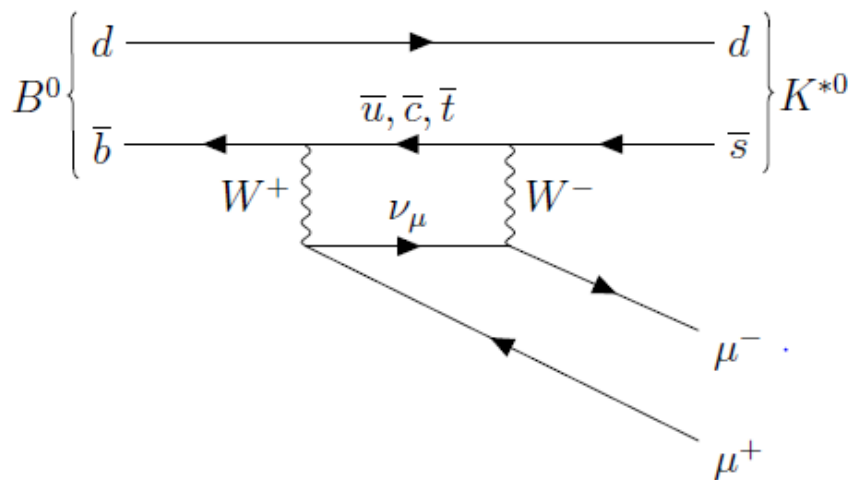
- Form double ratios from nuclear modification factors between excited and ground state quarkonium
- Double ratios: Production of excited Quarkonium states is found to be suppressed relative to ground states in pPb collisions
- More statistics to clearly discern centrality dependence



Angular Analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow K^* \mu \mu$

arXiv:1805.04000

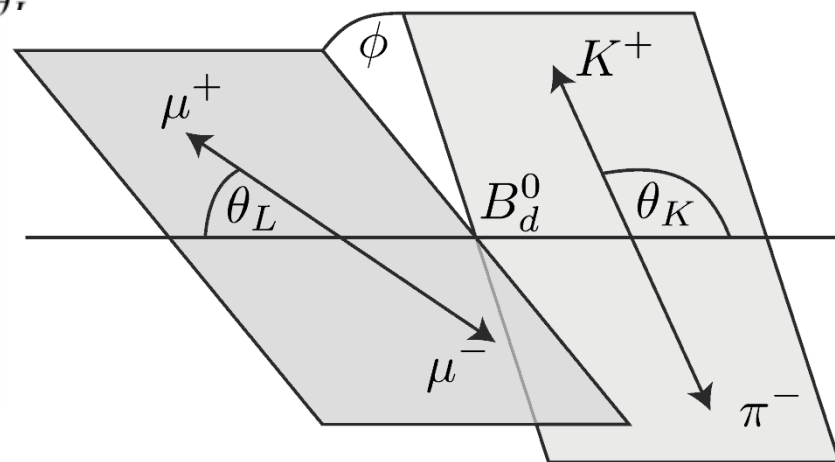
20.3 fb⁻¹ @ 8 TeV



- Angular fit model

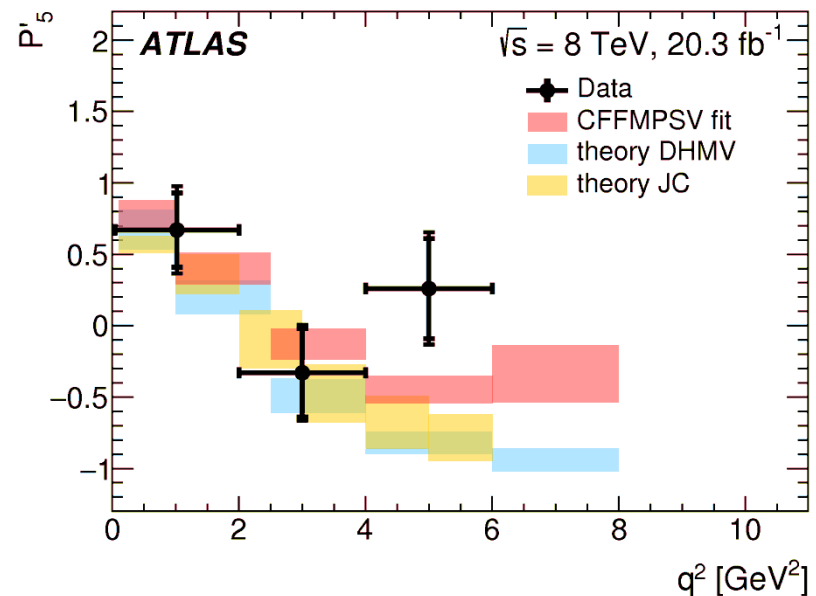
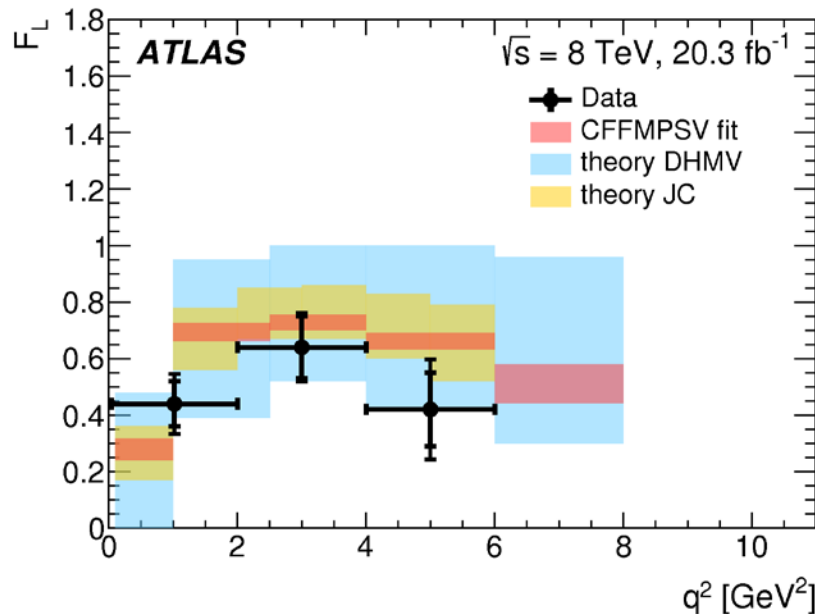
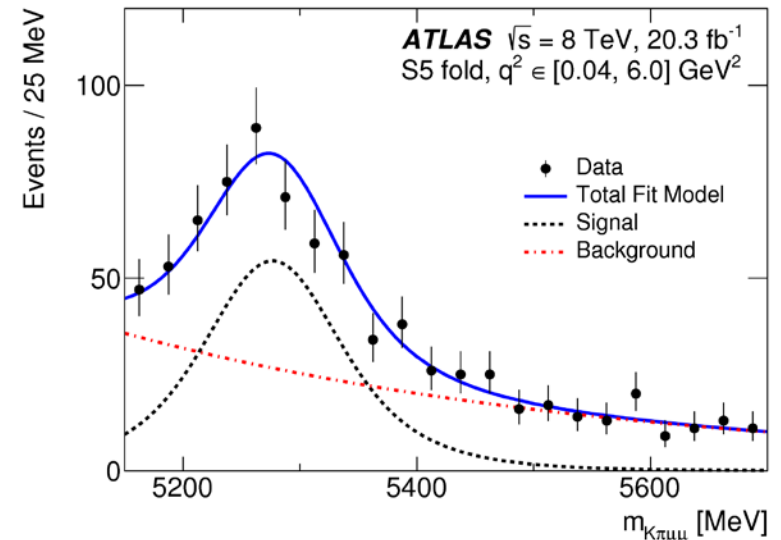
$$\frac{1}{d\Gamma/dq^2 d\cos\theta_L d\cos\theta_K d\phi dq^2} = \frac{9}{32\pi} \left[\frac{3(1-F_L)}{4} \sin^2\theta_K + F_L \cos^2\theta_K + \frac{1-F_L}{4} \sin^2\theta_K \cos 2\theta_L \right. \\ - F_L \cos^2\theta_K \cos 2\theta_L + S_3 \sin^2\theta_K \sin^2\theta_L \cos 2\phi \\ + S_4 \sin 2\theta_K \sin 2\theta_L \cos \phi + S_5 \sin 2\theta_K \sin \theta_L \cos \phi \\ + S_6 \sin^2\theta_K \cos \theta_L + S_7 \sin 2\theta_K \sin \theta_L \sin \phi \\ \left. + S_8 \sin 2\theta_K \sin 2\theta_L \sin \phi + S_9 \sin^2\theta_K \sin^2\theta_L \sin 2\phi \right].$$

q^2 : di- μ inv. mass



Angular Analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow K^* \mu \mu$ decays (8 TeV)

- Control region: $B \rightarrow \psi(nS) K^*$
- Results of fit in q^2 region below ψ peak, q^2 in $[0.04-6.0 \text{ GeV}^2]$
- Results in agreement with predictions and with other experiments.



Summary

- ATLAS has active B physics program
- No signal observed in search for Tetraquarks in $B_s^0 \pi^\pm$ final state in agreement with other expts.
- Jet-independent b-pair production compared to MC generators
- Study of non-prompt $X(3872)$ production
- Investigation of cold nuclear matter effects in pp, pPb collisions. Measured nuclear modification factors
- Angular analysis of $B \rightarrow K^* \mu\mu$
- Thank you for your attention!

Additional Slides