

NEW RESULTS ON B_s MIXING FROM LEP

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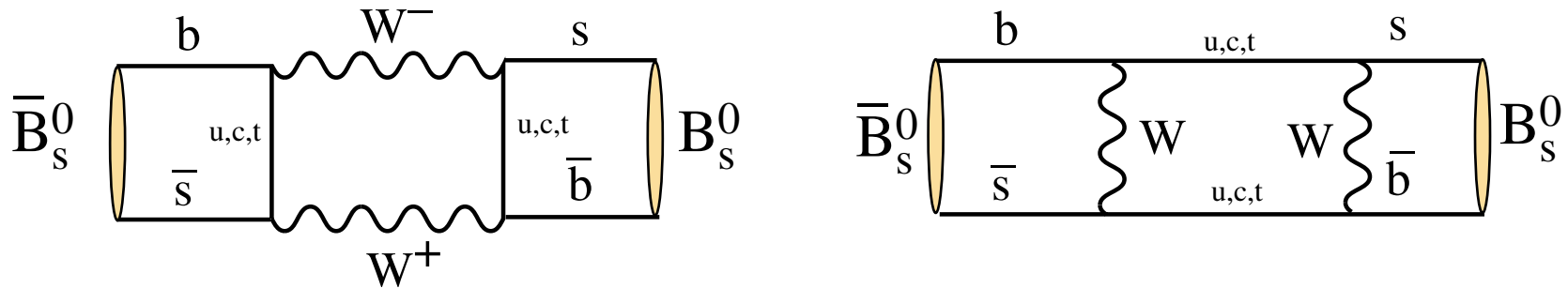
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OUTLINE

- B_S Mixing Phenomenology
- LEP and the LEP Experiments
- Experimental Strategy
- New/Improved Analyses from ALEPH (2002)
- Results and Interpretation
- Conclusion

B_S MIXING PHENOMENOLOGY

- B_S⁰ - \bar{B}_S^0 oscillation frequency proportional to mass difference Δm_S



- Measurement of Δm_S (and Δm_d) permits extraction of CKM elements

$$\frac{\Delta m_S}{\Delta m_d} = \frac{m_{B_S}}{m_{B_d}} \cdot \frac{|V_{ts}|^2}{|V_{td}|^2} \cdot \frac{F_{B_S}^2 B_{B_S}}{F_{B_d}^2 B_{B_d}}$$

ξ^2
contains
theo. uncertainties
roughly 6%

- Time-dependent asymmetry between "mixed" and "unmixed" decays

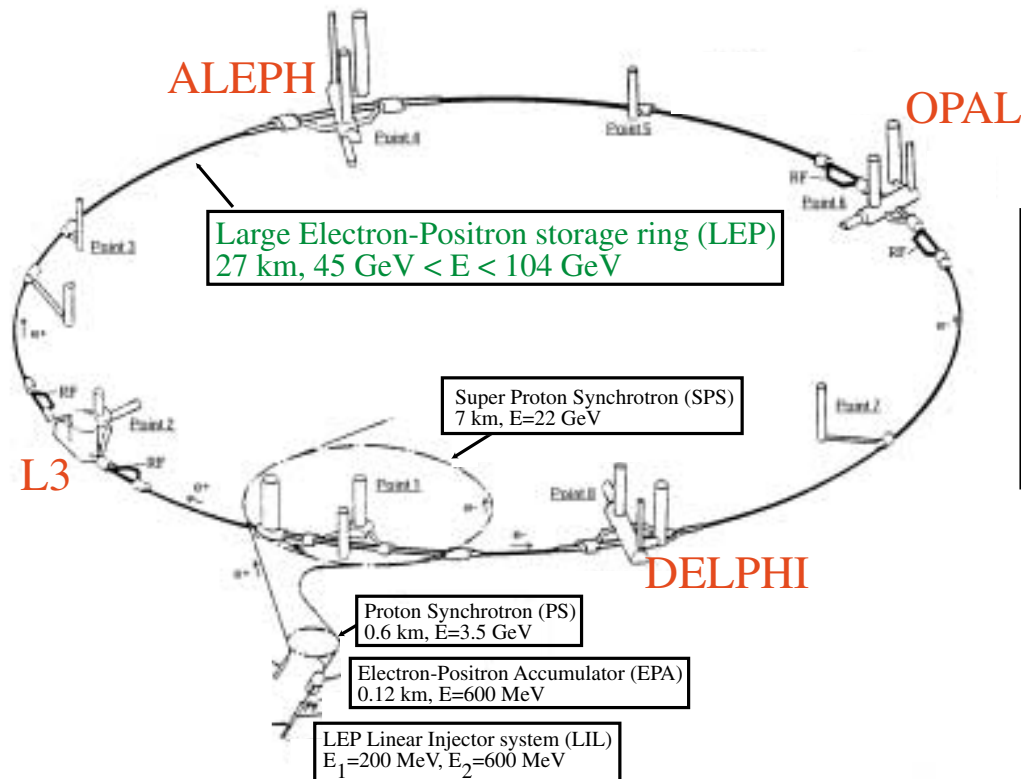
$$P_{\text{unmix}}^{\text{mix}}(t) = P_{B_S \rightarrow \bar{B}_S}(t) = \Gamma_S \frac{e^{-\Gamma_S t}}{2} [1 \mp \cos(\Delta m_S t)]$$

Assuming CP conservation and small lifetime differences

Large Electron Positron (LEP) Collider

LEP1:1989-1995 at E_{cm} close to 91 GeV

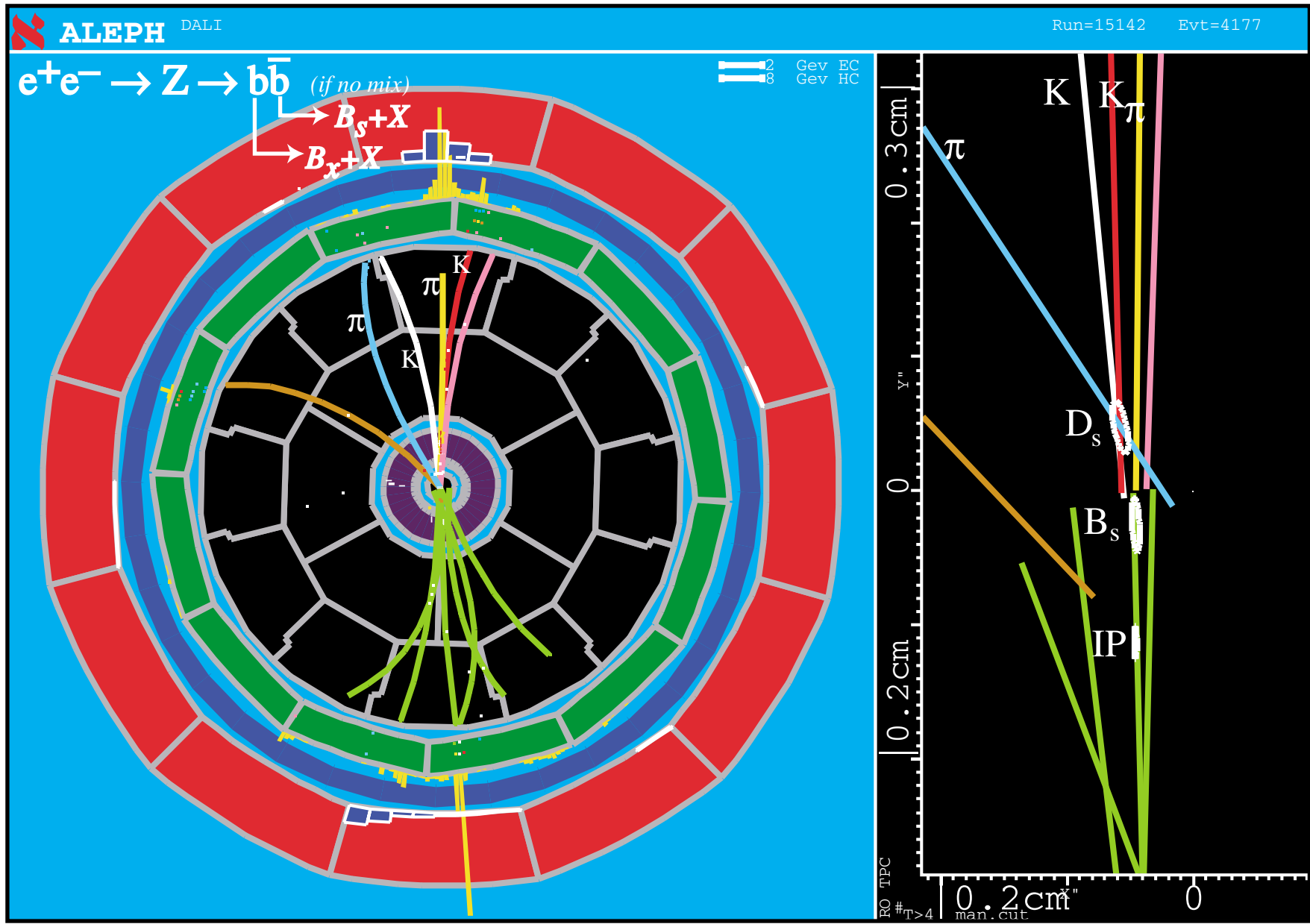
LEP2: 1995-2000 at $E_{cm} = 130-209$ GeV



*LEP1 Data used for Heavy Flavour
Analyses: 1991-1995
4 Million Hadronic Z Decays per exp.*

LEP Accelerator and Experiments dismantled to make way for LHC

A B_s CANDIDATE EVENT



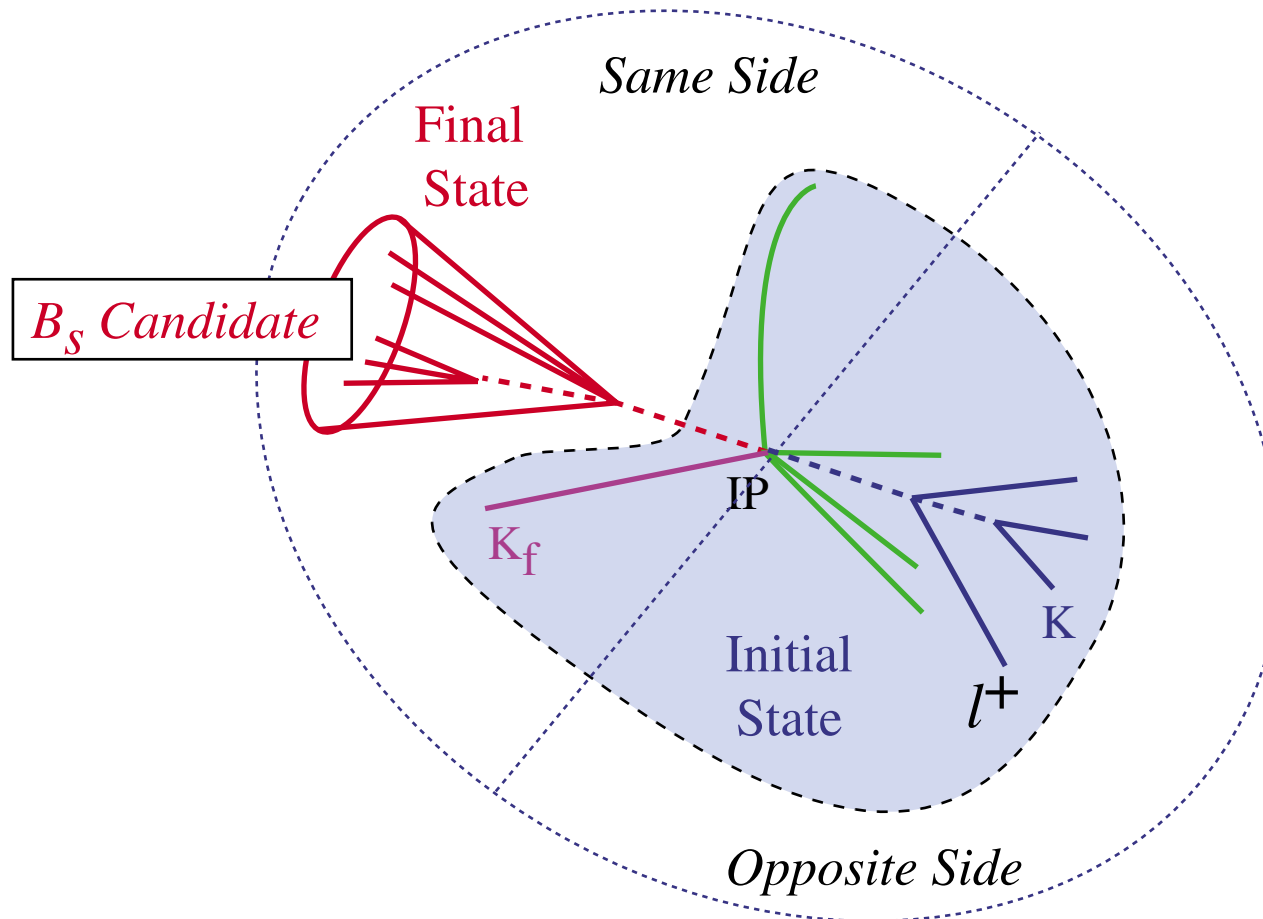
EXPERIMENTAL STRATEGY

Select B_s Candidates and Determine their Event Purity

Tag Initial and Final States

Measure Proper Time

Fit Δm_s



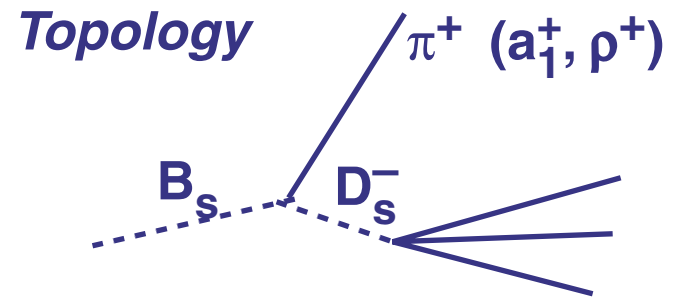
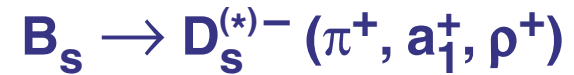
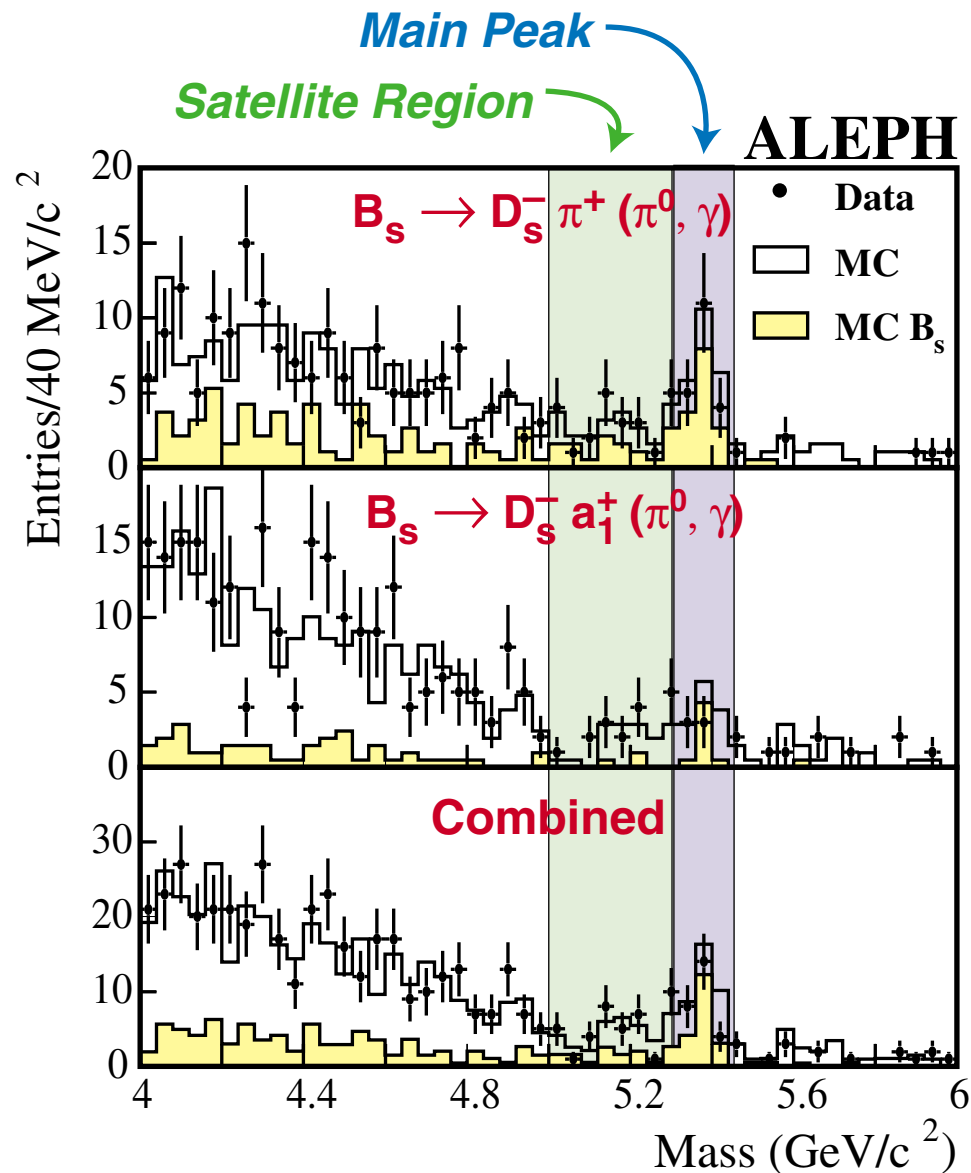
B_s SELECTION AT LEP

4 selection categories of increasing sample size/decreasing purity

3 new/improved ALEPH analyses

| | Criteria | Sample Size/Purity |
|--|--|---|
| Fully Exclusive ALEPH, DELPHI | Fully reconstructed: $B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)-} (\pi^+, a_1^+, \rho^+)$ $B_s \rightarrow D^0 K^- (\pi^+, a_1^+)$ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 - 80 candidates • 50 - 80% purity • small sample size is compensated by excellent resolution |
| Semi-Exclusive ALEPH, DELPHI, OPAL | $B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)-} l^+ \nu_l$ $B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)-} + hadrons$ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $10^2 - 10^3$ candidates • 40 - 60% purity |
| Semi-Inclusive ALEPH, DELPHI, OPAL | $B_s \rightarrow l^+ + X$ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $10^4 - 10^5$ candidates • 10 - 20% purity |
| Fully Inclusive DELPHI | Inclusive secondary vertices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5×10^5 candidates • 10% purity ("natural") |

NEW ALEPH FULLY EXCLUSIVE B_s SELECTION



Event Purity

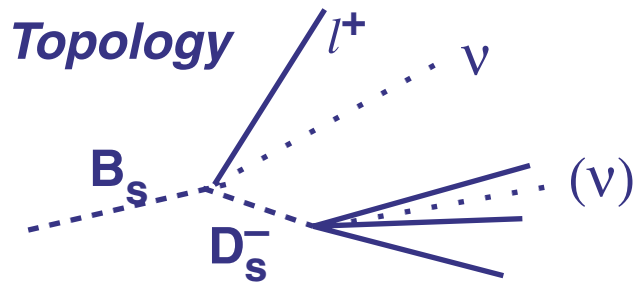
- 12 event classes based on decay
- Purity from helicity angle, $m(D_s)$

Candidate Events

32 candidates in main peak
 48 candidates in satellite region

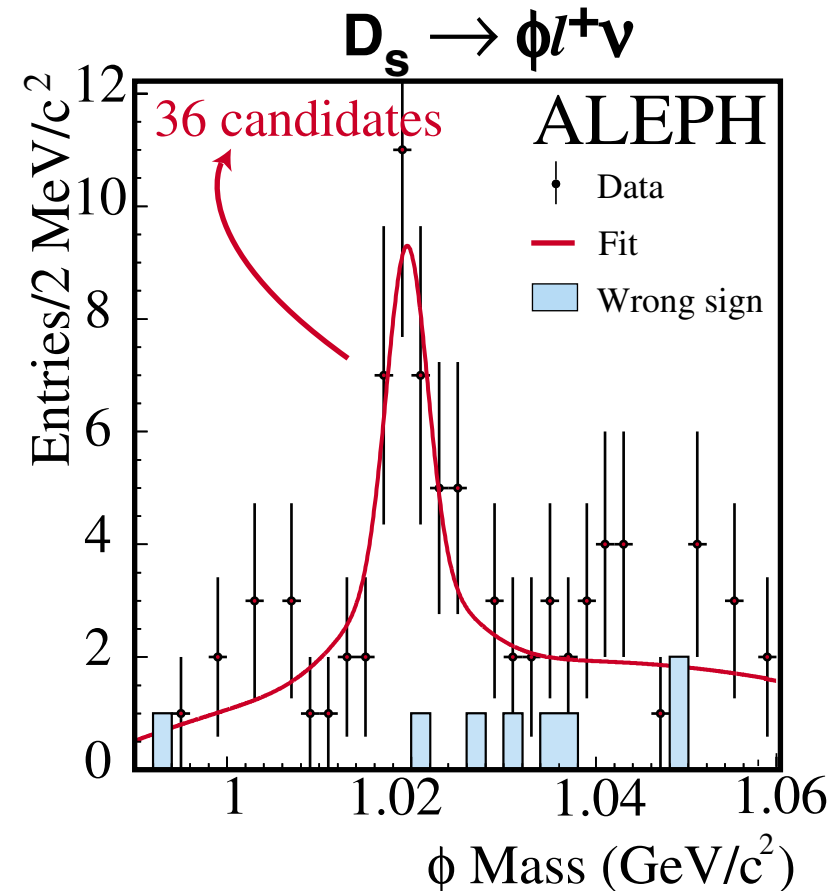
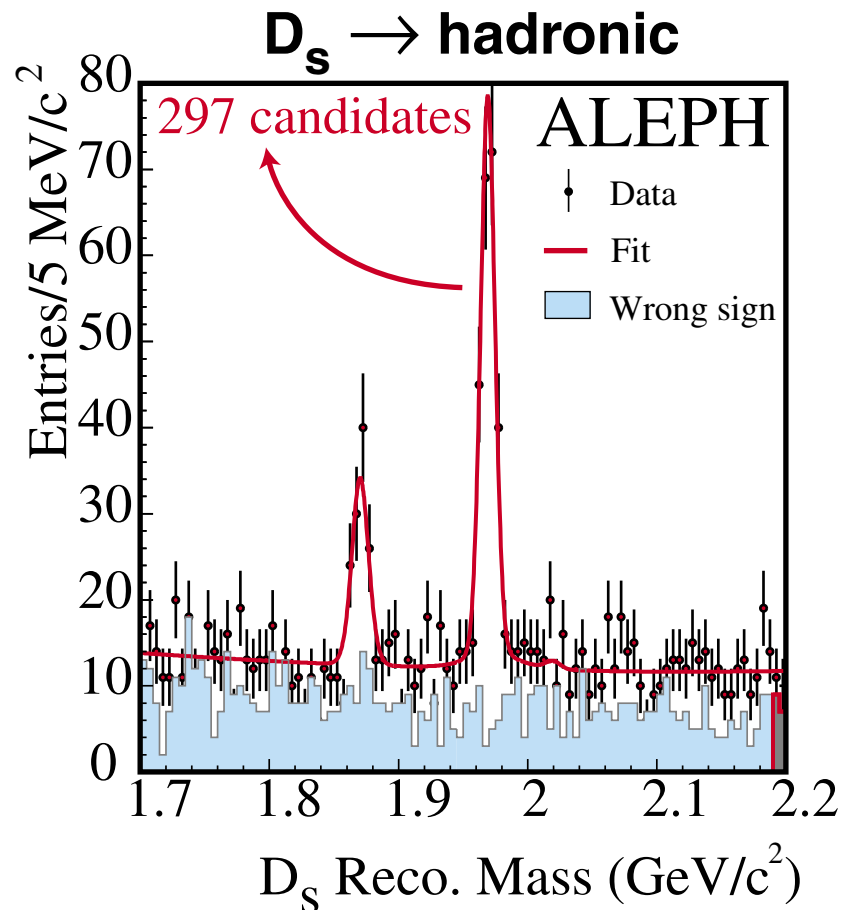
11 candidates with purity > 80%

IMPROVED ALEPH SEMI-EXCLUSIVE B_s SELECTION



Event Purity

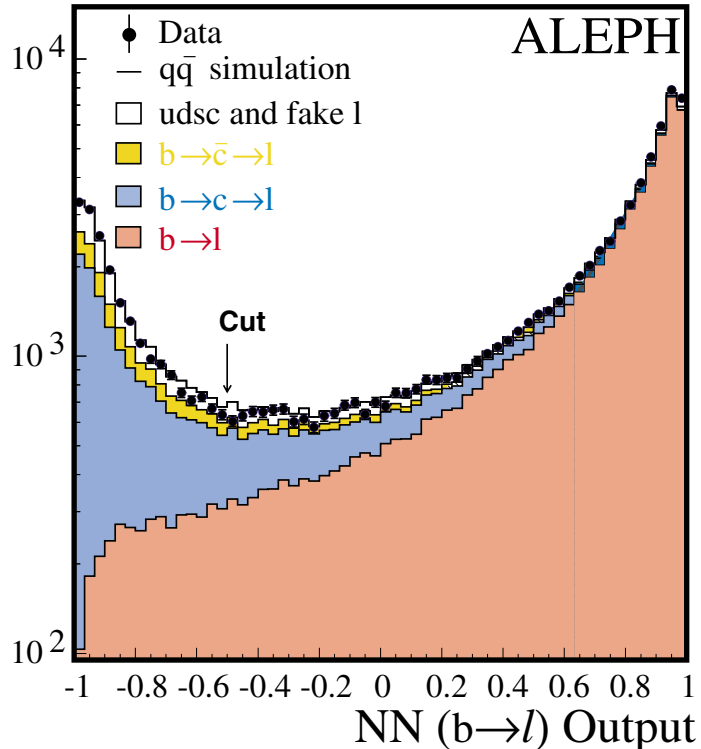
- $m(D_s \text{ or } \phi)$ resonant fraction
- NN based discriminant for signal vs $b \rightarrow D_s DX$ ($D \rightarrow l$)



IMPROVED ALEPH SEMI-INCLUSIVE B_s SELECTION

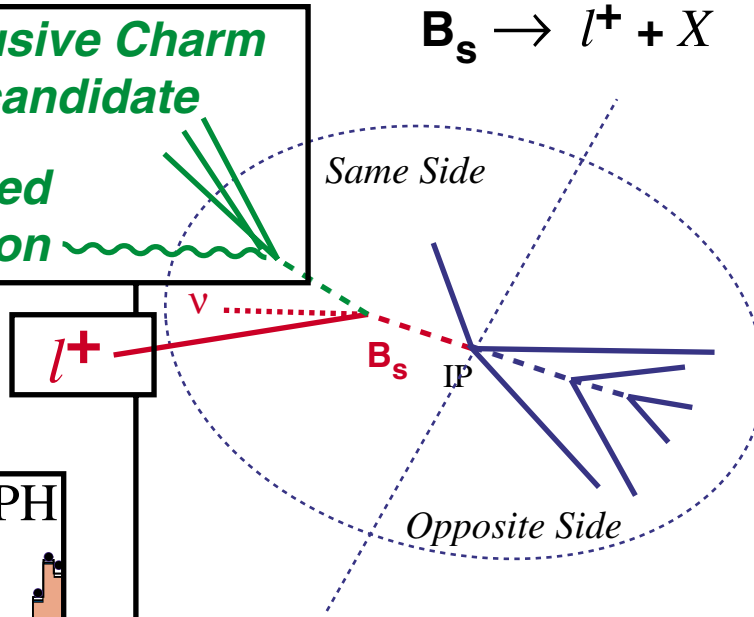
NN-based $b \rightarrow l$ discriminant:

- lepton p and p_T
- $E_{miss} \approx E_\nu$
- Jet/Track kinematics
- lepton impact parameter w.r.t. Charm vertex



Inclusive Charm candidate

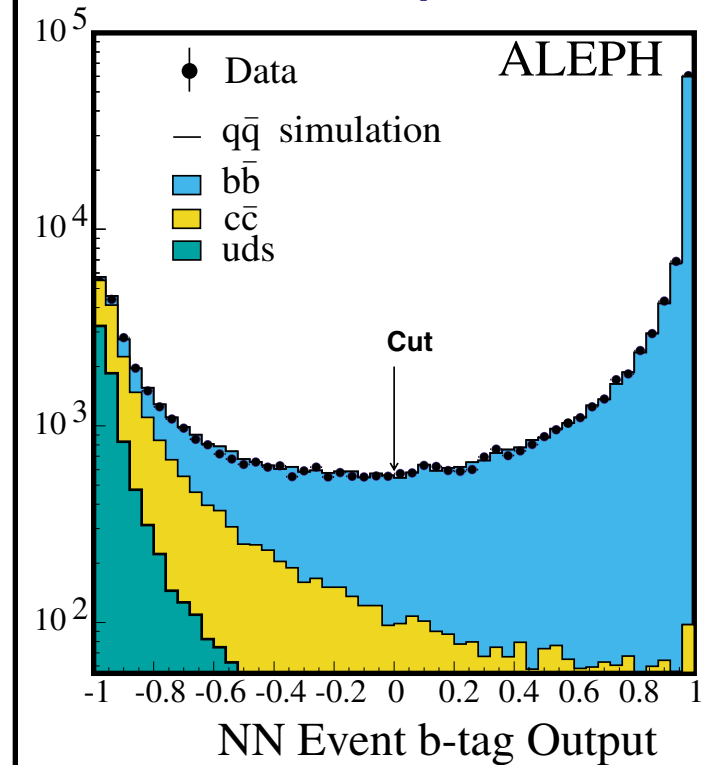
recovered photon



selection yields:
74,026 candidates

NN-based Event b -tag using b -Hadron content of Same and Opposite Sides

- Track Impact Parameters
- Secondary Vertices
- b Hadron Mass
- lepton p and p_T

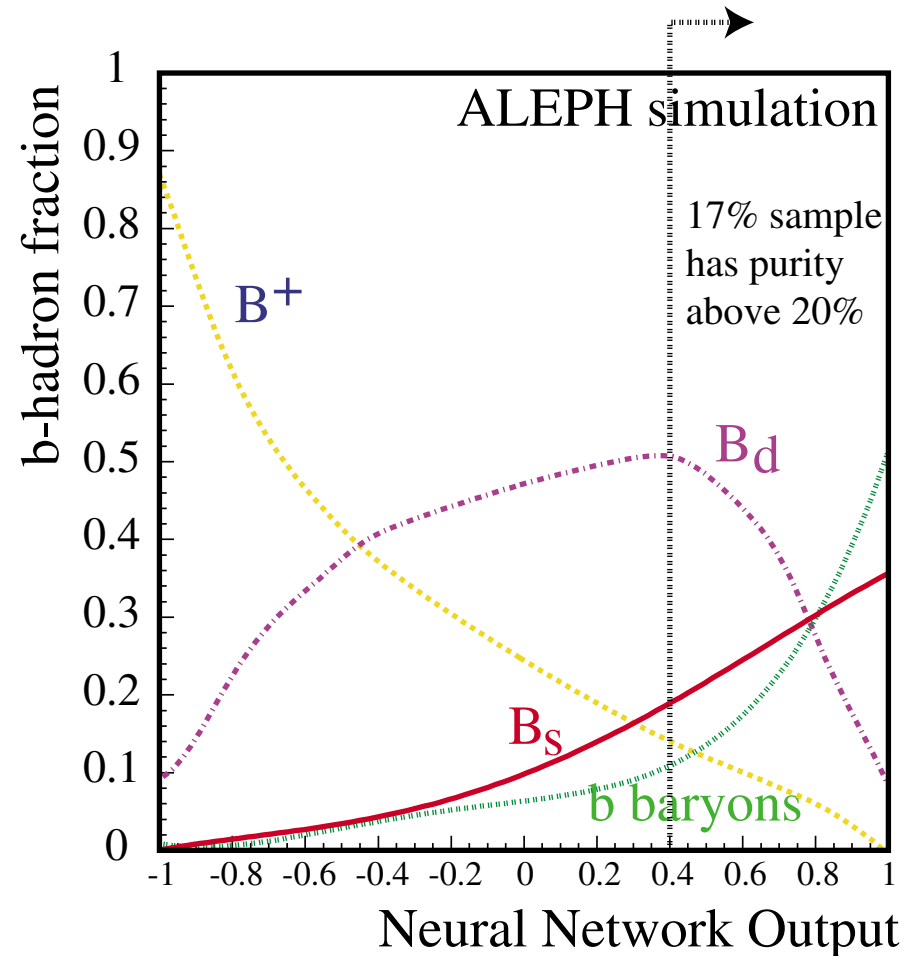
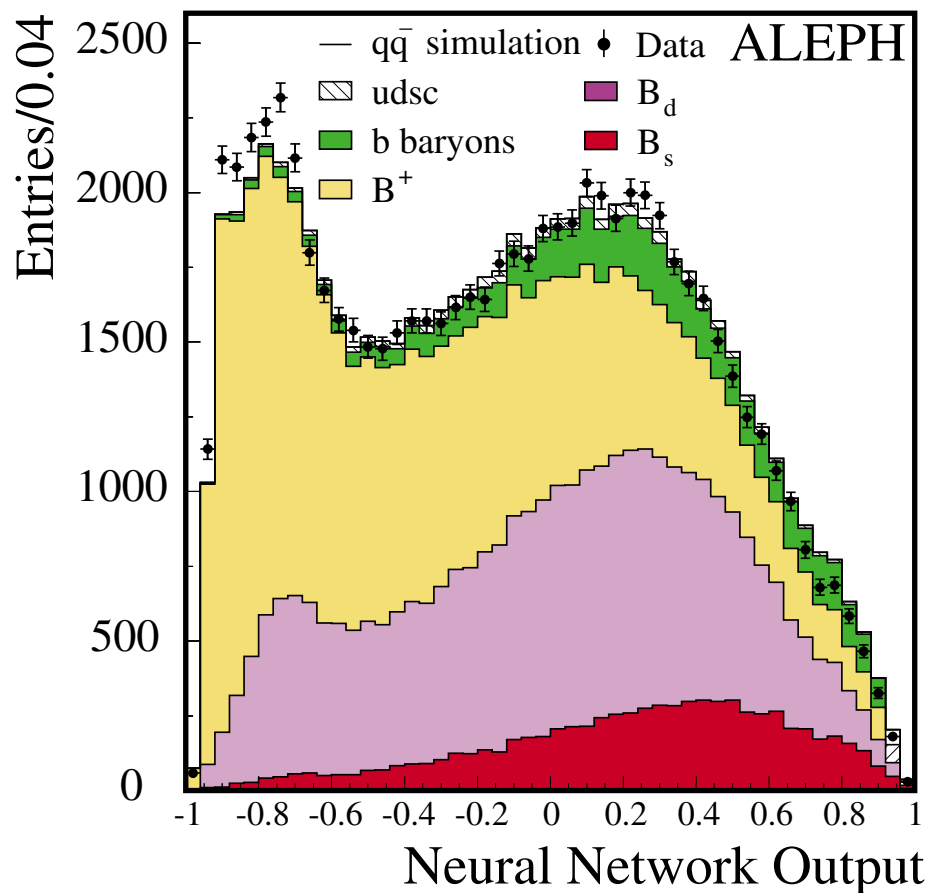


IMPROVED ALEPH SEMI-INCLUSIVE B_s SELECTION

Event Purity determined with NN-based discriminant

Vertex charge and charge multiplicity: $q_l \sum w_i^{K^{(1)}} q_i$, $\sum w_i^{K^{(2)}}$, $q_l \sum w_i p_i^{K^{(3)}} q_i$

K from Fragmentation and B Decay: K^\pm (w.r.t. l charge), K^0 estimators, $m(K^+K^-)$



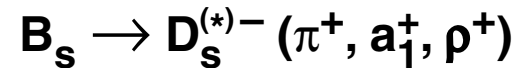
INITIAL AND FINAL STATE TAGGING

Determine Particle/Antiparticle State of B_s at *Production* (*Decay*)

FINAL STATE TAGGING

Fully Exclusive

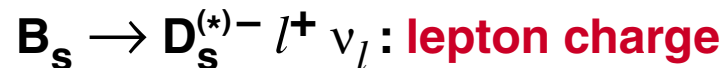
ALEPH, DELPHI



Charges of Decay Products

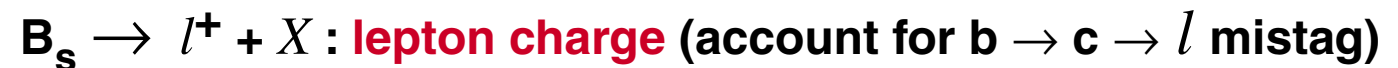
Semi-Exclusive

ALEPH, DELPHI, OPAL



Semi-Inclusive

ALEPH, DELPHI, OPAL



Fully Inclusive

DELPHI

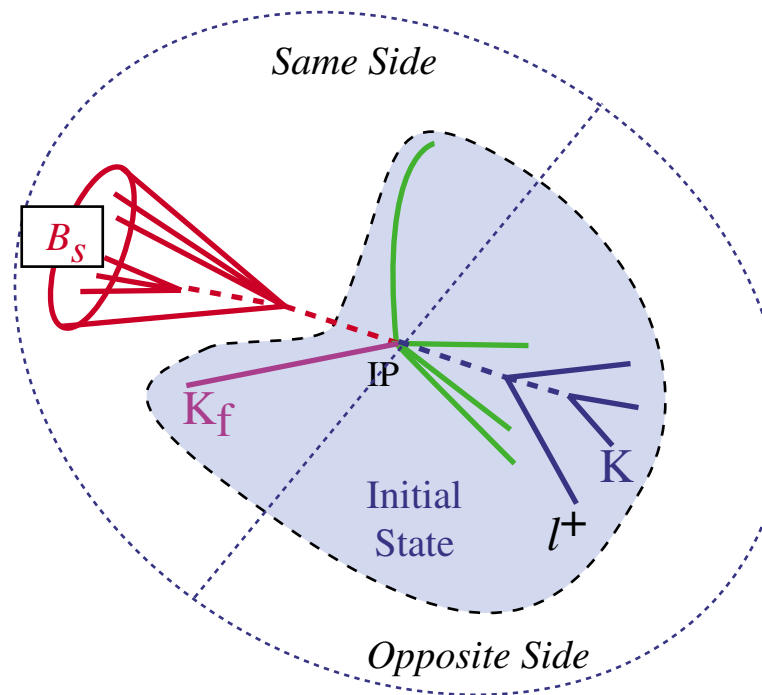
NN-based charge dipole method

INITIAL STATE TAGGING

Draw upon information from both Same and Opposite sides

Same Side Information

- Primary Vertex charge
- Fragmentation Kaon



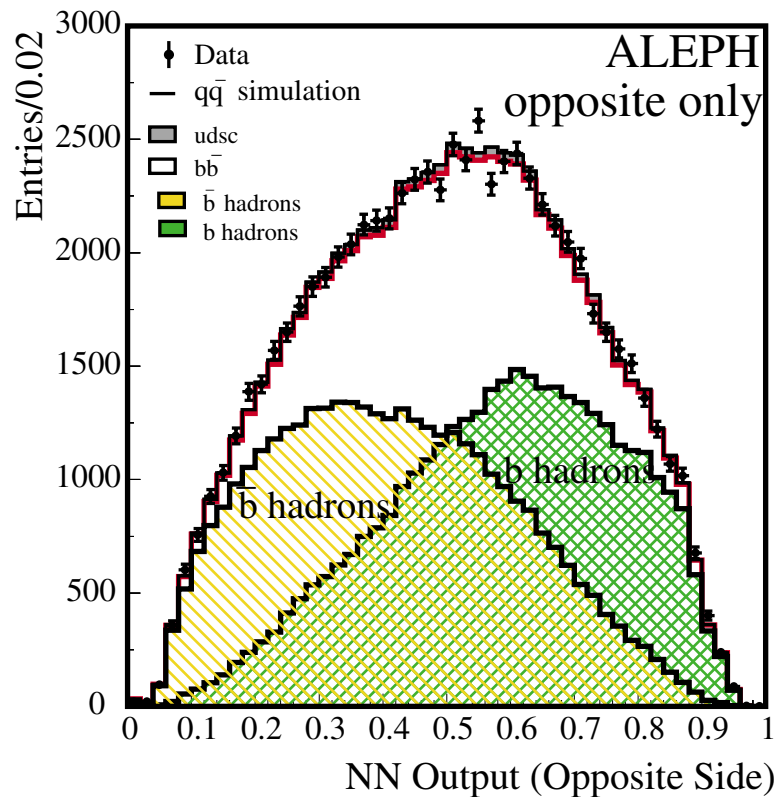
Opposite Side Information

- Hemisphere "Jet" charge
- Primary Vertex charge
- Secondary Vertex charge
- K^\pm and l^\pm charge(s)

**Combine all information into single Tagging discriminant:
performance evaluated as Mistag Rate η**

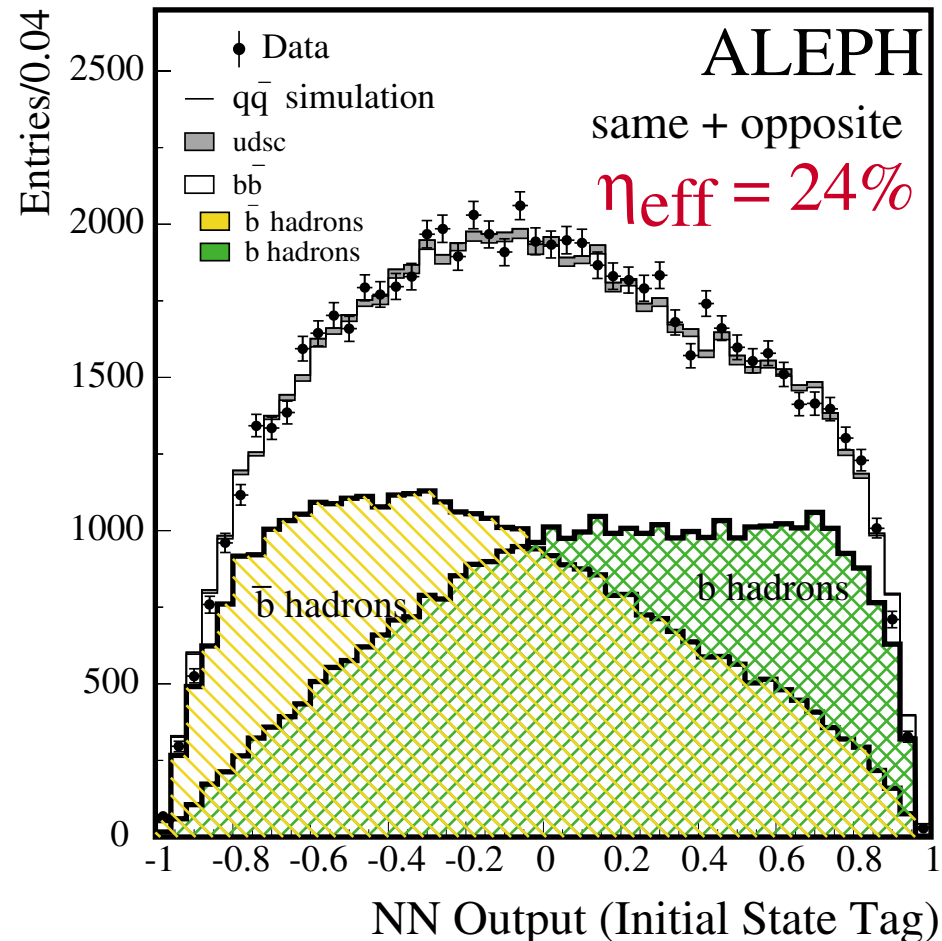
NEW ALEPH INITIAL STATE TAGGING

Opposite Side Information
combined using NN:



Additional Same Side Information:

- Fragmentation Kaon (NN selected, charge signed)
- "Jet" charges (excluding B_s decay products)
- $\cos \theta(B_S)$, $p(B_S)$, N_{tracks}



PROPER TIME MEASUREMENT

Determine Proper Time (i.e., B_S meson lifetime in its rest frame)

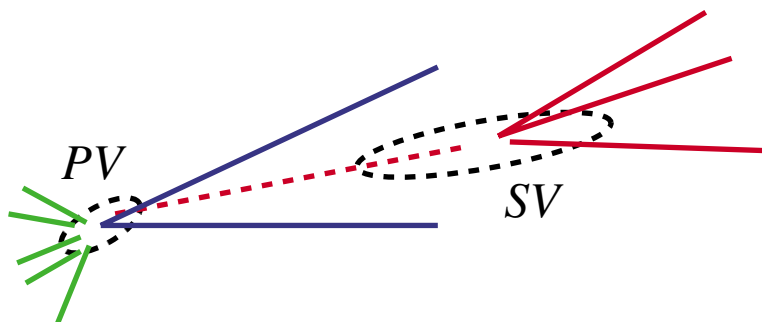
$$t = \frac{l m}{p}$$

$$\sigma_t = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{p} \sigma_l\right)^2 + \left(t \frac{\sigma_p}{p}\right)^2}$$

Term diminished as
 $B_S \text{ osc.} \ll \tau B_S$

Two Ingredients

B_S Decay Length (l):
Distance from Primary to Secondary Vertex



- Primary Vertex independent of analysis
- Secondary Vertex dependent upon event selection (impact upon resolution)

typical $\sigma_l = 250 \mu m$

B_S Momentum (p)
Event Selection Dependent

- Fully Inclusive: sum of decay products
- Inclusive:
 - Jet momentum
 - Correct for p_V in semileptonic (event energy-momentum cons.)

OSCILLATION FIT

Construct B_S Signal Likelihood:

for every candidate i :
$$L_i = \sum_j^{N_{\text{comp}}} f_j^i \left[(1 - \eta_j^i) P_j^{\text{unmix}}(t_i) + \eta_j^i P_j^{\text{mix}}(t_i) \right]$$

j denotes signal and background components

- oscillating B_S
- oscillating B_D
- non-osc. b Hadrons
- u d s c events

f_j^i : prob. of candidate i from j
(*event-by-event purity*)

η_j^i : prob. of candidate i osc. if from j
(*event-by-event initial and final state tag*)

p.d.f. of decay proper time for unmixed/mixed candidates in component j with experimental effects (e.g., σ_l , σ_p)

Elements of the Likelihood are evaluated event-by-event

THE AMPLITUDE METHOD

Introduce an Amplitude A into probabilities:

$$P_{\text{unmix}}^{\text{mix}}(t) = \Gamma_s \frac{e^{-\Gamma_s t}}{2} [1 \mp \cos(\Delta m_s t)] \quad \rightarrow \quad \Gamma_s \frac{e^{-\Gamma_s t}}{2} [1 \mp A \cos(\omega t)]$$

Maximize Likelihood with respect to Amplitude A for a given test frequency ω

Permits combination of different analyses/experiments results

$$A = 0 \text{ for } \omega \ll \Delta m_s$$

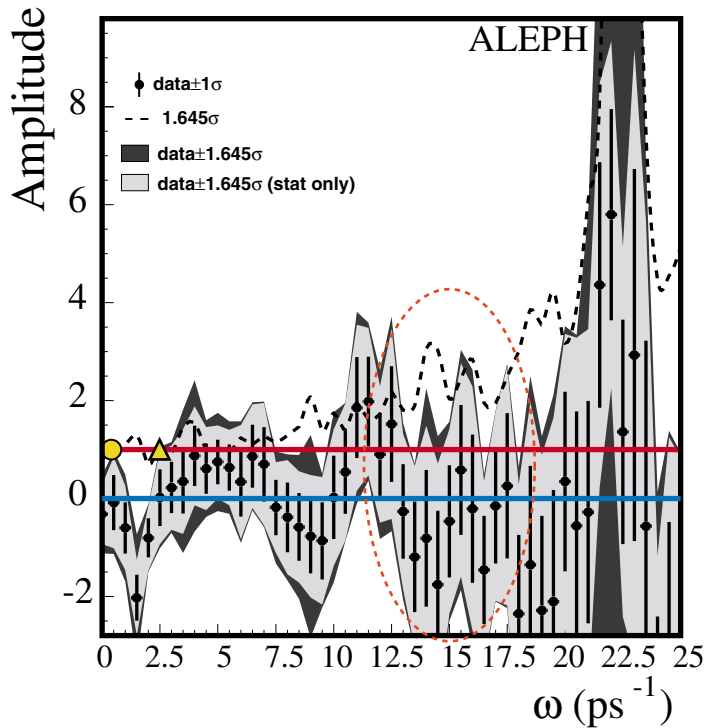
$$A = 1 \text{ for } \omega = \Delta m_s$$

$$\omega \text{ excluded at 95\% C.L. if } A + 1.645\sigma_A < 1$$

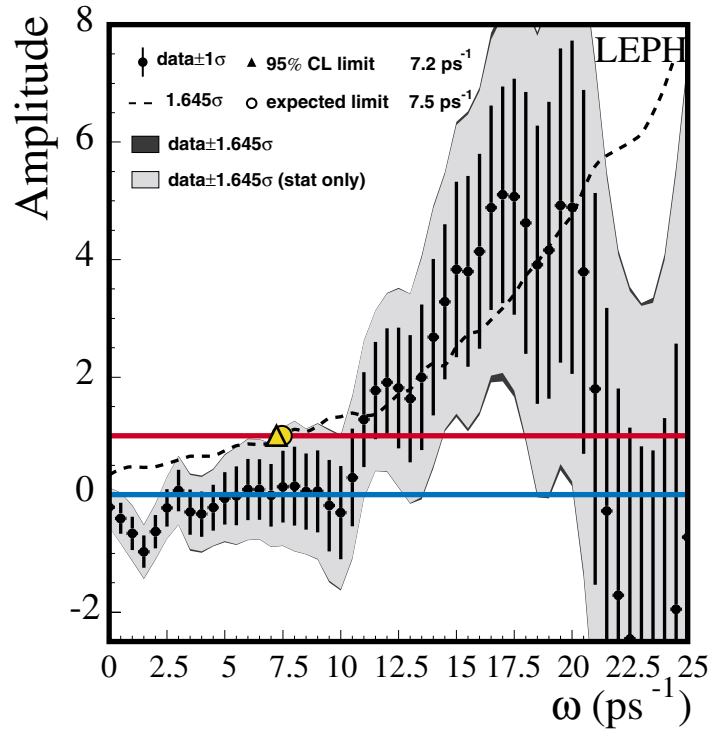
Analysis Sensitivity: expected limit at 95% C.L.

RESULTS OF THE THREE NEW ALEPH ANALYSES

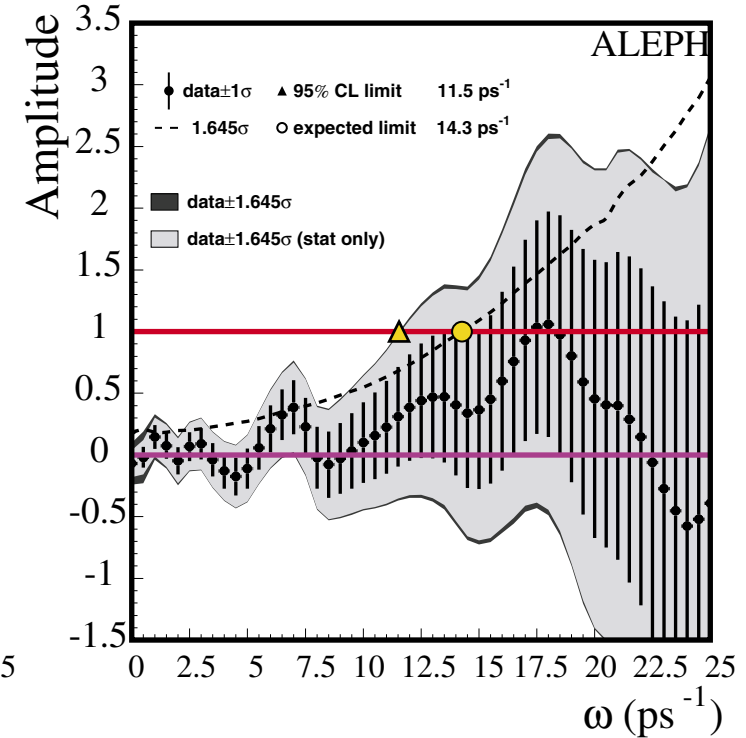
Fully Exclusive



Semi-Exclusive (D_S lepton)



Semi-Inclusive (lepton)



Δm_S *Observed (Expected) Lower Limits at 95% C.L.*

$$\Delta m_S > 2.4 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{ (} 0.3 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{)}$$

NEW!

$$\Delta m_S > 7.2 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{ (} 7.4 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{)}$$

(was 7.2 ps⁻¹ (6.6 ps⁻¹))

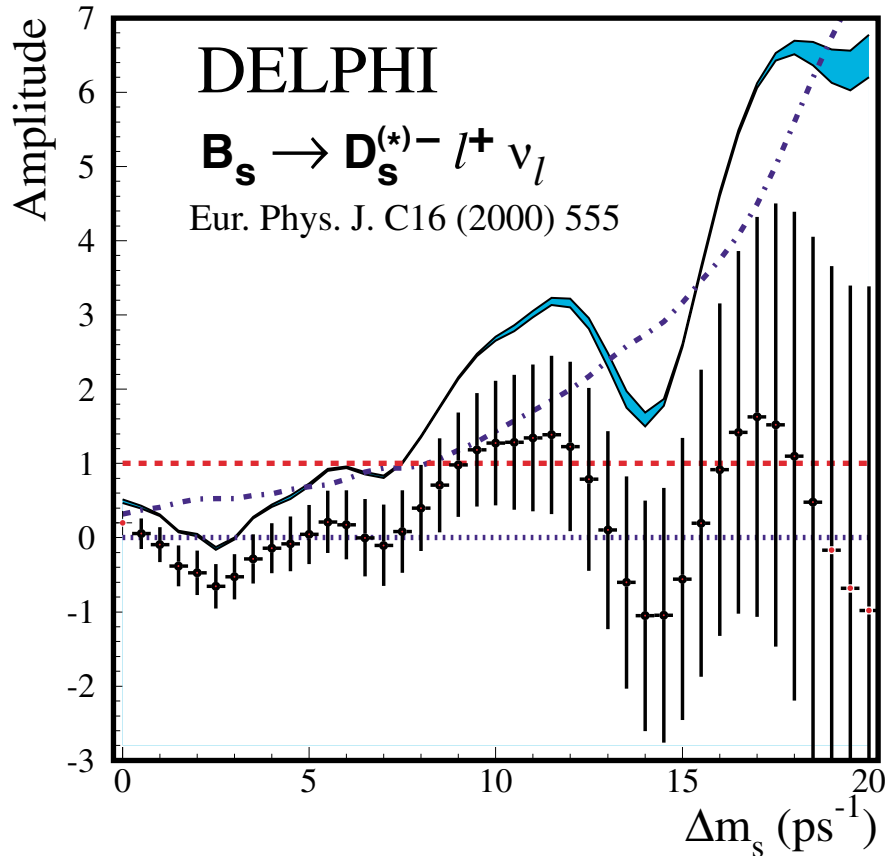
$$\Delta m_S > 11.4 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{ (} 14.0 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{)}$$

(was 9.5 ps⁻¹ (9.8 ps⁻¹))

COMBINATION OF THREE ALEPH ANALYSES

$$\Delta m_S > 10.9 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{ (} 15.7 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{)}$$

DELPHI AND OPAL RESULTS



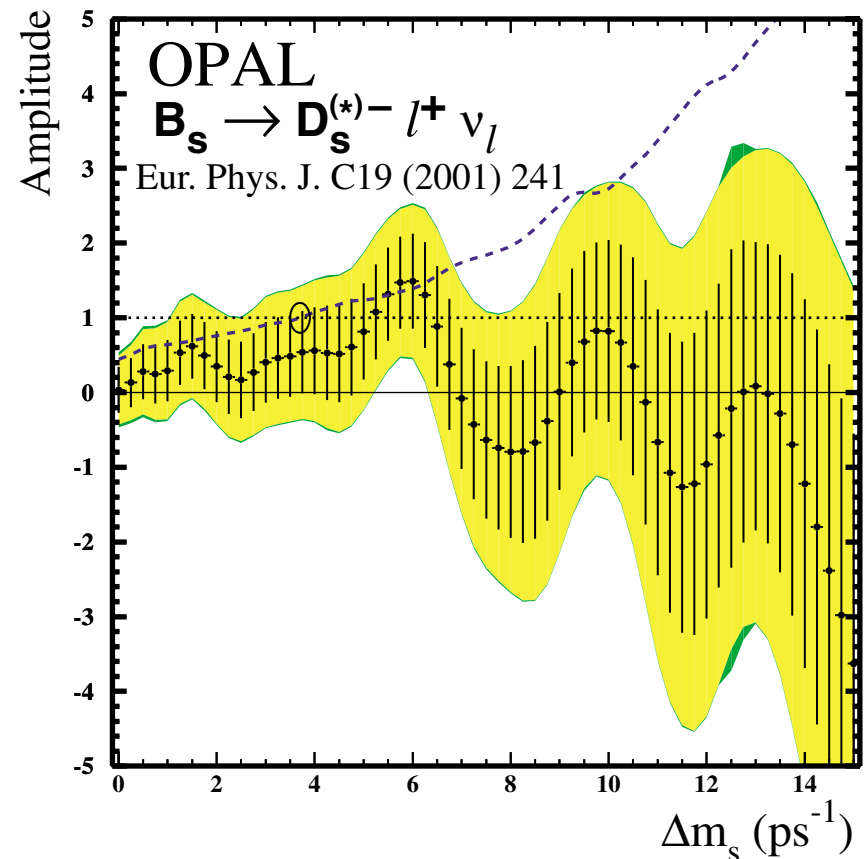
$$\Delta m_s > 7.4 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{ (} 8.1 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{)}$$

also

Fully and Semi-Exclusive: $\Delta m_s > 4.0 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{ (} 3.2 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{)}$

Semi-Inclusive: $\Delta m_s > 7.3 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{ (} 10.6 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{)}$

Fully Inclusive: $\Delta m_s > 1.1 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{ (} 6.1 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{)}$



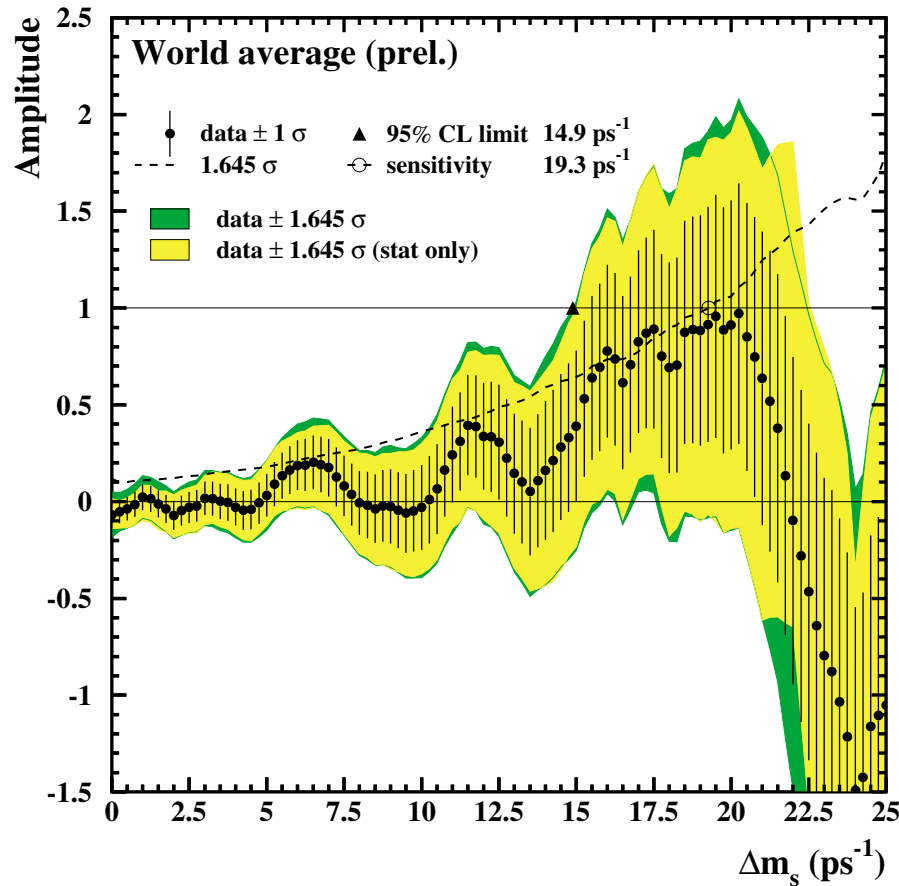
$$\Delta m_s > 1.0 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{ (} 4.1 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{)}$$

also

Semi-Inclusive: $\Delta m_s > 5.1 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{ (} 6.7 \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{)}$

WORLD COMBINATION

Combine LEP (new ALEPH, DELPHI, OPAL) with CDF and SLD



| | amplitude | (sensitivity) |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| ALEPH I (91-95, no D _s 1, adjusted) | 0.43 ± 0.69 ± 0.16 | (13.7 ps ⁻¹) |
| ALEPH D I (91-95 [‡]) | 3.83 ± 1.49 ± 0.32 | (7.5 ps ⁻¹) |
| ALEPH B _s (91-00) | -0.47 ± 1.15 ± 0.47 | (0.4 ps ⁻¹) |
| CDF lφ/l (92-95) | -0.14 ± 2.00 ± 0.51 | (5.1 ps ⁻¹) |
| DELPHI B _s +D _s h (92-95) | 0.45 ± 3.58 ± 1.93 | (3.2 ps ⁻¹) |
| DELPHI D l+φ l (92-95 prel) | -0.43 ± 1.51 ± 0.35 | (8.7 ps ⁻¹) |
| DELPHI I (92-95, prel) | -0.19 ± 1.18 ± 0.19 | (9.9 ps ⁻¹) |
| DELPHI vtx (92-95, prel) | -0.43 ± 3.67 ± 0.56 | (6.1 ps ⁻¹) |
| OPAL I (91-95) | -1.25 ± 2.34 ± 1.91 | (7.2 ps ⁻¹) |
| OPAL D I (91-95 [‡]) | -3.63 ± 3.05 ^{+0.40} _{-0.42} | (4.2 ps ⁻¹) |
| SLD l+d (96-98, prel.) | 0.67 ± 1.07 ^{+0.25} _{-0.39} | (6.3 ps ⁻¹) |
| SLD dipole (96-98, prel.) | 0.41 ± 0.99 ^{+0.21} _{-0.30} | (8.6 ps ⁻¹) |
| SLD D (96-98, prel. [‡]) | 1.38 ± 1.75 ^{+0.21} _{-0.45} | (1.7 ps ⁻¹) |
| World average (prel.) | 0.39 ± 0.39 | (19.3 ps ⁻¹) |

B Oscillations Working Group amplitude at $\Delta m_s = 15.0 \text{ ps}^{-1}$

$\Delta m_s > 14.9 \text{ ps}^{-1}$ (19.3 ps⁻¹) at 95% C.L.

No measurement, but data are consistent with signal expectation around $\Delta m_s = 16$ to 18 ps^{-1}

CONCLUSIONS

- No observation of B_S mixing
- B_S mixing analyses continue to improve
 - New/Improved ALEPH results (2002)
- Lower Limit of $\Delta m_S > 14.9 \text{ ps}^{-1}$
 - far below sensitivity of 19.3 ps^{-1}
- **Possible hint of signal between 16 - 18 ps^{-1}**
- Look forward to new results from CDF and DØ