

# P2VV measurements from LHCb



UNIVERSITÄT  
HEIDELBERG  
ZUKUNFT  
SEIT 1386

Sevda Esen

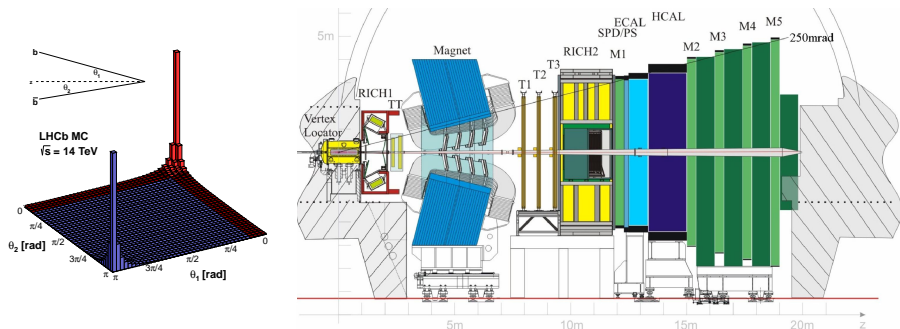
Heidelberg University

P2VV measurements at LHCb: from Quantum  
Entanglement perspective  
May 20, 2024 Rome



# LHCb EXPERIMENT

- LHCb is an experiment designed for heavy quark flavour physics at CERN,
- The detector is a single-arm forward spectrometer, covering  $2 < \eta < 5$ ;
- Tracking system consists of Vertex Locator ( $\sigma_{1P} \approx 20\mu\text{m}$  for high pT tracks), followed by one tracking station upstream and three stations downstream of a dipole magnet;
- Particle identification from two RICH detectors, calorimeters and muon system;
- Calorimeter and muon stations provide 40 MHz input to hardware Level-0 trigger, while all other subdetectors are read out at 1 MHz.



# LHCb EXPERIMENT

Momentum resolution:

$$\sigma_p/p: 0.4\% - 0.6\%$$

Time resolution:

40-50 fs

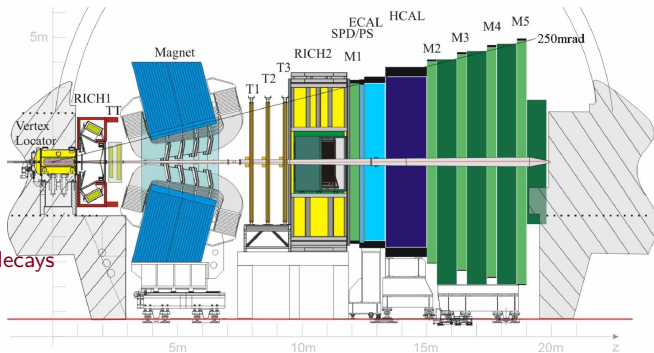
Mass resolution:

$8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for  $B \rightarrow J/\psi X$  decays

Particle identification:

$\varepsilon(\mu) = 97\%$ , mis-id: 0.7%

$\varepsilon(K) > 90\%$ , mis-id: 5%



Data sets:

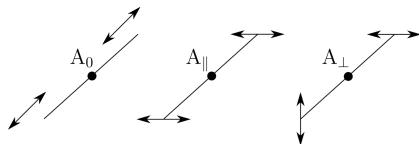
Run1 :  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  @ 7&8 TeV

Run2 :  $6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  @ 13 TeV

Run3: expected  $23 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

# P2VV DECAYS AT LHCb

- Three possible intermediate angular-momentum states



- A typical measurement:
  - Reconstruct mass, subtract the background
  - Reconstruct helicity angles + time if time dependent analysis
  - Estimate acceptances + resolutions if needed, from data if possible
  - Maximum likelihood fit to determine physics parameters
  - Some keys decays:  
 $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ ,  $B_{s,d} \rightarrow J/\psi K^*$ ,  $B_s \rightarrow \phi\phi$ ,  $B \rightarrow J/\psi\rho$ ,  $B \rightarrow K^* K^*$

# HELICITY FORMALISM

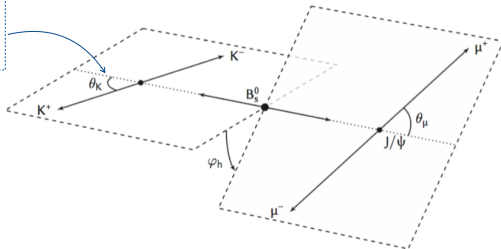
Definition of helicity angles in  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu^+ \mu^-) K^+ K^-$  system

Similar angular systems are used in many other analysis, for example in  $B_s^0 \rightarrow \varphi \varphi$

$\theta_K [0; \pi]$  angle between direction of the positively charged hadron and helicity axis  
 $\theta_\mu [0; \pi]$  angle between direction of the positively charged muon and helicity axis  
 $\varphi_h [0; 2\pi]$  angle between positively charged hadron and helicity axis

Helicity axis

defined by the directions of the  $J/\psi$  and  $K^+ K^-$  momenta in the  $B_s^0$  rest frame



Angular functions for the  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^+ K^-$  decay in helicity angles. The coefficients, which depend on the decay time and  $K^+ K^-$  mass are given by  $c_i$

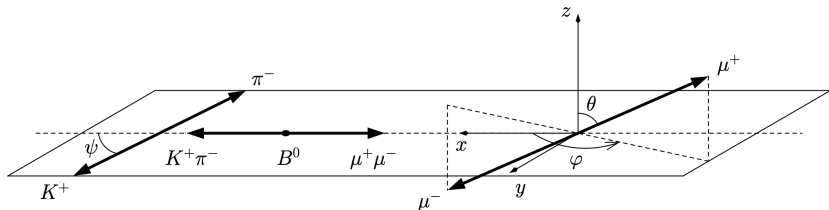
coefficient	$f(\Omega) \times \frac{32\pi}{9}$
$ c_0 ^2$	$2 \cos^2 \theta_K \sin^2 \theta_\mu$
$ c_{\parallel} ^2$	$\sin^2 \theta_K (1 - \sin^2 \theta_\mu \cos^2 \varphi_h)$
$ c_{\perp} ^2$	$\sin^2 \theta_K (1 - \sin^2 \theta_\mu \sin^2 \varphi_h)$
$\Re(c_0^* c_{\parallel})$	$+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 2\theta_K \sin 2\theta_\mu \cos \varphi_h$
$\Im(c_0^* c_{\perp})$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 2\theta_K \sin 2\theta_\mu \sin \varphi_h$
$\Im(c_{\parallel}^* c_{\perp})$	$+\sin^2 \theta_K \sin^2 \theta_\mu \sin 2\varphi_h$
$ c_s ^2$	$\frac{2}{3} \sin^2 \theta_\mu$
$\Re(c_0^* c_s)$	$\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{3} \cos \theta_K \sin^2 \theta_\mu$
$\Re(c_{\parallel}^* c_s)$	$\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{6} \sin \theta_K \sin 2\theta_\mu \cos \varphi_h$
$\Im(c_{\perp}^* c_s)$	$\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{6} \sin \theta_K \sin 2\theta_\mu \sin \varphi_h$

# $B \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}$ [PAPER-2013-023]

- Measurement of the polarisation amplitudes and phases, separate for  $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}(K^+\pi^-)$  and  $\bar{B} \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{K}^{*0}(K^-\pi^+)$
- Charge of  $K$  determines the  $B$  flavour
- Using only 2011 data,  $\approx 61000$  signal events

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A_{\parallel}|^2 &= 0.227 \pm 0.004 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.011 \text{ (syst.)}, \\
 |A_{\perp}|^2 &= 0.201 \pm 0.004 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.008 \text{ (syst.)}, \\
 \delta_{\parallel} \text{ [rad]} &= -2.94 \pm 0.02 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.03 \text{ (syst.)}, \\
 \delta_{\perp} \text{ [rad]} &= 2.94 \pm 0.02 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.02 \text{ (syst.)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

	$ A_{\parallel} ^2$	$ A_{\perp} ^2$	$\delta_{\parallel}$	$\delta_{\perp}$
$ A_{\parallel} ^2$	1.00	-0.70	0.12	0.04
$ A_{\perp} ^2$		1.00	-0.14	-0.01
$\delta_{\parallel}$			1.00	0.64
$\delta_{\perp}$				1.00



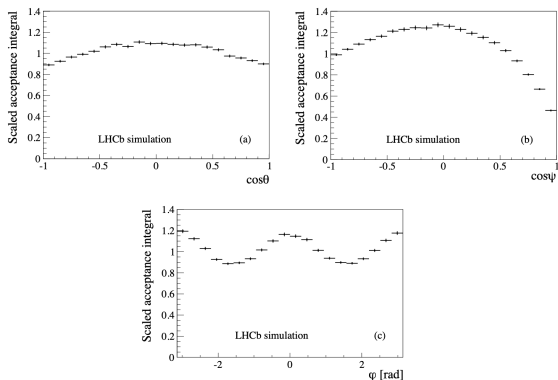
# $B \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}$ [PAPER-2013-023]

- Measurement of the polarisation amplitudes and phases, separate for  $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}(K^+\pi^-)$  and  $\bar{B} \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{K}^{*0}(K^-\pi^+)$
- Charge of  $K$  determines the  $B$  flavour
- Using only 2011 data,  $\approx 61000$  signal events

Source	$ A_{\parallel} ^2$	$ A_{\perp} ^2$	$\delta_{\parallel}[\text{rad}]$	$\delta_{\perp}[\text{rad}]$
Mass model	0.000	0.001	0.00	0.00
Background treatment	0.002	0.001	0.00	0.00
Misreconstructed background	0.002	0.000	0.00	0.01
Angular acceptance	0.009	0.007	0.03	0.01
Statistical uncertainty on acceptance	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.01
Other resonances	0.005	0.004	0.00	0.01
Total systematic uncertainty	0.011	0.008	0.03	0.02
Statistical uncertainty	0.004	0.004	0.02	0.02

# ANGULAR ACCEPTANCE AND RESOLUTION

- Angular resolution has negligible effect for most analyses so far
- Detector geometry and selection criteria introduce non-uniform angular efficiency
- Effects of the angular acceptance included with 10 normalization weights obtained from simulation



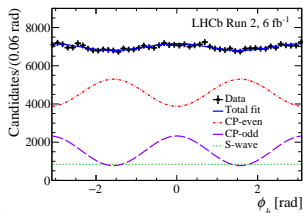
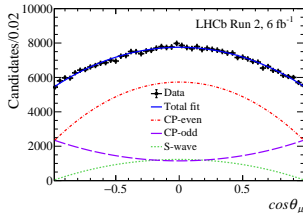
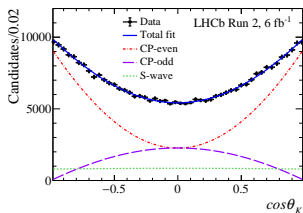


# ANGULAR ACCEPTANCE AND RESOLUTION

- Angular resolution has negligible effect for most analyses so far
- Detector geometry and selection criteria introduce non-uniform angular efficiency
- Effects of the angular acceptance included with 10 normalization weights obtained from simulation
- Iterative procedure to correct the difference between possible data/simulation differences:
  - poorly modeled detector effects
  - s-wave events are not simulated
  - kinematical dependence on the physics parameters to be measured
- Most kinematic distributions in simulation agree well with data after reweighting
- Remaining discrepancies taken as systematic uncertainty

# $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ [PAPER-2023-016]

- Measurement of the polarisation amplitudes and phases, CPV and mixing parameters
- Flavor non-specific, needs flavor tagging
- Using full run2 data,  $\approx 349000$  signal events



## $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ [PAPER-2023-016]

- Measurement of the polarisation amplitudes and phases, CPV and mixing parameters
- Flavor non-specific, needs flavor tagging
- Using full run2 data,  $\approx 349000$  signal events

Parameter	Values
$\phi_s$ [rad]	$-0.039 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.006$
$ \lambda $	$1.001 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.005$
$\Gamma_s - \Gamma_d$ [ $\text{ps}^{-1}$ ]	$-0.0056^{+0.0013}_{-0.0015} \pm 0.0014$
$\Delta\Gamma_s$ [ $\text{ps}^{-1}$ ]	$0.0845 \pm 0.0044 \pm 0.0024$
$\Delta m_s$ [ $\text{ps}^{-1}$ ]	$17.743 \pm 0.033 \pm 0.009$
$ A_\perp ^2$	$0.2463 \pm 0.0023 \pm 0.0024$
$ A_0 ^2$	$0.5179 \pm 0.0017 \pm 0.0032$
$\delta_\perp - \delta_0$ [rad]	$2.903^{+0.075}_{-0.074} \pm 0.048$
$\delta_\parallel - \delta_0$ [rad]	$3.146 \pm 0.061 \pm 0.052$

# $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ [PAPER-2023-016]

\* Uncertainties ( $\times 0.01$ )    **Dominant sys.**    **Sub-dominant sys.**    **Stat. limited**

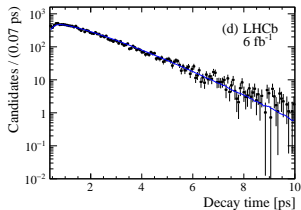
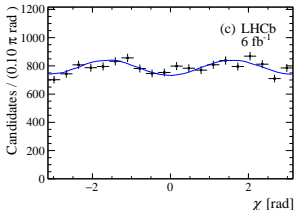
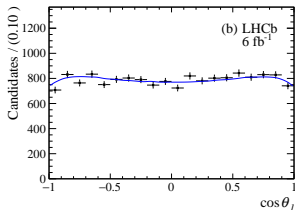
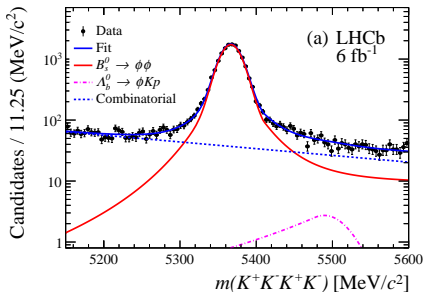
Source	$ A_0 ^2$	$ A_\perp ^2$	$\phi_s$ [rad]	$ \lambda $	$\delta_\perp - \delta_0$ [rad]	$\delta_\parallel - \delta_0$ [rad]	$\Gamma_s - \Gamma_d$ [ps $^{-1}$ ]	$\Delta\Gamma_s$ [ps $^{-1}$ ]	$\Delta m_s$ [ps $^{-1}$ ]
Mass parametrization	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.15	0.12	0.02	0.04	0.03
Mass: shape statistical	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.62	0.33	0.02	0.01	0.11
Mass factorization	0.11	0.10	0.42	0.19	0.54	0.60	0.12	0.16	0.18
$B_c^+$ contamination *	0.04	0.05	—	0.02	—	0.17	(0.07)	(0.03)	—
D-wave component	0.04	0.04	0.02	—	0.07	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.02
Ghost tracks	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.18	0.02	—	0.01
Multiple candidates	0.01	—	0.27	0.22	0.90	0.41	0.01	0.01	0.24
Particle identification	0.06	0.09	0.27	0.27	1.31	0.51	0.05	0.15	0.46
$C_{SP}$ factors	—	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.73	0.41	—	0.01	0.04
DTR model portability	—	—	0.08	0.03	0.26	0.09	—	—	0.09
DTR calibration	—	—	0.03	0.02	0.11	0.07	—	—	0.05
Time bias correction	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.77	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.44
Angular efficiency	0.05	0.14	0.25	0.32	0.42	0.44	0.01	0.02	0.13
Angular resolution	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.08	—	0.01	0.02
Kinematic weighting	0.24	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.98	0.86	0.02	0.03	0.31
Momentum uncertainty	0.08	0.04	0.04	—	0.07	0.11	0.01	—	0.13
Longitudinal scale	0.07	0.04	0.04	—	0.10	0.09	0.02	—	0.31
Neglected correlations	—	—	—	—	4.20	4.96	—	—	—
Total sys. unc.	0.32	0.24	0.6	0.5	4.8	5.2	0.14	0.24	0.9
Stat. unc.	0.17	0.23	2.2	1.1	7.5	6.0	0.14	0.44	3.3

\*The uncertainty of the  $B_c^+$  contamination for  $\Delta\Gamma_d^s$  and  $\Delta\Gamma_s$  is included in the fit to data and does not contribute to the quoted total systematic uncertainty.

# $B_s \rightarrow \phi\phi$ [PAPER-2023-001]

- Penguin dominated decay
- Similar analysis to  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^+ K^-$
- Run 2 results, 15840 candidates

Parameter	Result
$\phi_s^{s\bar{s}s}$ [rad]	$-0.042 \pm 0.075 \pm 0.009$
$ \lambda $	$1.004 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.009$
$ A_0 ^2$	$0.384 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.003$
$ A_\perp ^2$	$0.310 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.003$
$\delta_\parallel - \delta_0$ [rad]	$2.463 \pm 0.029 \pm 0.009$
$\delta_\perp - \delta_0$ [rad]	$2.769 \pm 0.105 \pm 0.011$

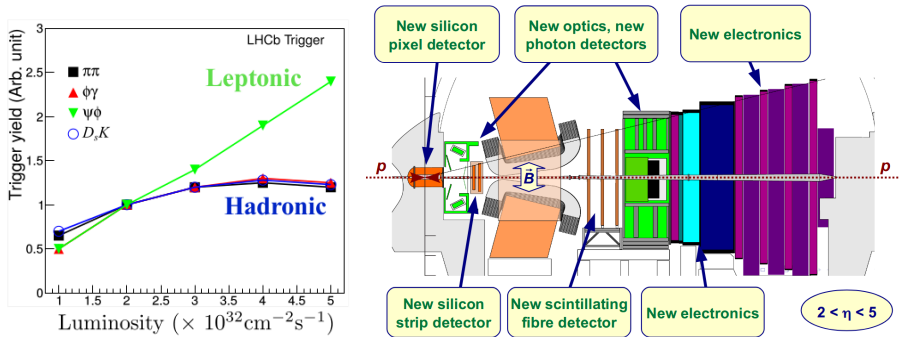


- Correlation matrix with statistical and systematic uncertainties for run 2 data

	$\phi_s^{s\bar{s}s}$	$ \lambda $	$ A_0 ^2$	$ A_\perp ^2$	$\delta_\parallel - \delta_0$	$\delta_\perp - \delta_0$
$\phi_s^{s\bar{s}s}$	1	-0.037	-0.005	0.058	0.013	-0.005
$ \lambda $		1	0.033	0.018	-0.008	-0.006
$ A_0 ^2$			1	-0.342	-0.007	0.064
$ A_\perp ^2$				1	0.140	0.088
$\delta_\parallel - \delta_0$					1	0.179
$\delta_\perp - \delta_0$						1

# A NEW DAY HAS COME

- Hardware trigger removed, expect significant benefit for hadronic final states
- 150 pb<sup>-1</sup> data collected in 2023 pp collision run at 13.6 TeV
- Expected to collect 50 pb<sup>-1</sup> in run 3+4



# THANK YOU

---