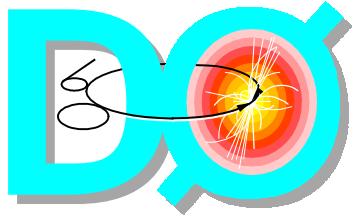


Prospects for Run II Beauty Physics at DØ

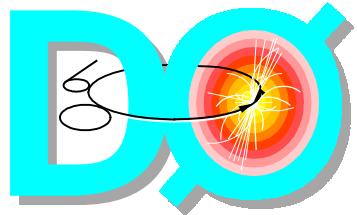
Wendy Taylor
SUNY Stony Brook

1. Introduction
2. Run II DØ Detector
3. CP Violation
4. B_s Mixing
5. Λ_b Lifetime



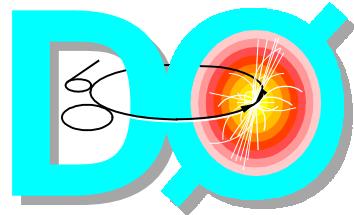
Introduction

- Why study B physics at DØ?
 - ◆ Large rate: $\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow b\bar{b}) \approx 150 \mu b$
 - ◆ All species, including B_s , B_c , Λ_b , produced
- Topics include
 - ◆ Cross sections
 - ◆ B_s mixing
 - ◆ CP violation and CKM angles
 - ◆ Spectroscopy and lifetimes
 - ◆ Rare and radiative decays
 - ◆ Charmonium polarization

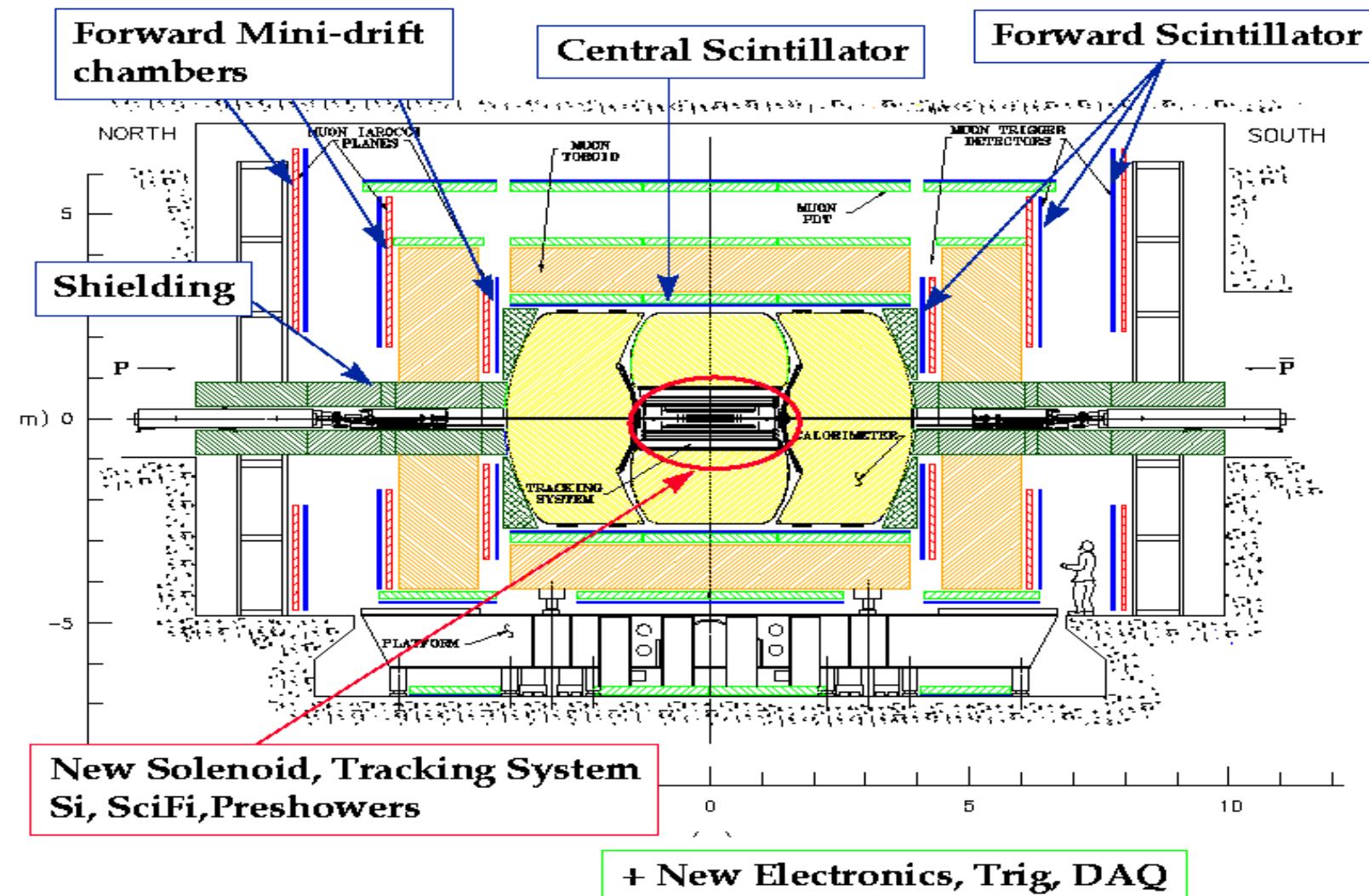


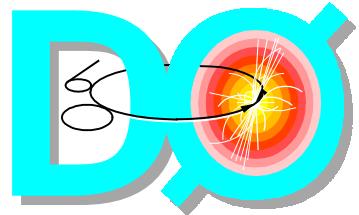
Upgrade for Run III

- Excellent Run I calorimeter \Rightarrow EM & HAD Energy
- 2 Tesla Magnetic Field \Rightarrow Momentum
- Scintillating Fiber Tracker \Rightarrow Improved Tracking
- Silicon Microstrip Tracker \Rightarrow Secondary Vertexing
- Preshower Detectors \Rightarrow Enhanced EM Identification
- Muon System Upgrades \Rightarrow Enhanced Muon Trigger
- L1 Central Track Trigger \Rightarrow Selection of Stiff Tracks
- L2 Impact Parameter Trigger (1 year into Run III)
 \Rightarrow Identification of Long-Lived Particles

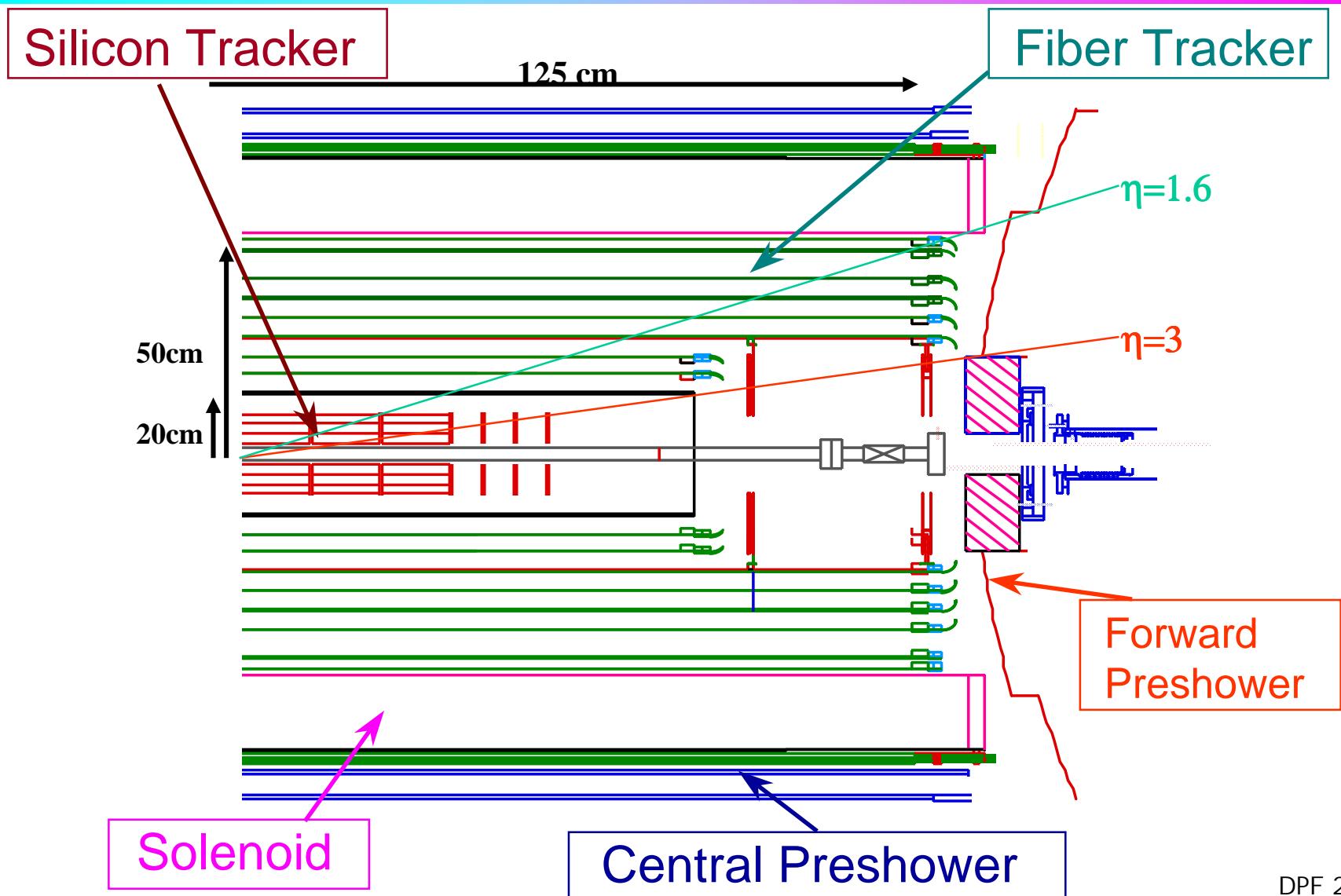


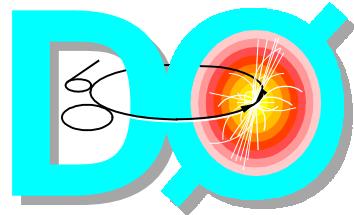
Run II Detector





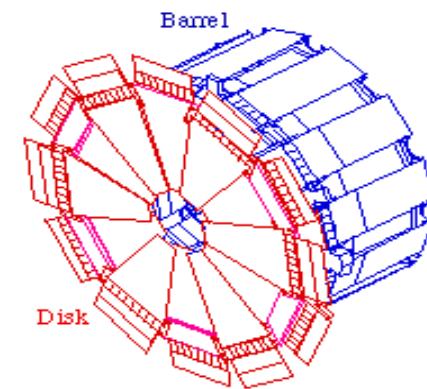
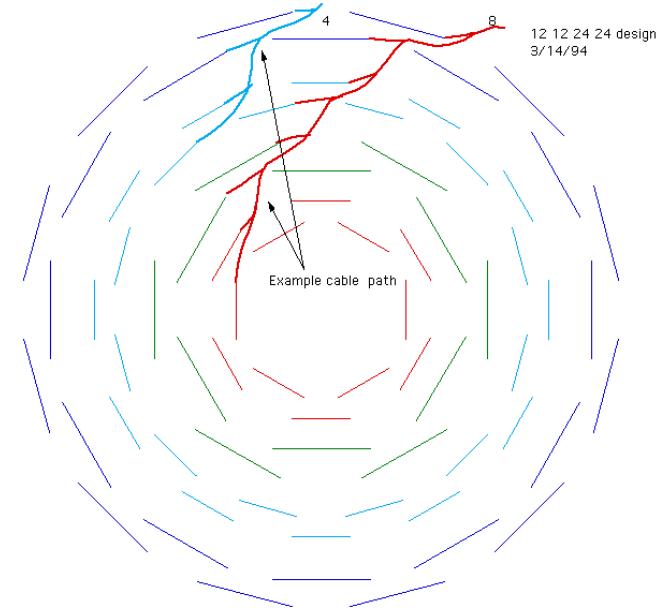
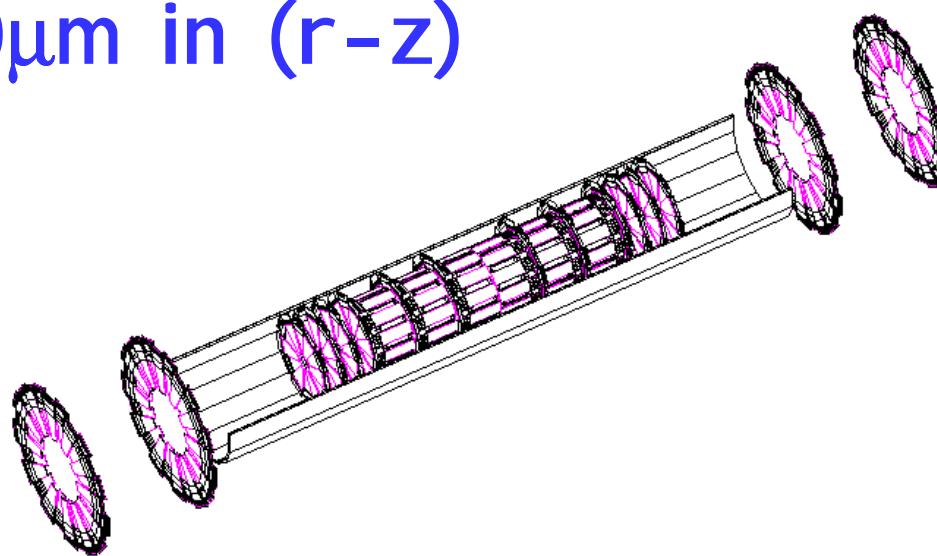
Inner Tracking System



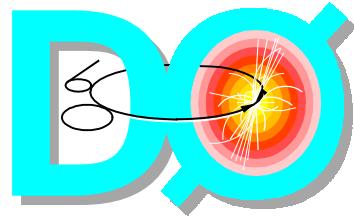


Silicon Microstrip Tracker

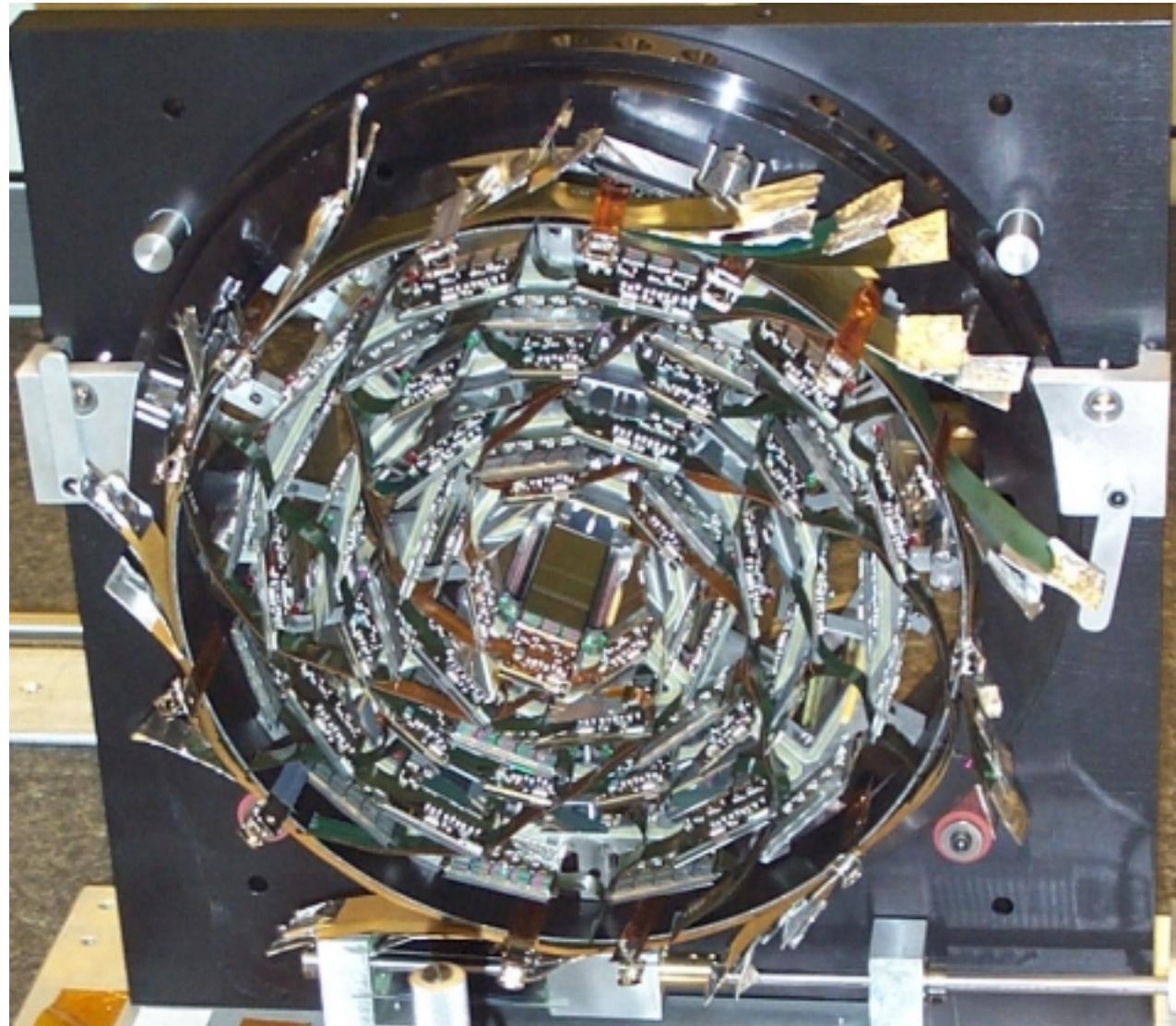
- 6 4-layer barrels
- 16 disks
- Hit resolution $10\mu\text{m}$
- Secondary vertex resolution $40\mu\text{m}$ ($r-\phi$), $80\mu\text{m}$ in ($r-z$)



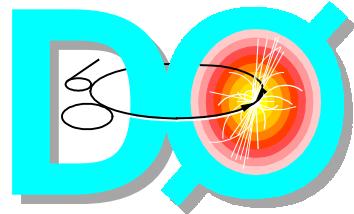
DPF 2000
Columbus, OH



SMT Barrel

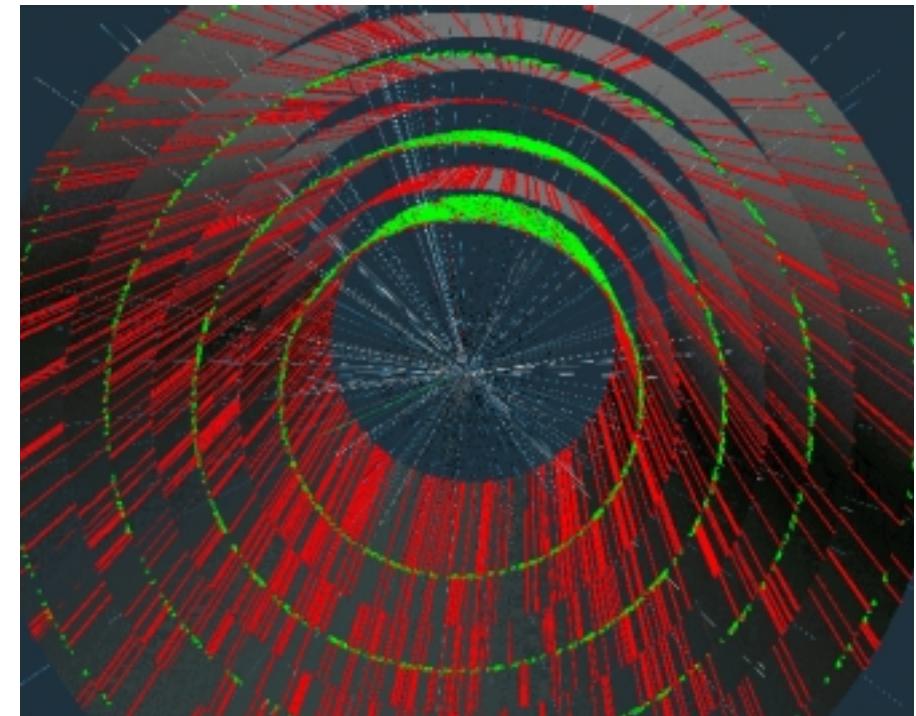
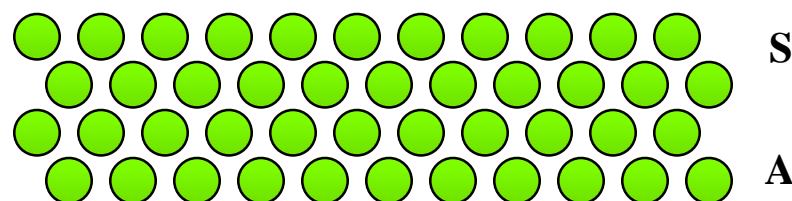


DPF 2000
Columbus, OH

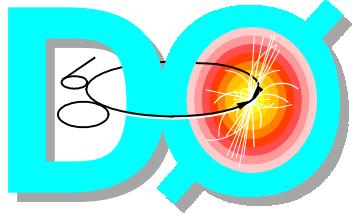


Central Fiber Tracker

- 835 μm scintillator fibers
- Mounted on 8 cylinders
- Alternating axial and $\pm 3^\circ$ stereo doublets

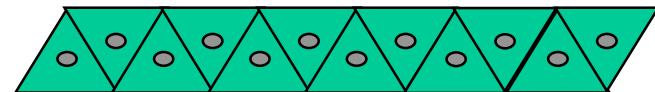
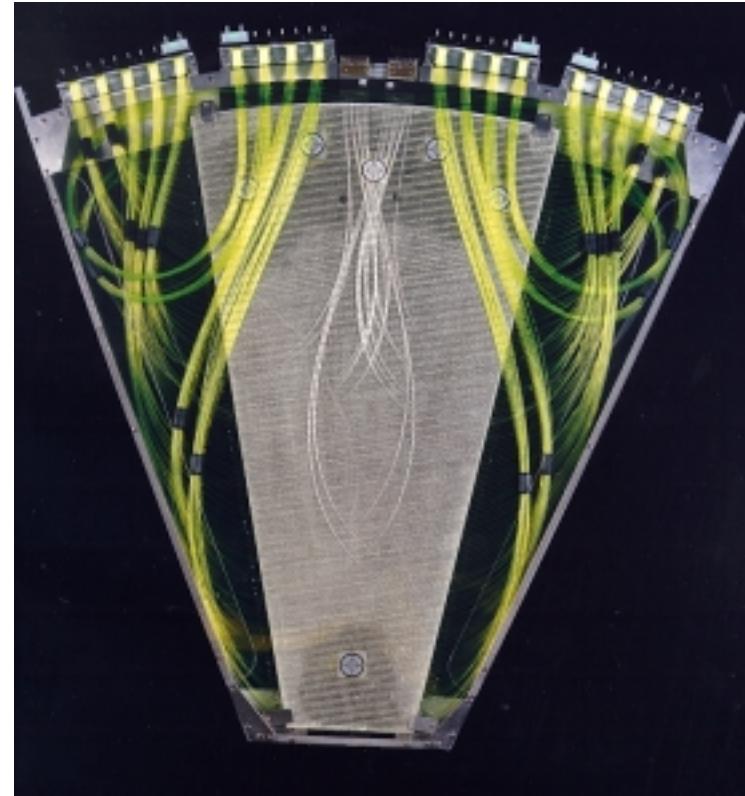


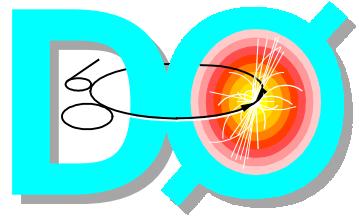
- Fast enough for L1
- Good resolution



Preshower Detectors

- Refines position and energy measurements of EM showers
- Central and forward
- Extruded triangular scintillator strips with embedded WLS fibers
- Axial and $\pm 20^\circ$ stereo layers





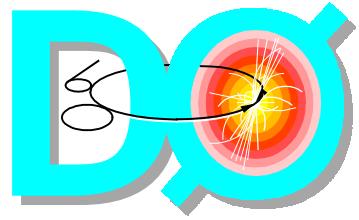
Muon System Upgrades

- Central

- $630 \Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi = 0.2 \times 4.5^\circ$ scintillation counters
- allow triggers down to $p_T = 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$

- Forward

- 3 layers of mini drift tubes, spatial resolution $\sim 350\mu\text{m}$
- 3 layers of $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi = 0.1 \times 4.5^\circ$ scintillator pixels

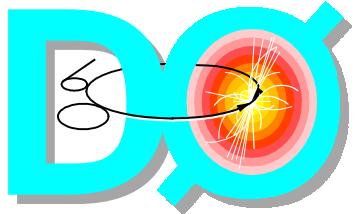


Muon System

Central

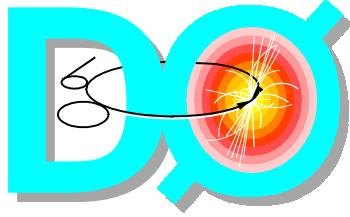


Forward



Detector Performance

- Momentum resolution
 - ◆ $d\mathbf{p}_T/p_T^2 = 0.002$
- Tracking efficiency
 - ◆ 95% for $|\eta| < 3$
- Vertex reconstruction
 - ◆ primary: $\sigma = 15 - 30 \mu\text{m}$ ($r - \phi$)
 - ◆ secondary: $\sigma = 40 \mu\text{m}$ ($r - \phi$), $80 \mu\text{m}$ ($r - z$)
- Lepton trigger and ID acceptance
 - ◆ muons: $p_T > 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$, $|\eta| < 2$
 - ◆ electrons: $p_T > 1 \text{ GeV}/c$, $|\eta| < 2.5$



CP Violation in B° Decays

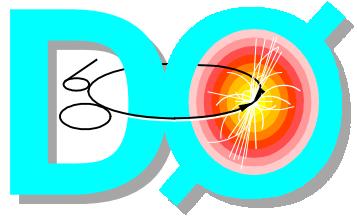
- Direct and mixed decays yield the same CP eigenstates at different rates

$$A(B_d \rightarrow \bar{B}_d) \propto m_t^2 V_{td}^2 \approx |A| e^{i2\beta}$$

$$A(\bar{B}_d \rightarrow B_d) \propto m_t^2 V_{td}^{*2} \approx |A| e^{-i2\beta}$$

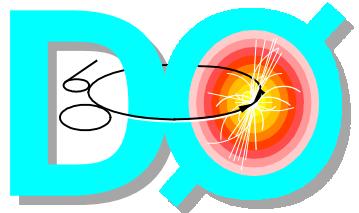
- Reconstruct $B^\circ \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$ decays to measure $\sin(2\beta)$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{CP}(t) &= \frac{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0) - \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{K}_S^0)}{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0) + \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{K}_S^0)} \\ &= \sin(2\beta) \sin(\Delta m_d t) \end{aligned}$$



Flavor Tagging

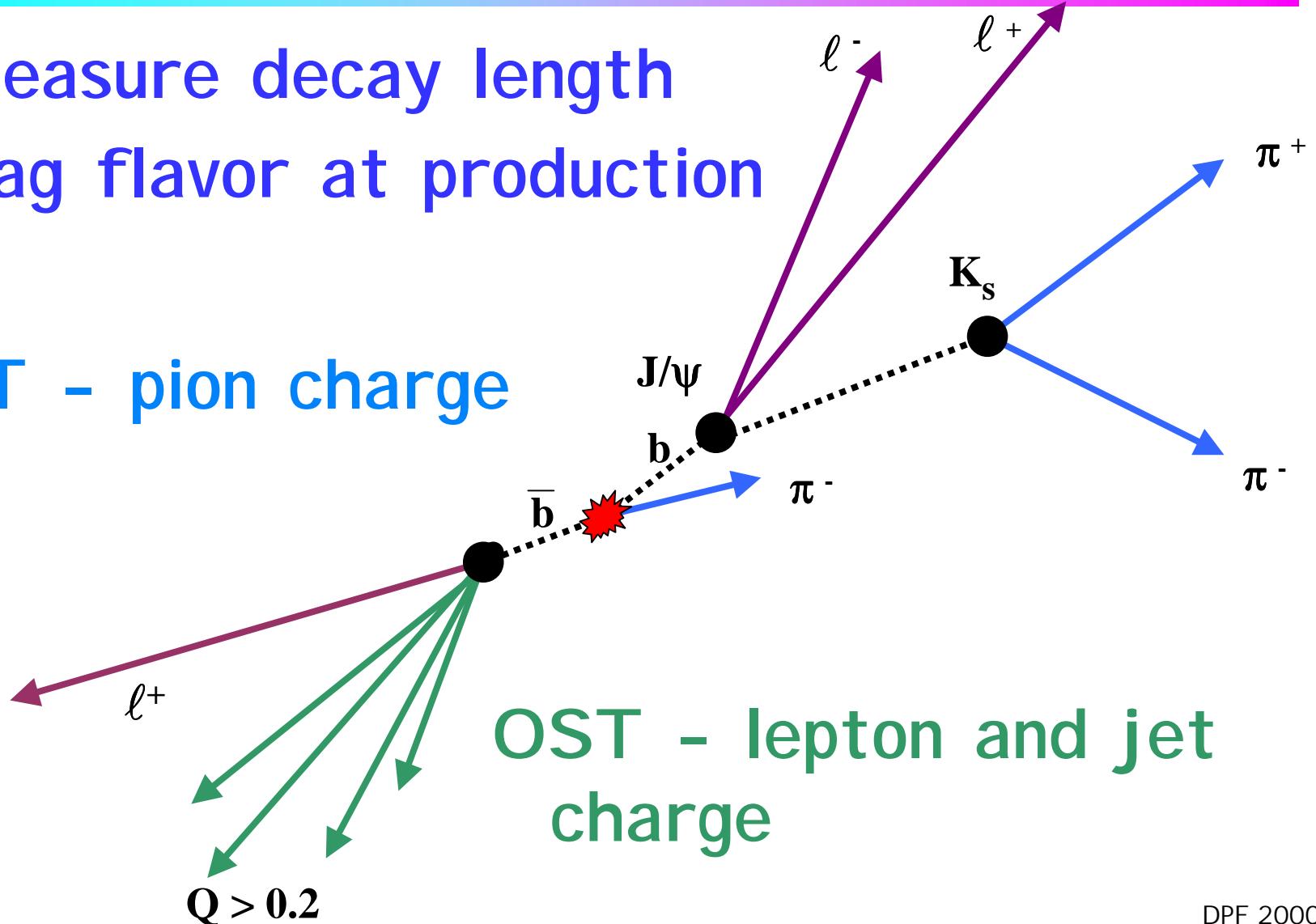
- Opposite-side tags (other b)
 - ◆ charge of lepton from semileptonic decay
 - ◆ charge sum of particles in jet
- Same-side tags
 - ◆ charge of pion produced in decay or fragmentation
- Dilution $D=2P-1$, where $P=\text{correct tag probability}$
- Tag quality= εD^2 , where $\varepsilon=\text{efficiency}$

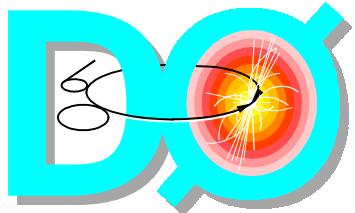


$B^{\circ} \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$ Reconstruction

- Measure decay length
- Tag flavor at production

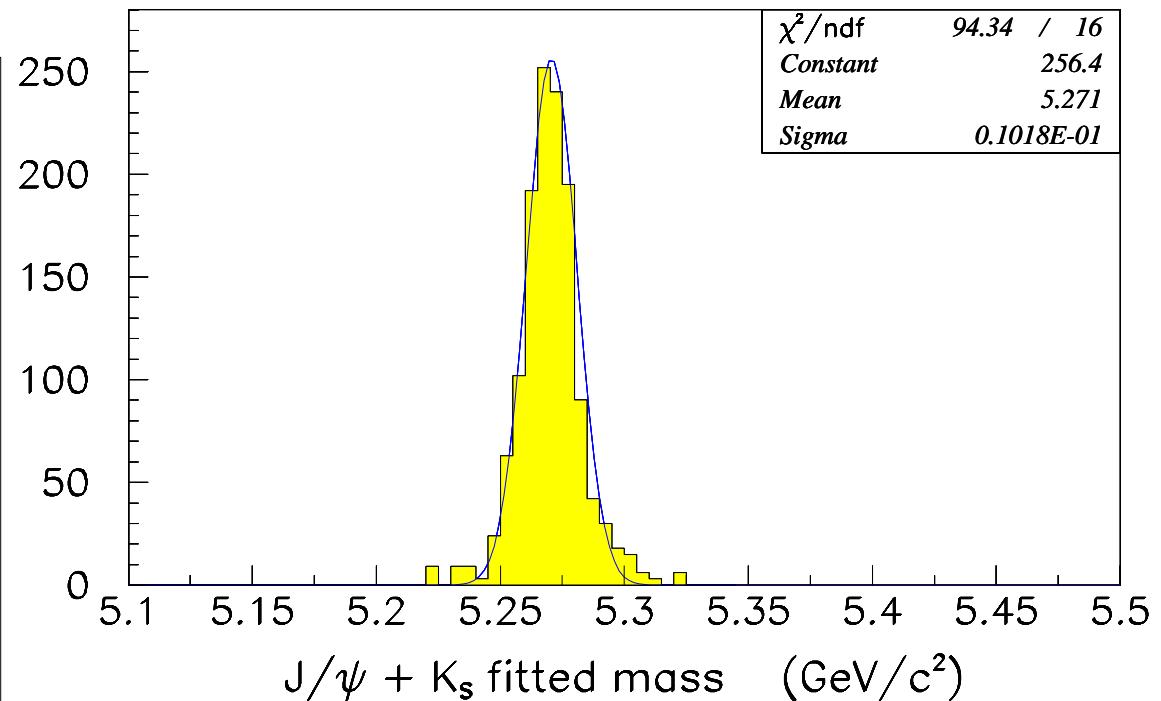
SST - pion charge

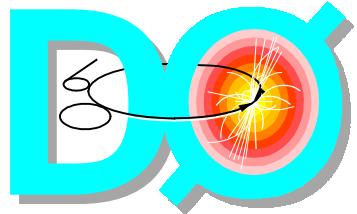




$B^\circ \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$ Fitted Mass

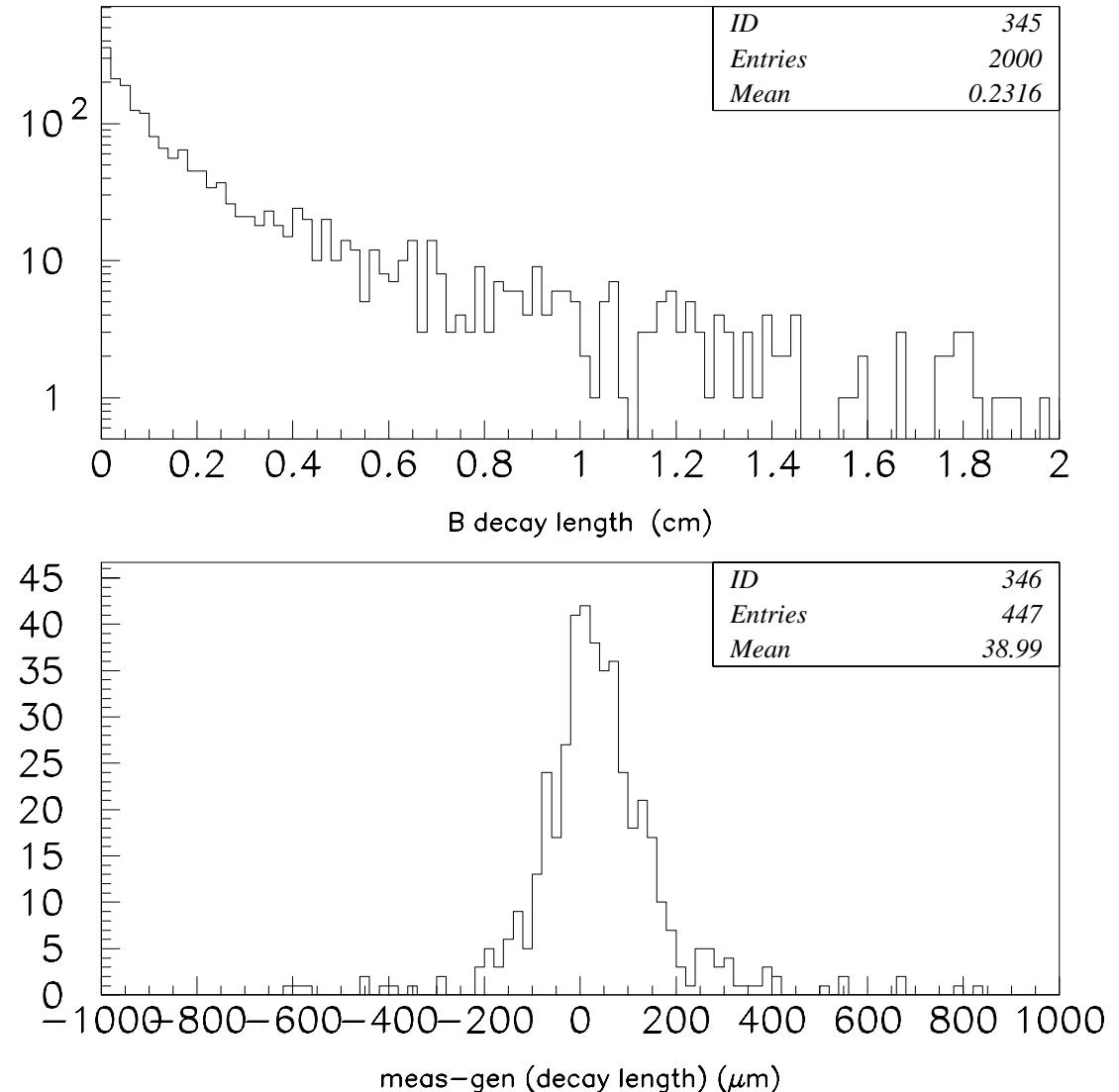
- 4-track fit
- $m(\pi\pi) = m(K_s)$
- $m(\mu\mu) = m(J/\psi)$
- K_s momentum points back to B vertex
- B momentum points back to primary vertex

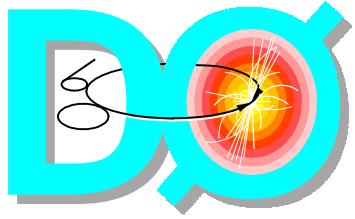




$B^\circ \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$ Decay Length

- Average B decay length 2.3mm
- Expected decay length resolution 100 μ m





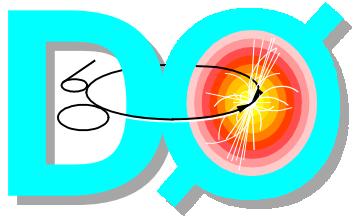
Sin(2β) Expectations

$$\sigma(\sin 2\beta) \approx e^{x_d^2 \Gamma^2 \sigma_\tau^2} \sqrt{\frac{1 + 4x_d^2}{2x_d}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon D^2 N}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{B}{S}}$$

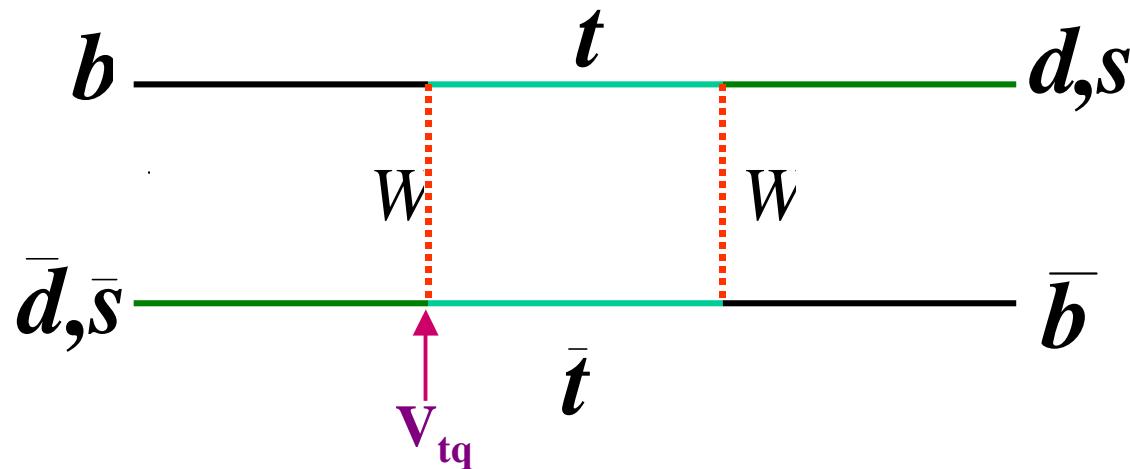
For 2 fb⁻¹

- $\varepsilon D^2 \sim 9.8\%$
- $S/B \sim 0.75$
- $\sigma_\tau \sim 90$ fs

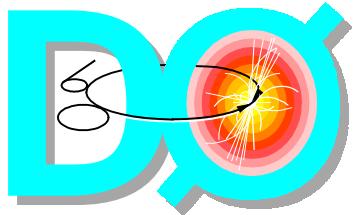
mode	$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$	$J/\psi \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
trigger eff. (%)	27	20
reco'd events	40,000	30,000
$\sigma(\sin 2\beta)$	0.04	0.05
		0.03



B_s Mixing



- Weak eigenstates \neq mass eigenstates
- Mixing due to higher order corrections
- $\Delta m_q = m(B^0_{\text{heavy}}) - m(B^0_{\text{light}})$
- $P_{\text{mixed}}(t) = \sqrt{1 - \cos \Delta m_q t}, \Delta m_q \propto |V_{tb} \cdot V_{tq}|^2$
- Mixing parameters $x_s = \Delta m_s / \Gamma_s$ and $\Delta \Gamma_s$



B_s Mixing Event Yields

$$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \ell^+ \nu X$$

$$D_s^- \rightarrow \phi X$$

$$\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$$

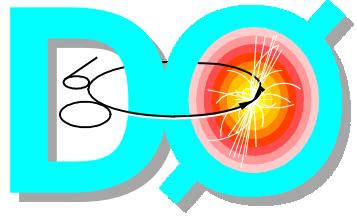
$$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+ (\pi^- \pi^+)$$

$$D_s^- \rightarrow \phi \pi^-$$

$$\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$$

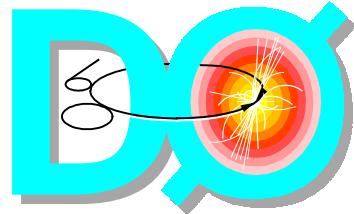
- limited reach in x_s but lots of events
- trigger on dilepton events
- initial flavor tagged by opposite side lepton
- final flavor tagged by same side lepton
- 400-1200 events
- opposite side triggered by lepton
- lepton charge tags initial flavor
- final flavor tagged by charge of D_s

Expected x_s reach is ~ 30 in 2 fb^{-1}



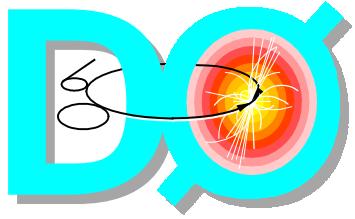
Λ_b Lifetime

- Naïve spectator model predicts $\tau(\Lambda_b^0)/\tau(B^0) = 1$
- Current data suggests $\tau(\Lambda_b^0)/\tau(B^0) = 0.79 \pm 0.05$
- Non-spectator processes (final state quark interference and W boson exchange) too small in SM (10%) to account for deviation
- Previous measurements used semileptonic modes to achieve statistical precision
- Disadvantage is that neutrino is lost, carrying with it momentum information



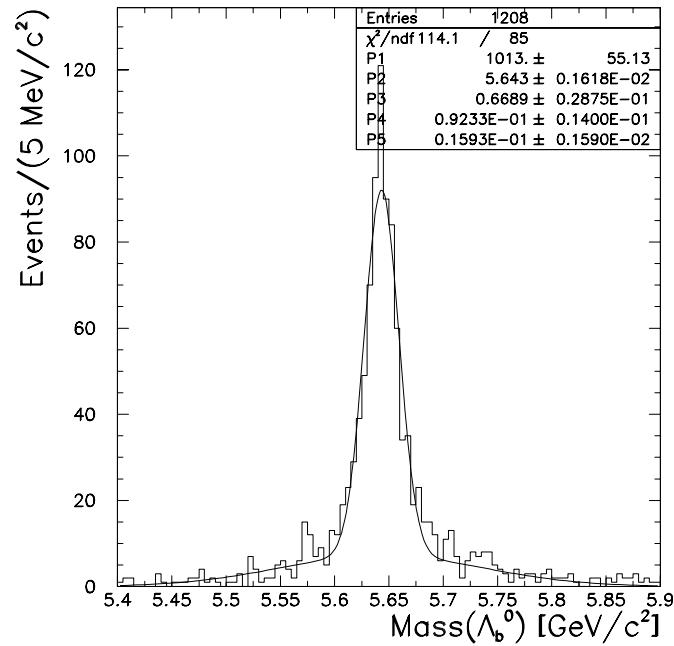
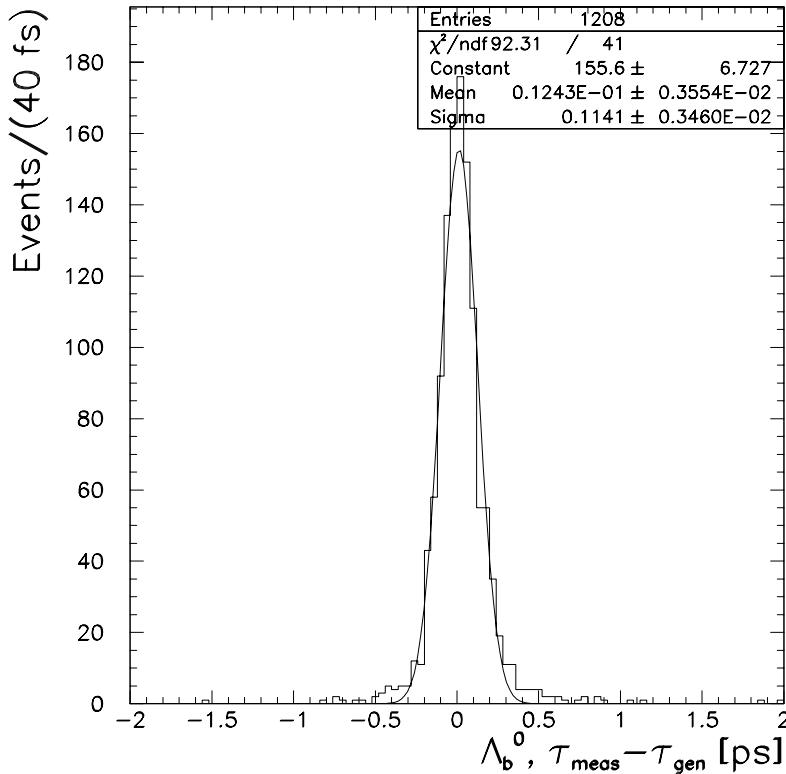
Λ_b Lifetime Measurement

- 20 times the statistics during Run II
- Fully hadronic mode $\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda^0$
 - ◆ $BR(\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda^0) = 5 \times 10^{-4}$
 - ◆ Trigger on $J/\psi \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ dilepton
 - ◆ Reconstruct $\Lambda^0 \rightarrow p\pi$ in J/ψ events
 - ◆ expect 15 000 events
- No need to rely on Monte Carlo for momentum correction

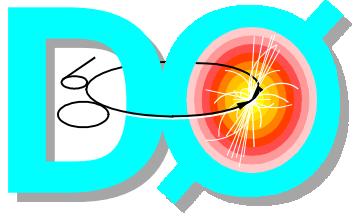


Λ_b Lifetime Projections

- $\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda$
 - ◆ $p(\Lambda)$ points to $\mu^+ \mu^-$ vertex
 - ◆ mass/vertex constraints

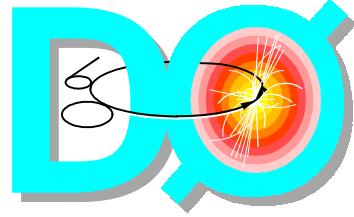


- Λ_b mass resolution
16 MeV/c²
- Λ_b lifetime resolution
0.11 ps



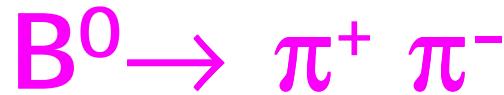
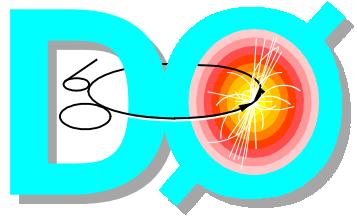
Conclusions

- Run II starts March 2001
- After 2 years/2 fb^{-1} of data we will
 - ◆ measure $\sin(2\beta)$ to an accuracy of 0.03
 - ◆ probe B_s mixing to $x_s \approx 30$
 - ◆ measure Λ_b lifetime in exclusive decays
 - ◆ study several rare decays
 - ◆ measure cross sections
- DØ looks forward to contributing to the Beauty physics program



Flavor Tagging

Tag	εD^2 (%) measured CDF Run I	εD^2 (%) expected CDF Run II	Relevant DØ difference	DØ capabilities
Same side	$1.8 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.3$	2.0	same	2.0
Soft lepton	$0.9 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.1$	1.7	μ, e ID coverage	3.1
Jet charge	$0.8 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.1$	3.0	forward tracking	4.7
Opp. side K		2.4	no K ID	none
Combined		9.1		9.8



- Trigger on lepton from other b: $p_T(\ell) > 3 \text{ GeV}/c$
- 2 tracks with $p_T > 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Efficiency $\sim 0.5\%$

- Expected tagged events:

$B_d \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ 300 - 600

$B_s \rightarrow K^+ K^-$ 650 - 1300

$B_d \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ 1300 - 2600

$B_s \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ 150 - 300

