

Recent CMS B physics results

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Abstract. Various recent CMS B physics results are reported, including measurement of B hadron lifetimes; observation of $\Upsilon(1S)$ pair production; angular analysis of the rare decay $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$; search for X(5568) state. All analyses are performed using data collected by the CMS experiment at the LHC in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, which corresponds to an integrated luminosity of about 20 fb^{-1} .

1 Introduction

The CMS experiment [1] continues contributing to the Heavy Flavour physics sector. In this report, several recent CMS results on B hadron and quarkonium production and properties are discussed, including:

- Precise measurements of B^0 , B_s^0 , B_c^+ and Λ_b^0 lifetimes in the decay channels with $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$, in particular: $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}$ ($K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$), $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0$ ($K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$), $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ ($\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$), $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$, $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+$ and $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda^0$ ($\Lambda^0 \rightarrow p \pi^-$).
- First observation of $\Upsilon(1S)$ pair production in proton-proton collisions and measurement of its cross section.
- Measurement of the P_1 and P'_2 angular parameters of the decay $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$.
- Search for X(5568) state decaying into $B_s^0 \pi^\pm$.

2 Precise measurements of B hadron lifetimes

Models inspired by Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) provide precise predictions for b-hadron lifetimes. Accurate experimental measurements are essential to test those predictions.

B hadron decays are reconstructed using the decay $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$, which also triggers the event readout. The J/ψ candidate is combined with a track (for $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+$ case) or with two tracks of opposite charge (for $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}$, $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$ and $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$) to form a vertex, which is required to be significantly displaced from the primary vertex (PV). For $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda^0$ and $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0$ decays, the long-lived hadrons are reconstructed from two-prong displaced vertices (in case of $\Lambda^0 \rightarrow p \pi^-$, the track with higher momentum of the two is selected as a proton candidate). Thresholds on the track transverse momentum, track and vertex fits quality and masses of the intermediate states are applied to reduce the background.

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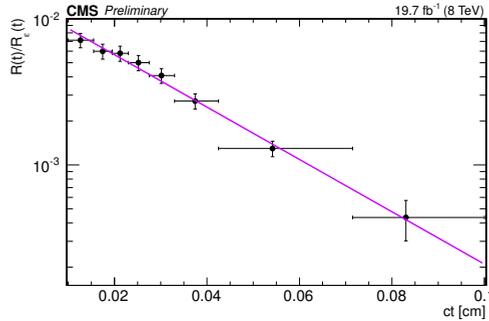


Figure 1. Ratio of efficiency-corrected ct distributions for B_c^+ and B^+ signals [2]. The line shows the fit result with an exponential function.

The lifetimes are extracted with a fit to the 3-dimensional distribution of the reconstructed invariant mass of B hadron candidate, ct and per-event ct uncertainty. Here t is the measured proper decay time of a B hadron candidate, calculated using the expression

$$t = L_{xy} \frac{M}{p_T},$$

where $L_{xy}(p_T)$ is the candidate transverse decay length (transverse momentum) and M is the world-average mass of B hadron. The fit function includes the signal component, the background component and, in case of the $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ channel, the contribution from other partially reconstructed or misidentified B hadron decays. The reconstruction efficiency dependence on ct is taken into account in the fits.

For the B_c^+ lifetime, a different approach is used to reduce systematic uncertainties. The yields of $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+$ and $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$ decays are obtained in intervals of ct and their ratio is fit with an exponential function, as shown in Fig. 1. The B_c^+ lifetime is obtained using the known lifetime of the B^+ meson and the fit result. The same method was used by LHCb collaboration to measure the B_c^+ lifetime in the same decay mode [3].

Dominant systematic uncertainties come from the finite size of the simulation sample, algorithm of PV selection and possible detector misalignment.

The measured lifetimes are [2]:

$$\begin{aligned} c\tau_{B^0} &= 453.0 \pm 1.6 \text{ (stat)} \pm 1.5 \text{ (syst)} \mu\text{m (in } J/\psi K^{*0}\text{)}, \\ c\tau_{B^0} &= 457.8 \pm 2.7 \text{ (stat)} \pm 2.7 \text{ (syst)} \mu\text{m (in } J/\psi K_S^0\text{)}, \\ c\tau_{B_s^0} &= 502.7 \pm 10.2 \text{ (stat)} \pm 3.2 \text{ (syst)} \mu\text{m (in } J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-\text{)}, \\ c\tau_{B_s^0} &= 443.9 \pm 2.0 \text{ (stat)} \pm 1.2 \text{ (syst)} \mu\text{m (in } J/\psi\phi\text{)}, \\ c\tau_{\Lambda_b^0} &= 442.9 \pm 8.2 \text{ (stat)} \pm 2.7 \text{ (syst)} \mu\text{m}, \\ c\tau_{B_c^+} &= 162.3 \pm 8.2 \text{ (stat)} \pm 4.7 \text{ (syst)} \pm 0.1(\tau_{B^+}) \mu\text{m}, \end{aligned}$$

where the first (second) uncertainty is statistical (systematic). Each result is consistent with the current world average value and the accuracy in each channel is at the level of or better than the previous results.

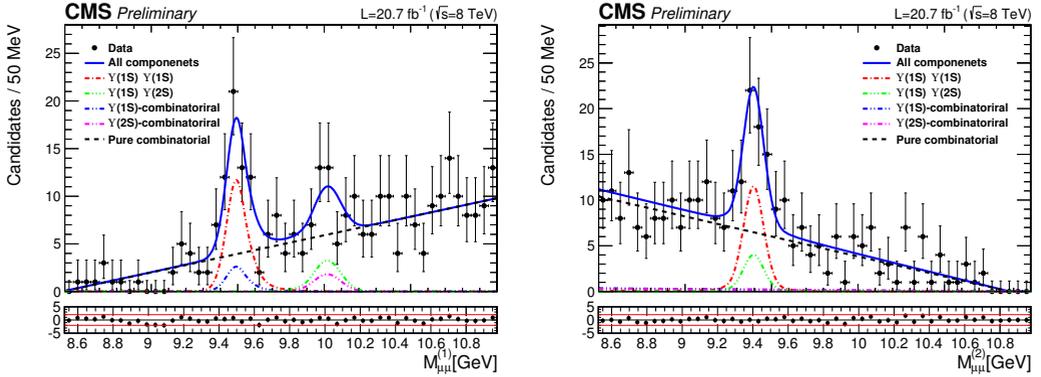


Figure 2. Projections of the 2D fit. Left: invariant mass distribution of heavier dimuon ($M_{\mu^+\mu^-}^1$) and right: invariant mass distribution of lighter dimuon $M_{\mu^+\mu^-}^2$ [4].

3 Observation of $\Upsilon(1S)$ pair production

Quarkonium pair production cross section measurements are one of the key measurements in understanding Single Parton Scattering (SPS) and Double Parton Scattering (DPS) contributions. The observation of simultaneous production of two $\Upsilon(1S)$ mesons in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV is reported here. The dimuon decay is used to reconstruct Υ candidates. Four muons are required to have a common vertex, and the rapidity of the reconstructed Υ candidates is required to be $|y(\Upsilon)| < 2.0$.

A two-dimensional unbinned fit to the invariant mass of reconstructed $M_{\mu^+\mu^-}^1$ and $M_{\mu^+\mu^-}^2$ combinations is used to extract the signal yield (where $M_{\mu^+\mu^-}^1 > M_{\mu^+\mu^-}^2$). Events containing more than one $\Upsilon\Upsilon$ candidates are discarded. No signs of $\Upsilon(3S)$ and higher states are observed, therefore, their contributions are neglected. The fit includes pure combinatorial background component, $\Upsilon(1S)\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)\Upsilon(1S)$ signal components and the contributions from $\Upsilon(1S)$ or $\Upsilon(2S)$ and two unassociated muons. The fit result is presented in Fig. 2 and returns the number of $\Upsilon(1S)\Upsilon(1S)$ signal candidates $N_{sig} = 38 \pm 7$ with a corresponding significance of 9.6σ (including systematic uncertainties) [4].

The cross section σ_T of $\Upsilon(1S)$ pair production is found to be $\sigma_T = 68.8 \pm 12.7(\text{stat}) \pm 7.4(\text{syst}) \pm 2.8(\text{BR})$ pb [4] in the region $|y(\Upsilon)| < 2.0$, $p_T(\Upsilon(1S)) < 50$ GeV, assuming an isotropic decay of the $\Upsilon(1S)$, where the uncertainties are statistical, systematic and from the branching fraction knowledge, respectively. Cross section ranges from -38% to +36% from the value above when different $\Upsilon(1S)$ polarizations are assumed.

4 Measurement of P_1 and P'_5 angular parameters in the decay $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-$

Rare decays that proceed via flavor-changing neutral current (FCNC) provide a sensitive laboratory to study the effects of New Physics (NP), since these decays are suppressed in the Standard Model (SM). In particular, NP can modify the angular distributions of the $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-$ decay. Some tensions w.r.t. SM was observed in P'_5 parameter by Belle [5] and LHCb [6].

CMS performs an angular analysis of this decay using a data set of approximately 20.7fb^{-1} pp collisions collected at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV. A dedicated trigger that searches for dimuon vertices not consistent with the pp collision region is used, and events from $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi(\psi(2S))K^{*0}$ decays are used as control samples.

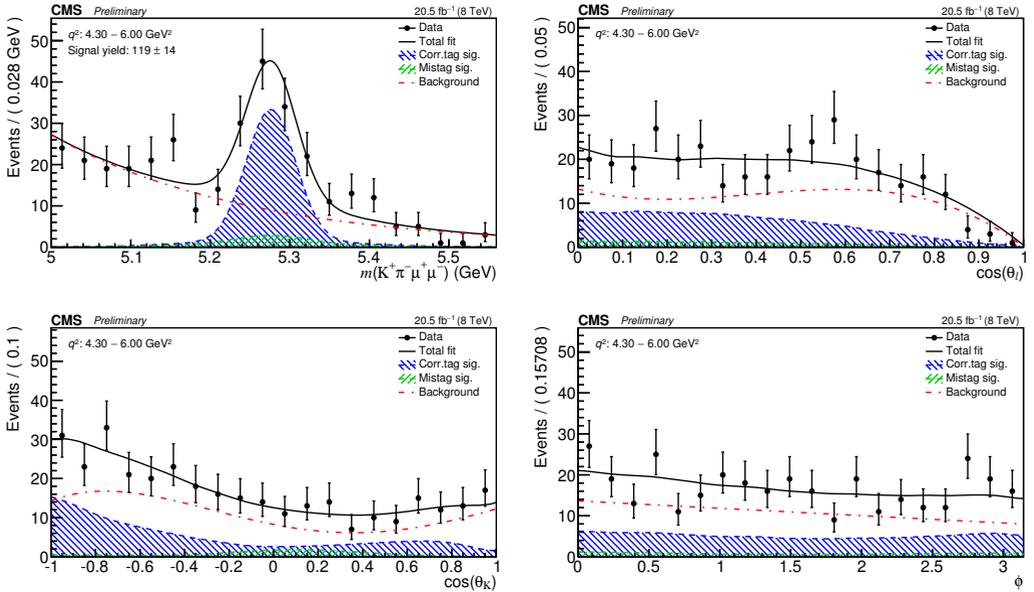


Figure 3. Distributions of $K^+\pi^-\mu^+\mu^-$ mass and three angular variables in the third bin of q^2 ($4.30 < q^2 < 6.00 \text{ GeV}^2$) from the decay $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-$ [7].

The B hadron reconstruction is similar to the procedure described in Sect. 2. Kaon and pion masses are assigned to the two tracks so that the combination with invariant mass closer to the known K^{*0} mass is retained (mistag probability of this procedure is about 14%). After all selection requirements, 1397 events are remaining in the signal sample (contributions from $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ and $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ are removed).

The P_1 and P'_5 observables are studied in 7 bins of the square of dimuon invariant mass, q^2 . In each q^2 bin an unbinned extended maximum-likelihood fit is performed to four variables: $K^+\pi^-\mu^+\mu^-$ invariant mass, θ_l (the angle between μ^+ momentum and the direction opposite to the B^0 in the dimuon rest frame), θ_K (the angle between K^+ momentum and the direction opposite to the B^0 in the $K^+\pi^-$ rest frame), and ϕ (the angle between the plane containing the two muons and the plane containing the kaon and pion in the B^0 rest frame). The fit function consists of correctly tagged signal component, mistagged signal component and background component. The signal function includes S-wave $K^+\pi^-$ component, P-wave $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ component and their interference. The efficiency dependence on the angular parameters is accounted in the fits, and the background shape is obtained from the B^0 sideband. The fit function depends on 6 parameters of angular distributions: F_L , F_S , A_S , A'_S , P_1 and P'_5 , where the first three of them (F_L , F_S and A_S) are fixed to the values measured in Ref. [8] to ensure the fit convergence given the limited number of candidates. The result of the fit in the third q^2 bin ($4.30 < q^2 < 6.00 \text{ GeV}^2$) is presented in Fig. 3.

The dominant sources of systematic uncertainties are the fit bias (evaluated with fits to the simulated data), the uncertainties on F_L , F_S and A_S , the finite size of the simulated data sample, and the $K^+\pi^-$ mistagging (estimated using control channel $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}$).

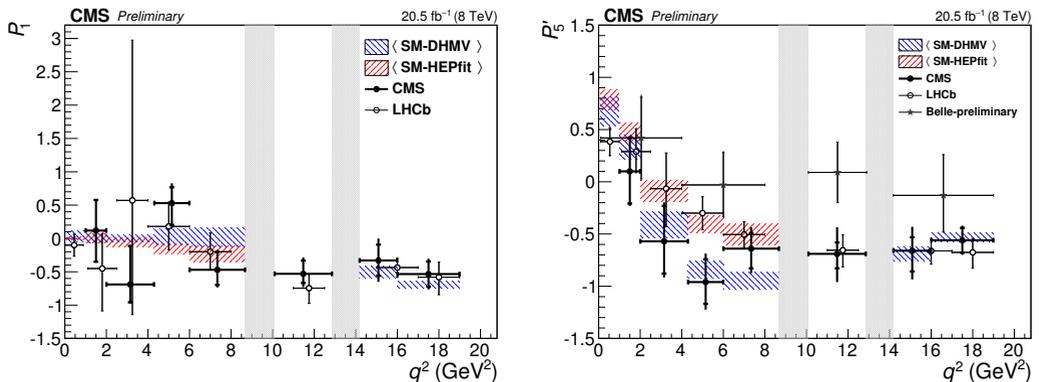


Figure 4. Measured values of P_1 and P_5' as a function of q^2 from the $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-$ decay [7], compared with LHCb [6] and Belle [5] results. The vertical shaded regions correspond to the J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ regions.

The resulting values of P_1 and P_5' in bins of q^2 are presented in Fig. 4 along with the results from Belle [5] and LHCb [6]. The SM theoretical predictions available for comparison are predictions from SM-DHNV and SM-HEPfit. The CMS measurements are in agreement with both theoretical predictions.

5 Search for X(5568)

The claim for the observation of the X(5568) state decaying into $B_s^0\pi^\pm$ by the D0 Collaboration [9] raised many controversial discussions in the exotic hadron community. The new state was reported to have a mass and natural width of $5567.8 \pm 2.9(\text{stat})_{-1.9}^{+0.9}(\text{syst})$ MeV and $21.9 \pm 6.4(\text{stat})_{-2.5}^{+5.0}(\text{syst})$ MeV, respectively. The relative production of X(5568) w.r.t. B_s^0 meson, multiplied by $\mathcal{B}(X(5568) \rightarrow B_s^0\pi^\pm)$, was measured to be $\rho_X = (8.6 \pm 1.9 \pm 1.4)\%$ for $p_T(B_s^0) > 10$ GeV in proton-antiproton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV [9]. The LHCb Collaboration did not find any evidence for X(5568) in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV and set an upper limit on ρ_X : $\rho_X < 2.4\% @ 95\% \text{ CL}$ for $p_T(B_s^0) > 10$ GeV [10].

We report a negative search result for X(5568) at the CMS experiment. The B_s^0 candidates are reconstructed using the decay channel $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$, where $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ and $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$ decays are used. The same trigger used in the B hadrons lifetime measurement (Sect. 2) is used in this analysis.

About 50,000 $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ signal candidates [11] are found in the reconstructed $J/\psi\phi$ invariant mass distribution. The pions coming from the B_s^0 production PV and satisfying $p_T > 0.5$ GeV requirement are combined with B_s^0 candidates to form $B_s^0\pi^\pm$ candidates. The $B_s^0\pi^\pm$ invariant mass distribution is shown in Fig. 5 (a), compared between the B_s^0 signal region and the B_s^0 sideband regions. No significant structures are visible near 5568 MeV nor in the whole mass region 5.5 – 5.9 GeV. The distribution from the B_s^0 signal region is close to that of B_s^0 sidebands. The fit to the distribution in the B_s^0 signal region with a smooth background function and a signal component (Relativistic Breit-Wigner with mass and width fixed to the values measured by the D0, convolved with resolution) is presented in Fig. 5 (b) and returns a yield of X(5568) signal candidates consistent with zero: $N_X = -175 \pm 134$ [11]. Some variations of selection criteria are made, in particular, different requirements on B_s^0 , π^\pm , $B_s^0\pi^\pm$ candidates p_T or reconstruction quality criteria are imposed. In every case the fit returns the signal yield consistent with zero. The reconstruction procedure is verified by removing the

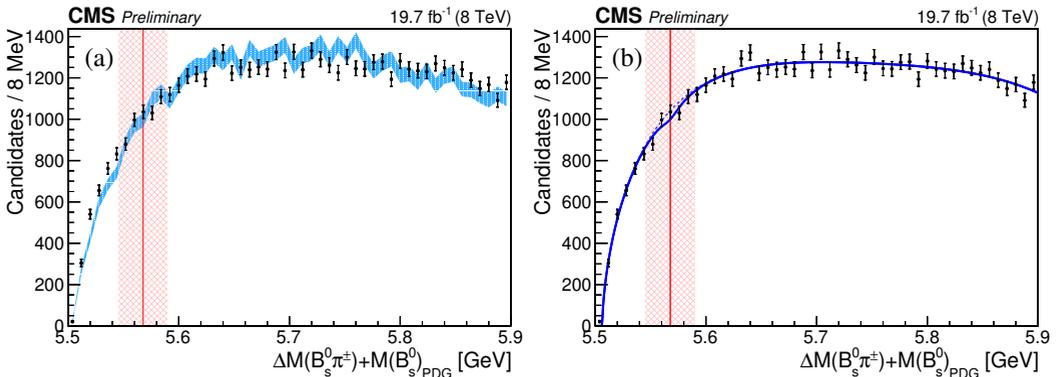


Figure 5. (a): $B_s^0 \pi^\pm$ invariant mass distribution for the B_s^0 signal region and B_s^0 sidebands. (b): fit to the $B_s^0 \pi^\pm$ invariant mass distribution in the B_s^0 signal region [11].

requirements on $K^+ K^-$ mass, which allows the $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^+ \pi^-$ decay to contribute to the reconstructed $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^+ K^-$ sample. Consequently, the decays of excited B meson states $B_{1,2}^{(*)+} \rightarrow B^{(*)0} \pi^+$ produce clear excess in the reconstructed $B_s^0 \pi^\pm$ invariant mass distribution [11].

An upper limit on ρ_X is obtained: $\rho_X < 3.9\% @ 95\% \text{ CL}$ for $p_T(B_s^0) > 10 \text{ GeV}$ [11]. The main source of systematic uncertainty is the knowledge of the efficiency ratio $\epsilon_X/\epsilon_{B_s^0}$ from the simulation.

6 Summary and acknowledgments

In summary, CMS presents recent Heavy Flavour physics results. The measured lifetimes of B hadrons are among the most precise to date. First observation of $\Upsilon(1S)$ pair production in proton proton collisions is made and the corresponding cross section is measured. The P_1 and P'_5 angular parameters of the rare decay $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$ are measured with precision at the level of the best previous measurements, and they are found to be in agreement with the Standard Model predictions and previous results from LHCb and Belle collaborations, thus no evidence for physics beyond the SM is obtained. The search for X(5568) is presented, and an upper limit is set on the relative production in agreement with the LHCb collaboration.

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