

# $B$ -Physics & Trigger at the $D\bar{0}$ experiment - operational experience

**Beauty 2006**  
The 11th International Conference on B-physics  
at Hadron Machines  
September 25th-29th 2006 at Keble College,  
University of Oxford, UK

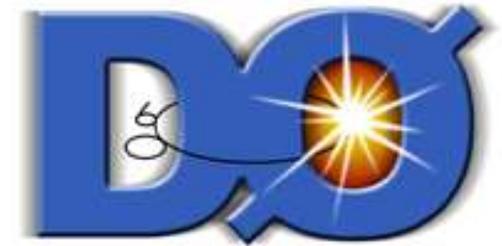
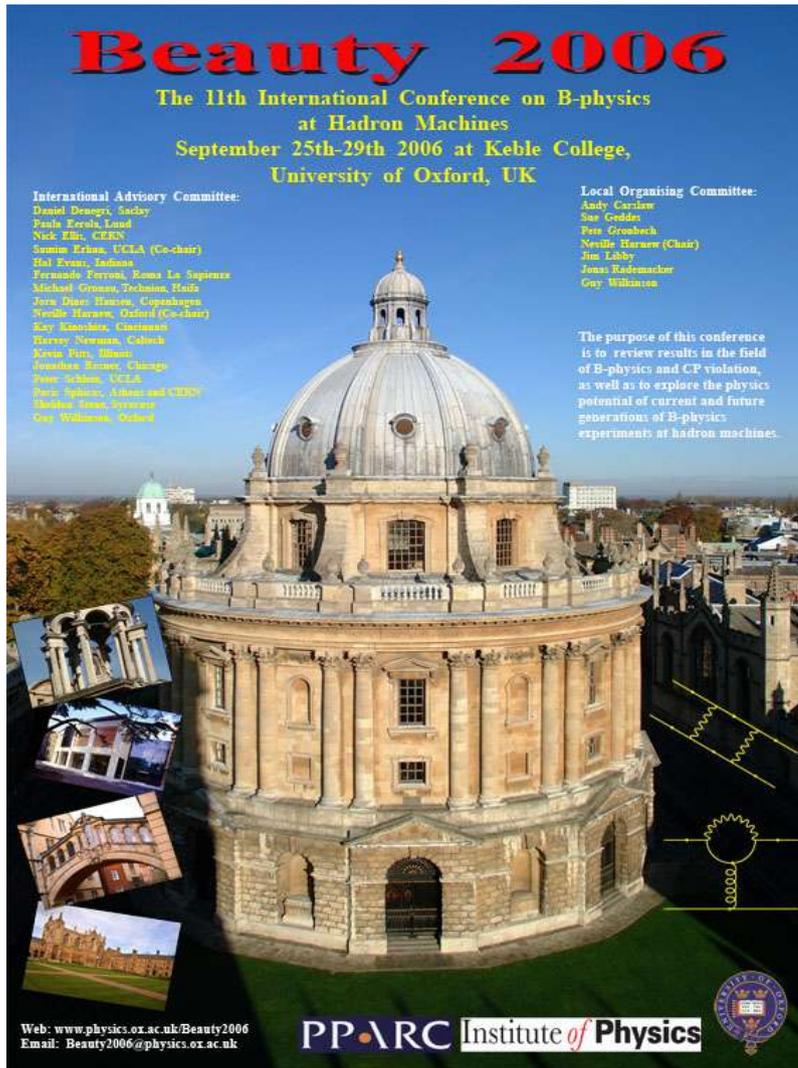
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The purpose of this conference is to review results in the field of B-physics and CP violation, as well as to explore the physics potential of current and future generations of B-physics experiments at hadron machines.

Web: [www.physics.ox.ac.uk/Beauty2006](http://www.physics.ox.ac.uk/Beauty2006)  
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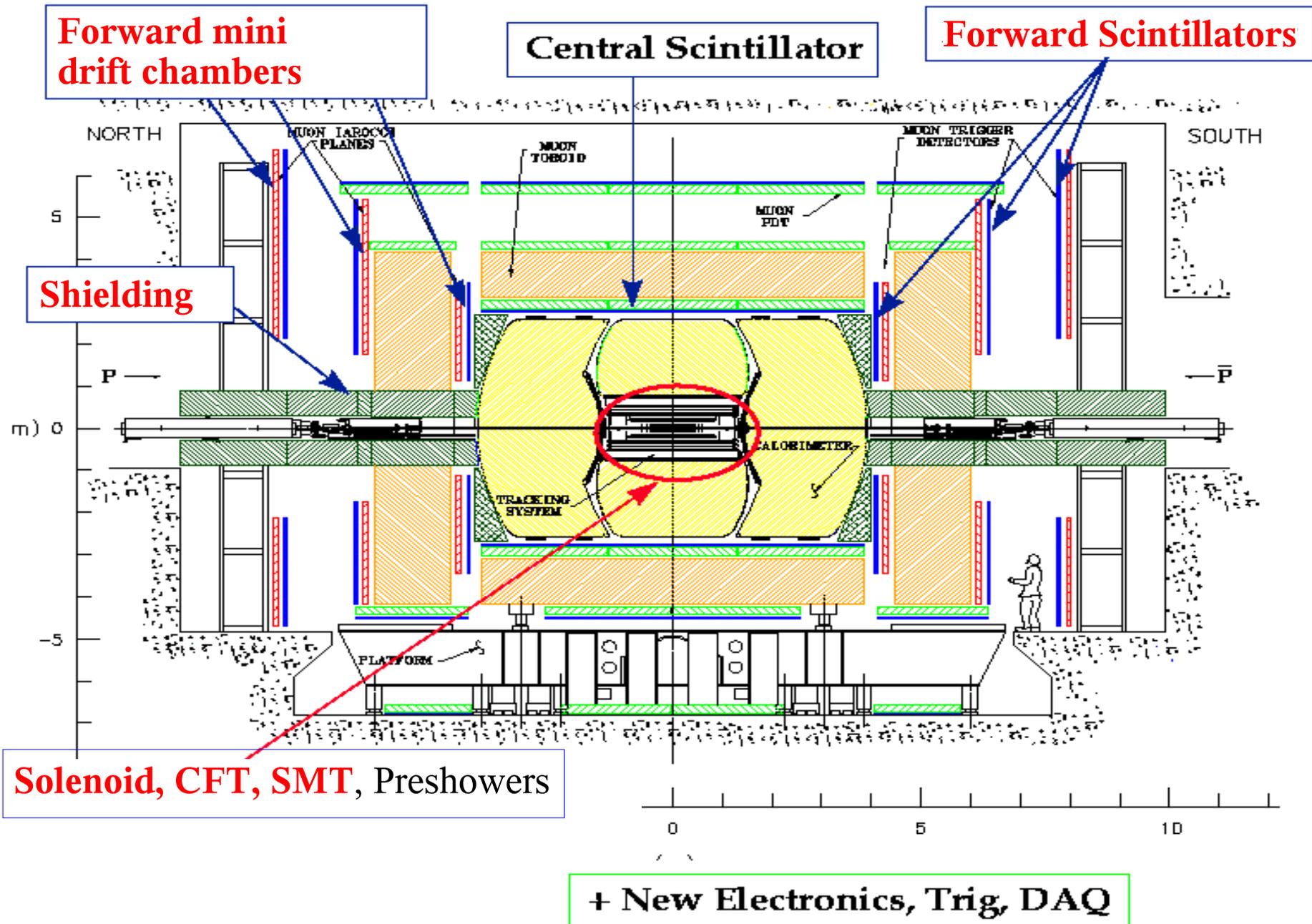
Daniela Bauer  
for the  $D\bar{0}$  collaboration

Imperial College  
London

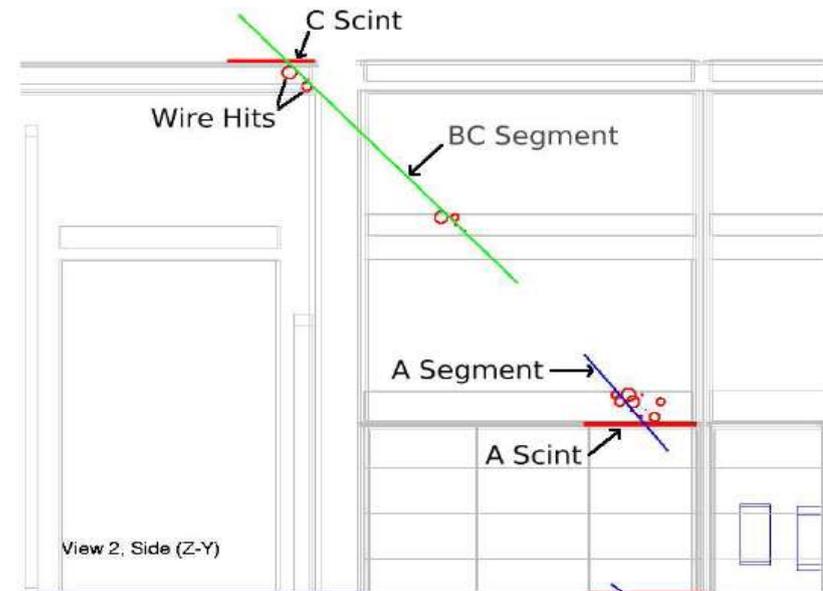
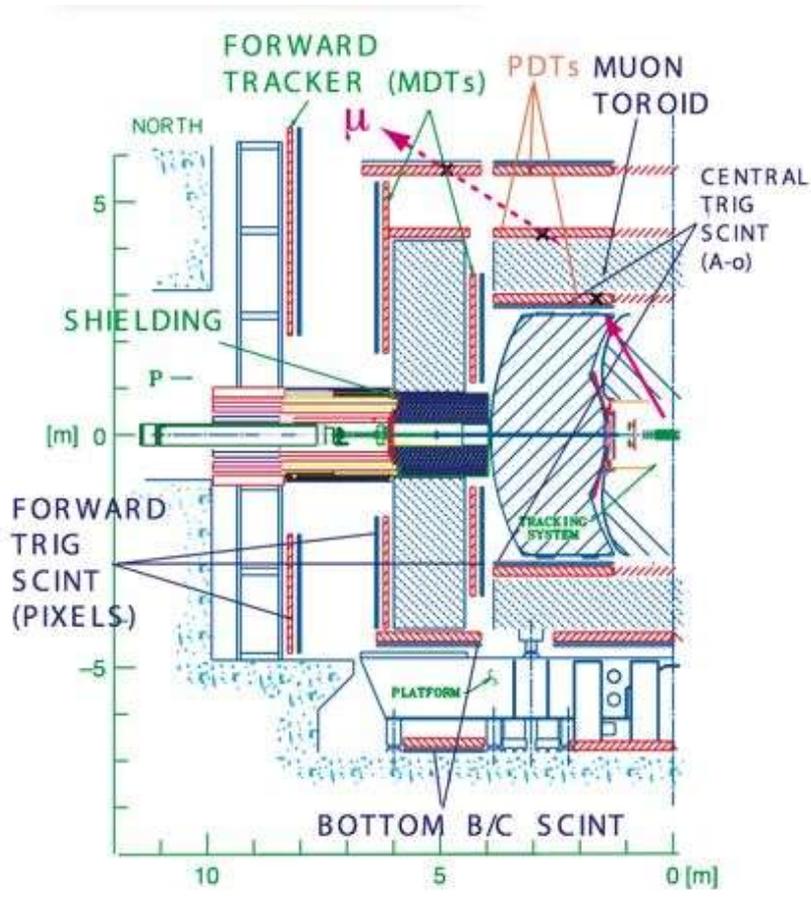
# Overview

- **Detector**
  - ♦ RunIIa detector.
  - ♦ RunIIb: High luminosity challenges.
- **Triggers**
  - ♦ Strategy: Doing  $b$ -physics at a multi-purpose detector.
  - ♦ Trigger system.
  - ♦  $B$ -Physics triggers.
- **Summary**

# The upgraded DØ Detector



# Muon system



## Main features:

- ♦ 3 layers of drift tubes.
- ♦ 3 layers of scintillators: triggering, improved resolution in wire direction, rejection of cosmics
- ♦ Toroid magnet (1.8 T) after the first layer: local  $p_T$  measurement (trigger).
- ♦ Toroid and solenoid polarities reversed on regular basis.
- ♦ Track matched muons up to  $|\eta| < 2.2$

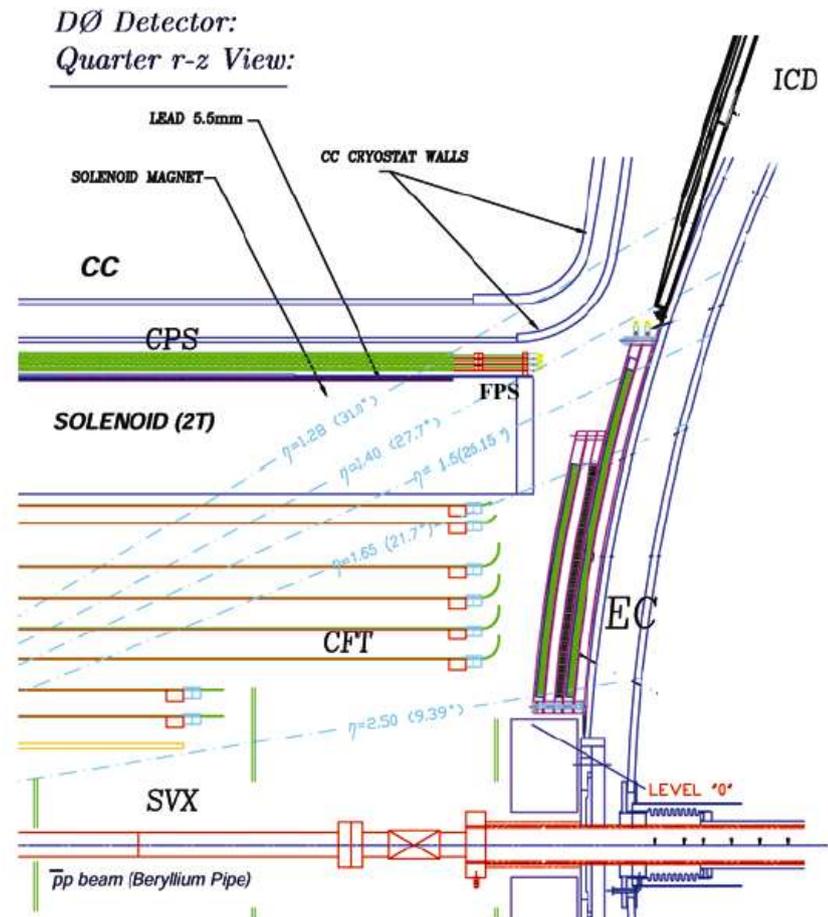
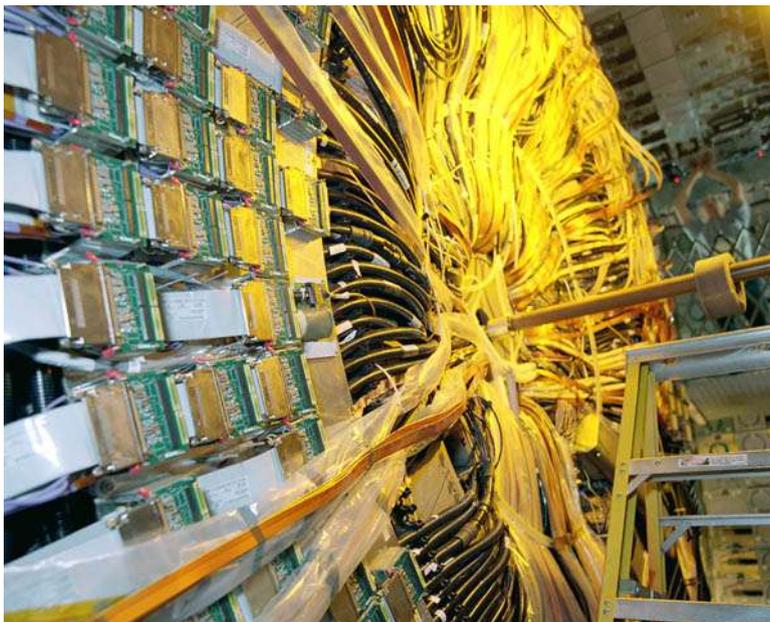
# Central Fiber Tracker (CFT)

16 doublet layers of scintillating fibers, arranged in 8 superlayers

Radius 20 – 52 cm

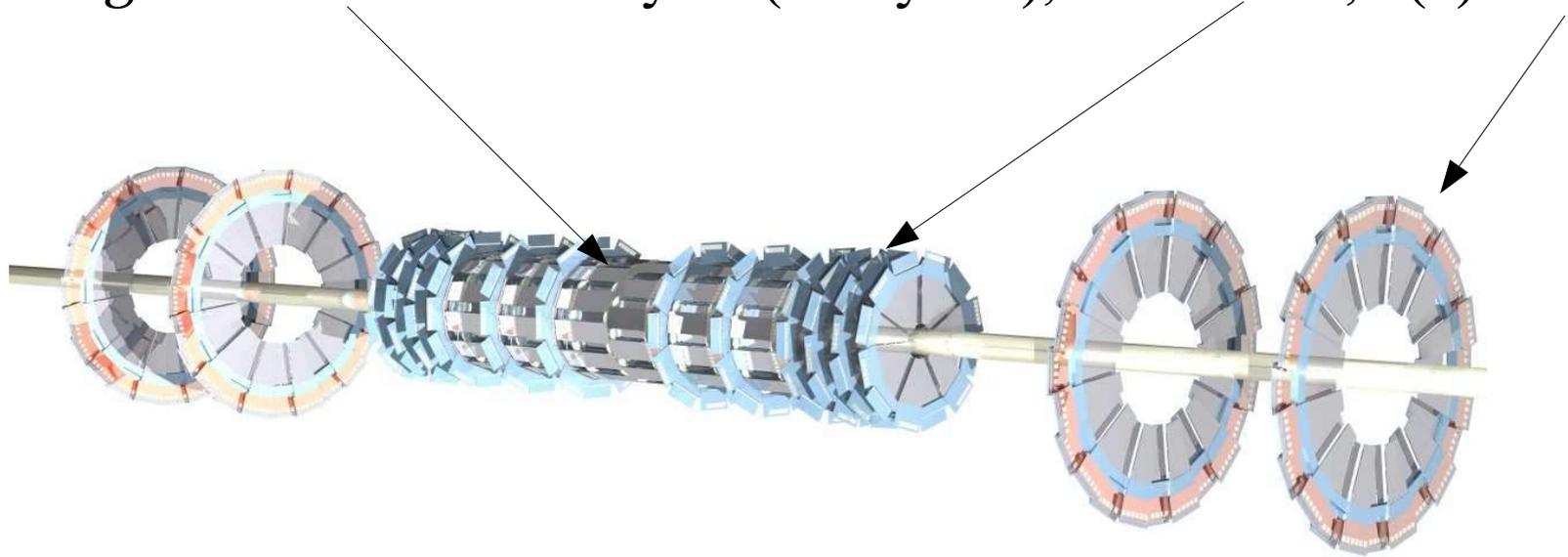
Track reconstruction up to  $|\eta| < 2.0$

CFT standalone used for triggering at lowest trigger level.



# Silicon Microstrip Tracker (SMT)

Hybrid design: 6 barrels with 8 layers (+ Layer 0), 12 F-Disks, 4(2) H-Disks



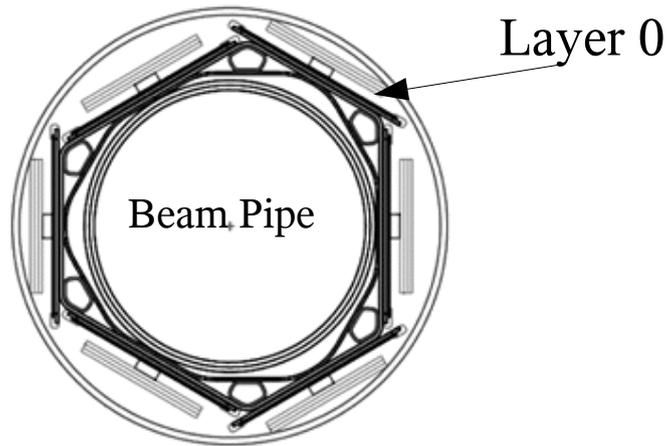
Essential for *b*-physics trigger *and* analysis:

Tracking, primary and secondary vertex reconstruction, impact parameter.

Design provides tracking up to  $|\eta| < 3.0$ , but

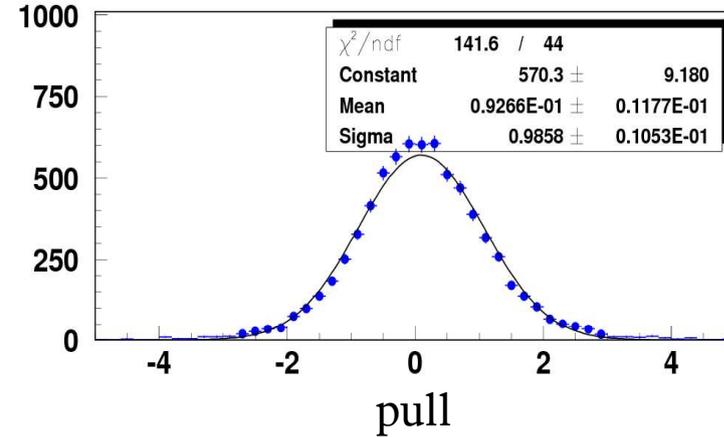
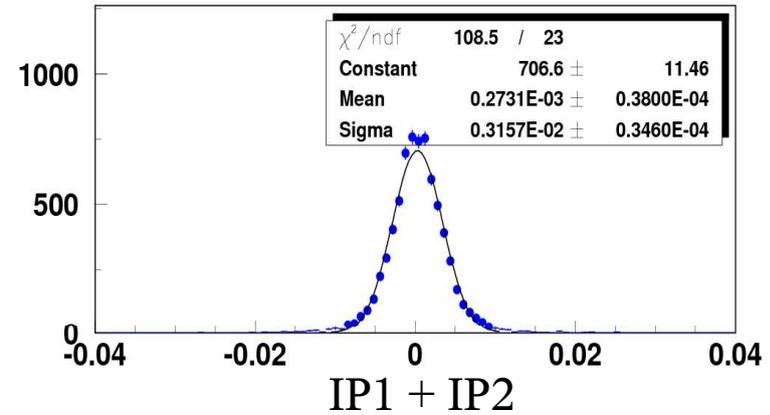
- Most analyses also require tracks to have hits in the CFT.
- H-disks had high rate of failure, most forward disks have now been decommissioned to make room for Layer 0 readout cables.

# Silicon Microstrip Tracker Layer 0



30% improvement in impact parameter resolution vs RunIIa → great news for *b*-physics

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Impact parameter resolution from cosmics: 21  $\mu\text{m}$

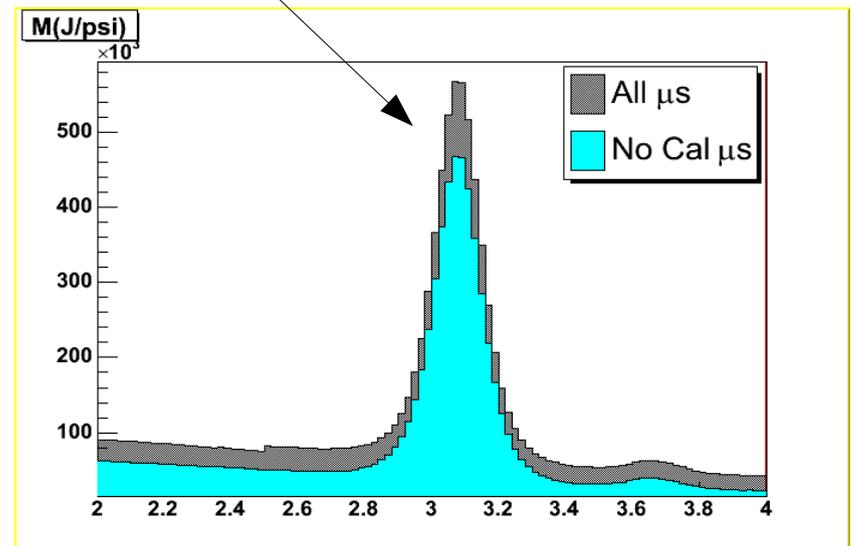
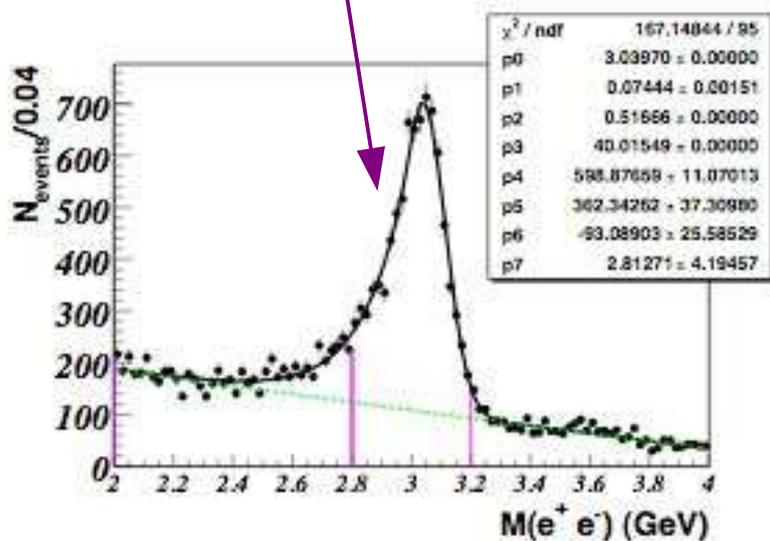
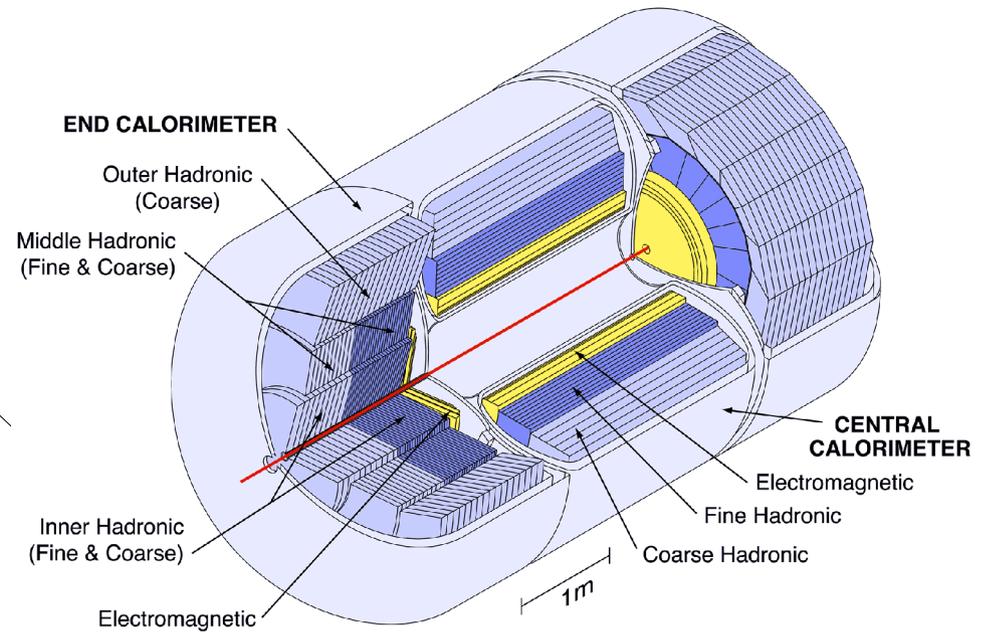
Commissioned and up and running.

# Calorimeter

- Designed for high  $p_T$  physics, but
- Muons reconstructed in calorimeter enhance  $J/\psi$  signal by 10%
  - Low  $p_T$  **electrons** used in tagging

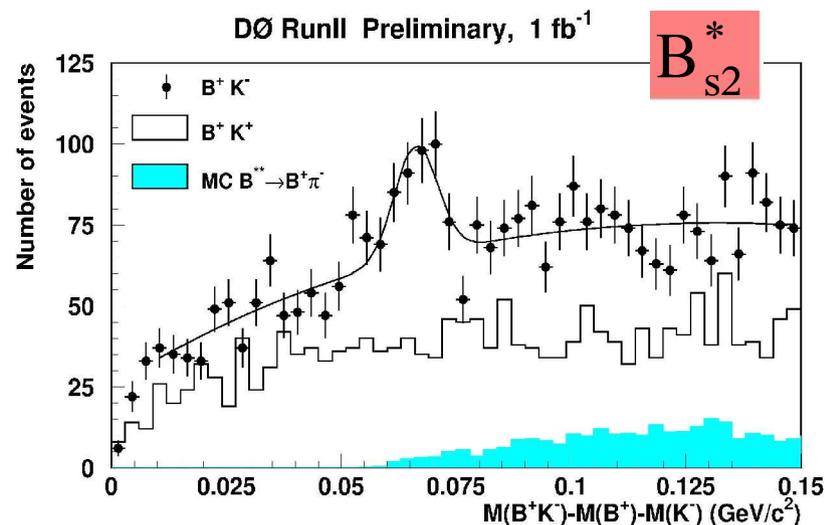
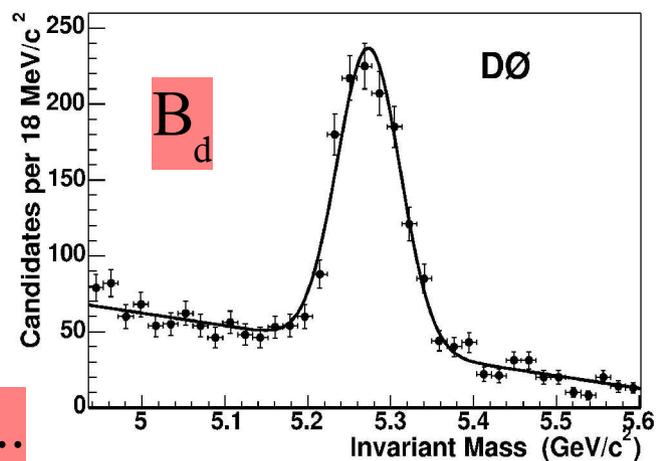
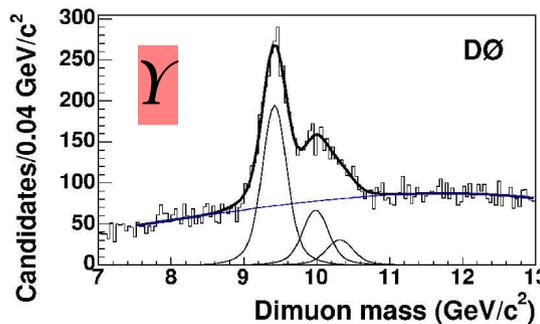
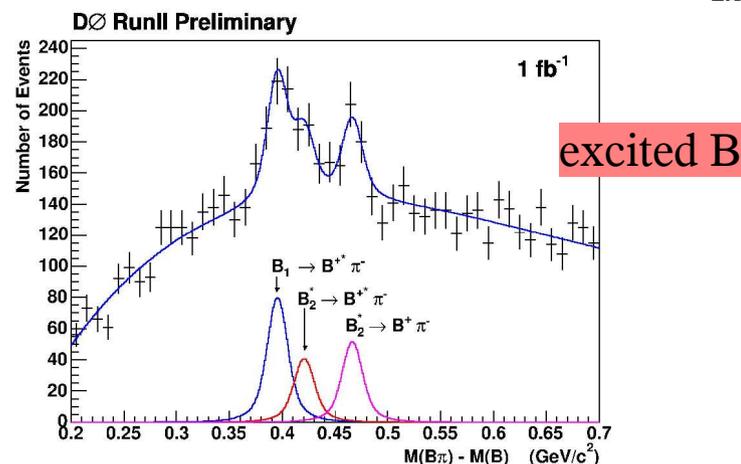
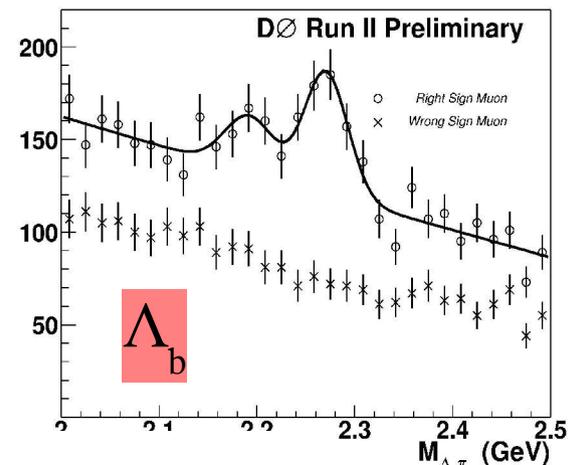
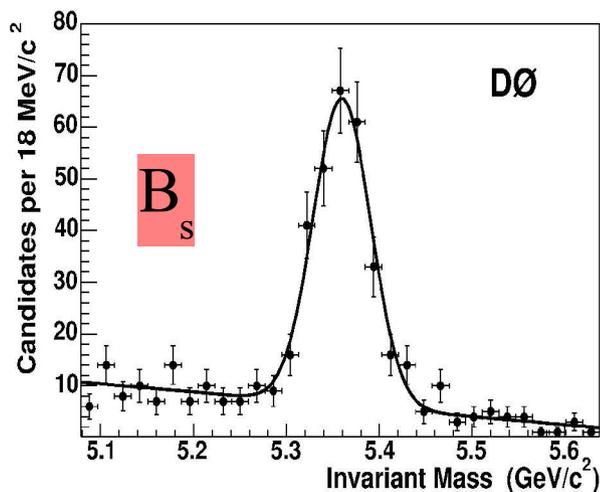
$$\epsilon D^2(\mu) = 1.48\%$$

$$\epsilon D^2(e^-) = 0.21\%$$



# Results

With this detector we have seen all sorts of  $b$ .....



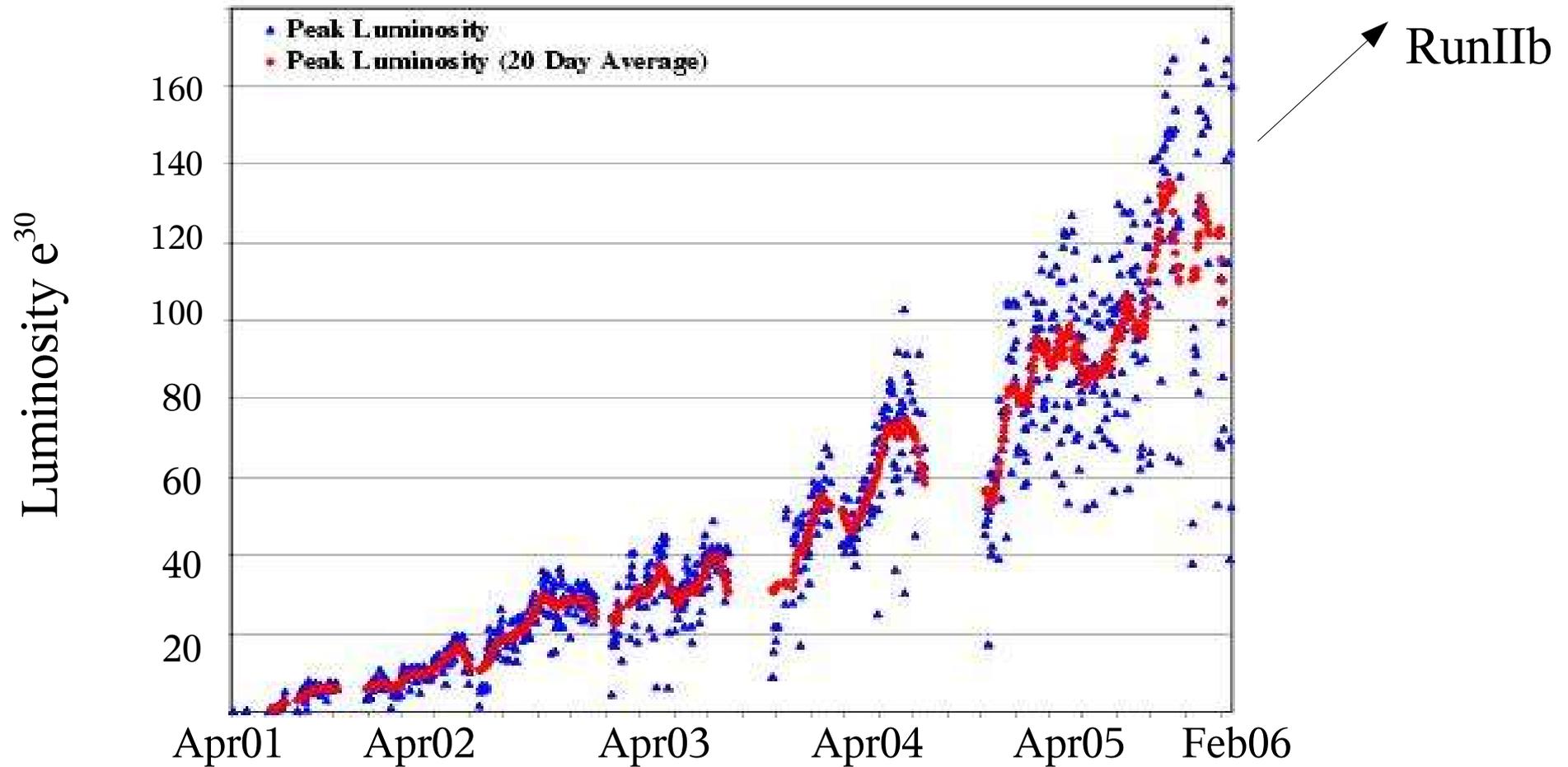
+ B<sup>+</sup>, B<sub>c</sub>, X(3872), ...

# DØ *b*-physics publications

- Search for the Rare Decay  $B_s \rightarrow \Phi \mu^+ \mu^-$  with the DØ Detector, PRD 74, 031107 (2006)
- Direct Limits on the  $B_s$  Oscillation Frequency, PRL 97, 021802 (2006)
- Measurement of the Upsilon differential cross section..., PRL 94, 232001 (2005)
- Measurement of the ratio of  $B^+$  and  $B^0$  meson lifetimes, PRL 94, 182001 (2005)
- Measurement of the  $\Lambda_b$  lifetime in the decay  $J/\psi \Lambda$  decays..., PRL 94, 102001 (2005)
- A search for the flavour-changing neutral current decay  $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ , PRL 94, 071802 (2005)
- Measurement of the  $B_s$  lifetime in the exclusive decay channel  $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \Phi$ , PRL, 94, 042001 (2005)
- Observation and Properties of the X(3872) Decaying to  $J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \dots$ , PRL 93, 162002 (2004)
- Measurement of the lifetime difference in the  $B_s$  system, PRL 95, 171801 (2005)
- Measurement of semileptonic branching fractions of B mesons to narrow  $D^{**}$  states, PRL 95, 171803 (2005)

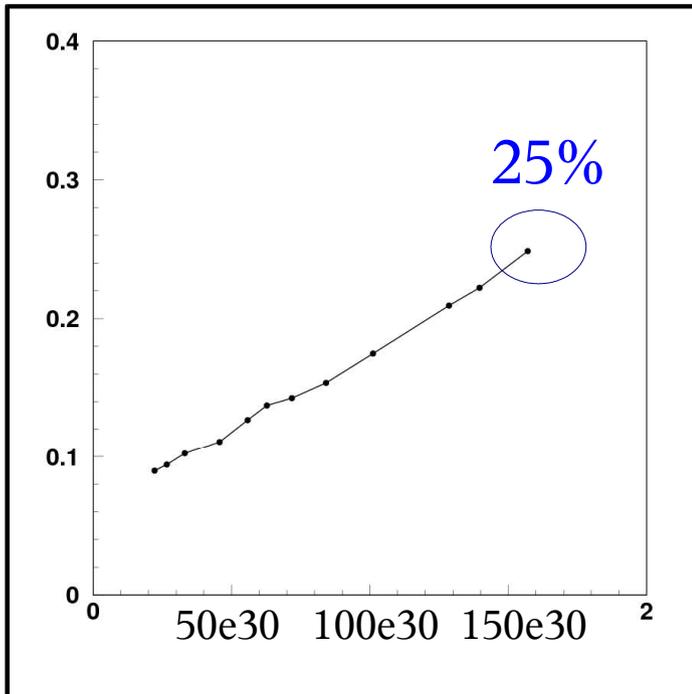
# Challenges ahead: Increasing instantaneous luminosity

## Peak Luminosities RunIIa



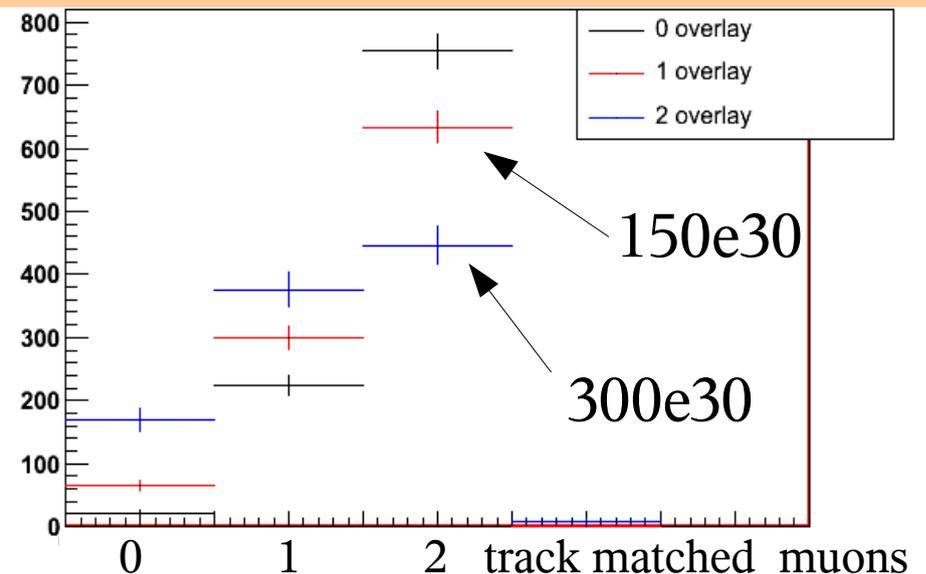
# Challenges ahead: Increasing instantaneous luminosity

## Occupancy of first Layer in CFT



## Predicted effect of high lumi on muon-to-track matching efficiency

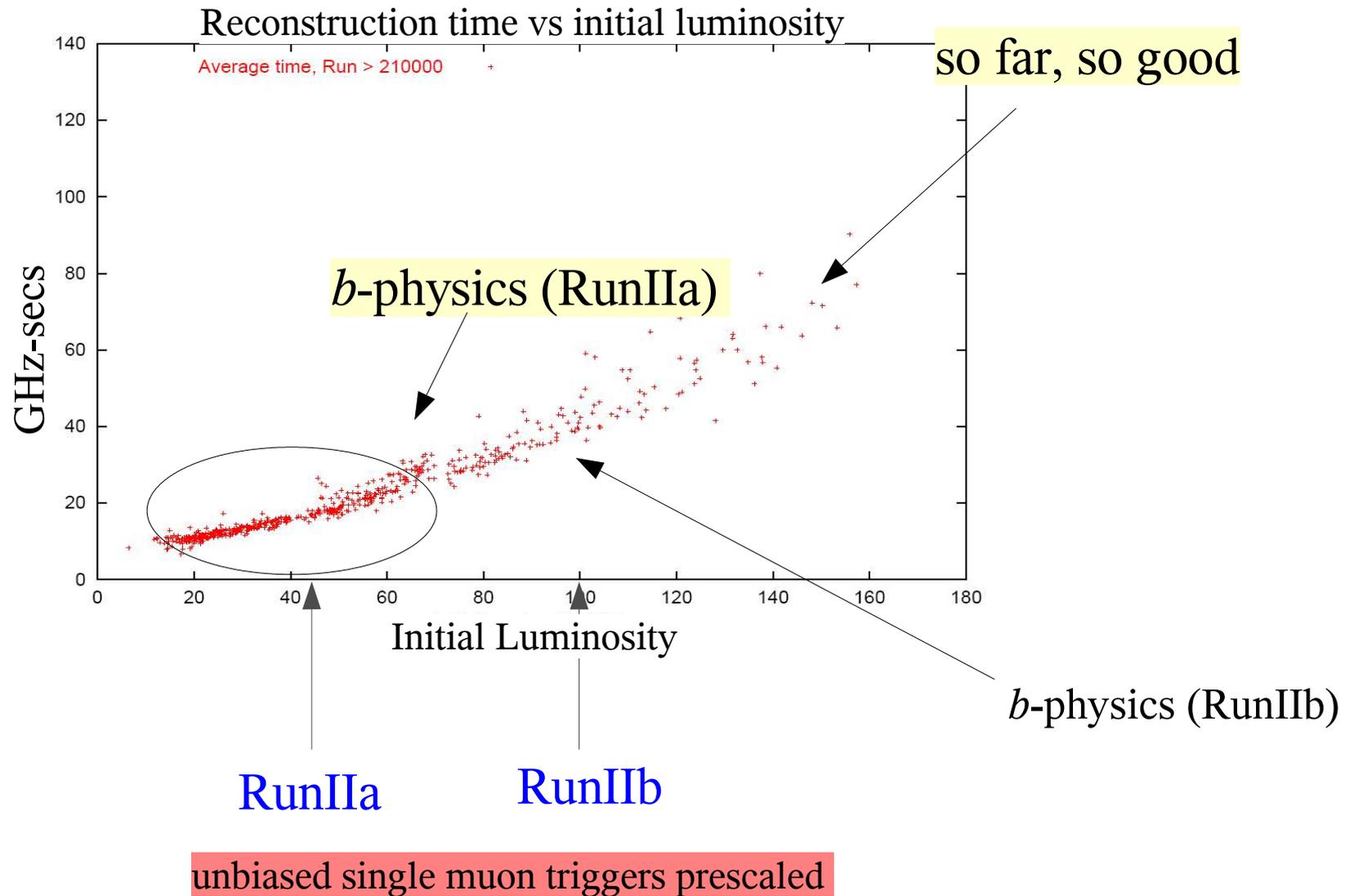
### number of track matched muons in a di-muon sample



- Keep the noise down !
- AFEII boards

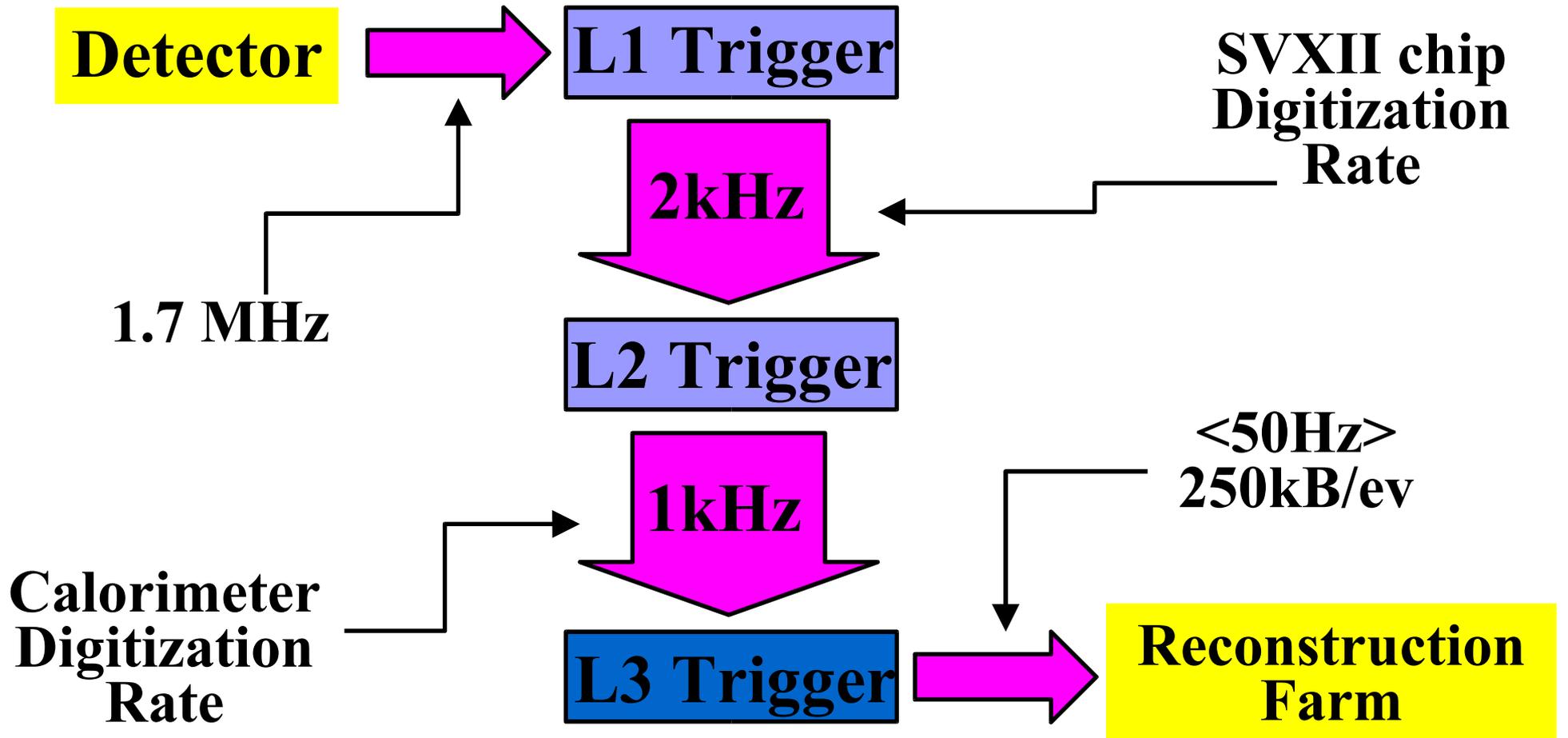
# Challenges ahead: Increasing instantaneous luminosity

- Reconstruction of the events dominated by track finding.
- The same tracking algorithm has to run at all luminosities !



# Triggers

# The DØ trigger system



# Trigger System: Level 1 & Level 2

## Level 1 triggers

**Calorimeter:**  $0.2 \times 0.2$   $\eta$ - $\phi$  triggers towers ( $+E_T$ )

**Central Track Trigger (CTT):** uses axial layers of the CFT to find tracks  
4  $p_T$  bins

Tracks can be confirmed by muon hits.

**Muon:** Looks for hits (wire & scintillator) consistent with muons.

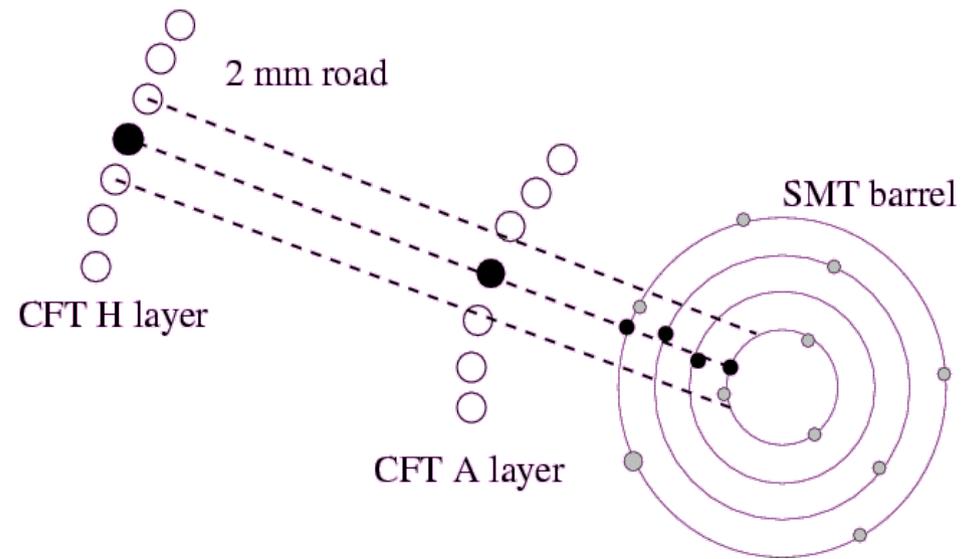
## Level 2 triggers

- Refine L1 trigger terms using added event information (e.g. wire and scintillator times for muons).
- Results are combined in a global L2 term.
- Silicon Track Trigger for displaced vertices, improved momentum measurement.

# Silicon Track Trigger

- L1 CTT tracks are used to define roads into the SMT.
- SMT hits are clustered in these roads.
- Track is refit within the road.

- Improved  $p_T$  measurement wrt L1.
- Impact parameter measurement.



## Under-used by $b$ -physics in RunIIa:

- Impact parameter bias difficult to model/analyze.
- (Planned) late commissioning: Triggers already well established with sufficient rate reduction.
- No displaced track only trigger due to L1 bandwidth limitations.

RunIIb:  $b$ -physics and Higgs group are the main users of the STT.

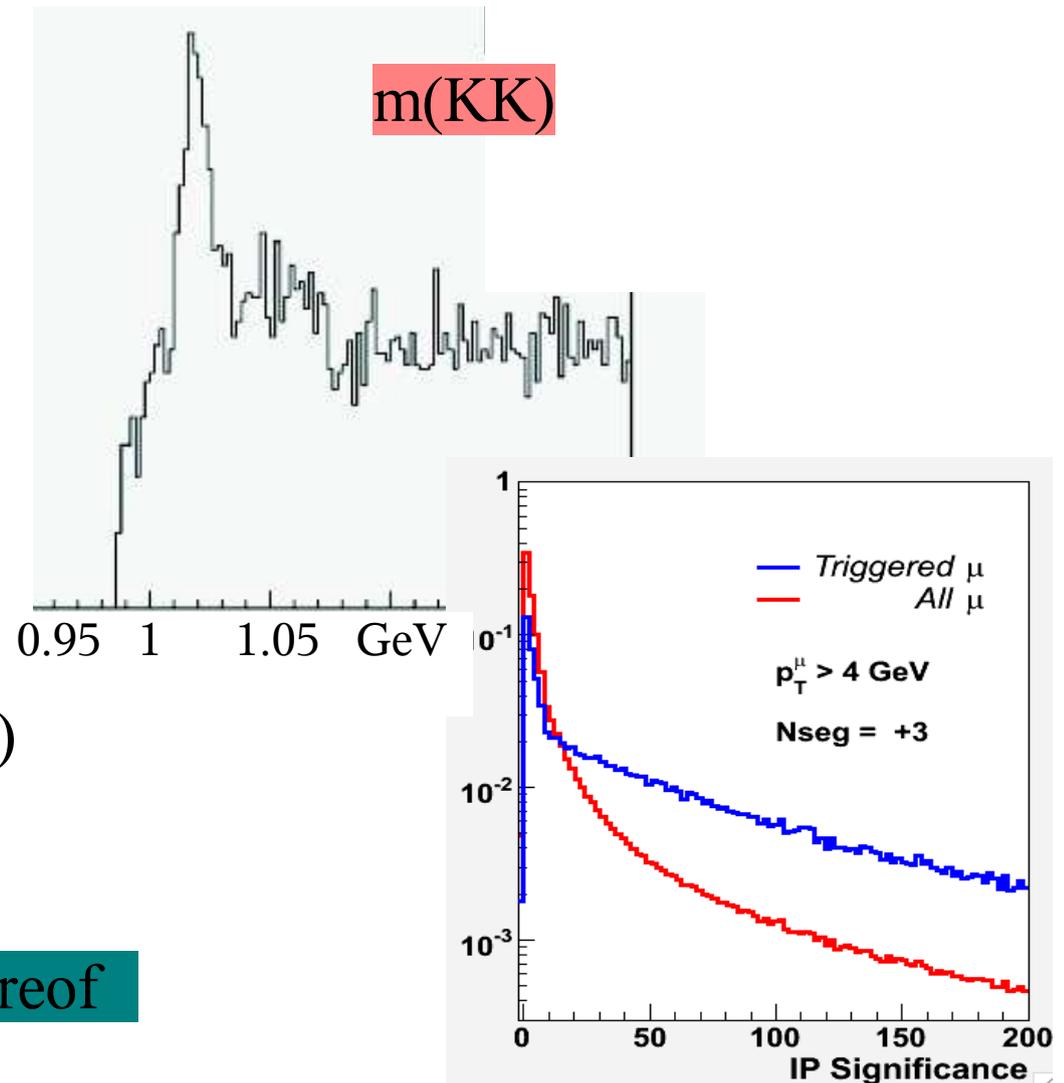
# Trigger System: Level 3

- Software based.
- Goal: To perform a (partial) reconstruction of the event.

## Tools of the trade:

- ★ muons
- ★ electrons
- ★ tracking
- ★ taus
- ★ jets
- ★ missing  $E_T$
- ★ primary & secondary vertexing
- ★ isolation (muons, electrons)
- ★ impact parameter (tracks, muons)
- ★ invariant mass

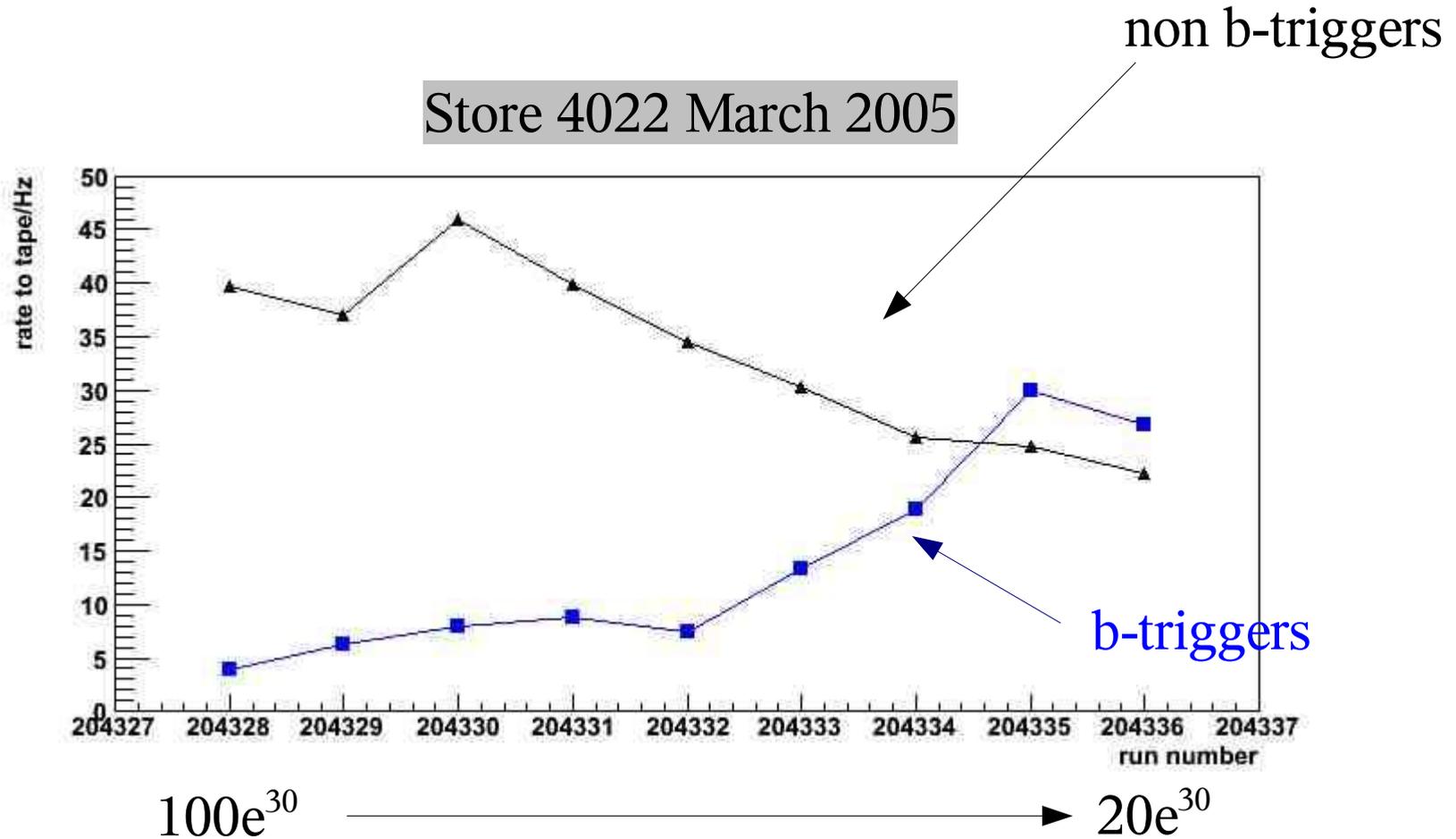
... and almost any combination thereof



# Doing b-physics at a multi-purpose experiment

Trigger strategy:

- The trigger menu needs to accommodate all physics groups.
- Most physics aiming for maximum *luminosity* on a given trigger.
- Most *b*-physics needs the maximum of *b*-events.



# *b*-physics triggers at DØ

In RunIIa there were 3 major groups of *b*-physics triggers:

- single muons, impact parameter unbiased ('low' lumi)
- single muons with impact parameter requirement (all luminosities)
- di-muons (all luminosities)

additionally

- tri-lepton
- electron-muon
- muon+jets

Apart from requiring one or more **muons**, the *b*-physics triggers also use the following trigger requirements:

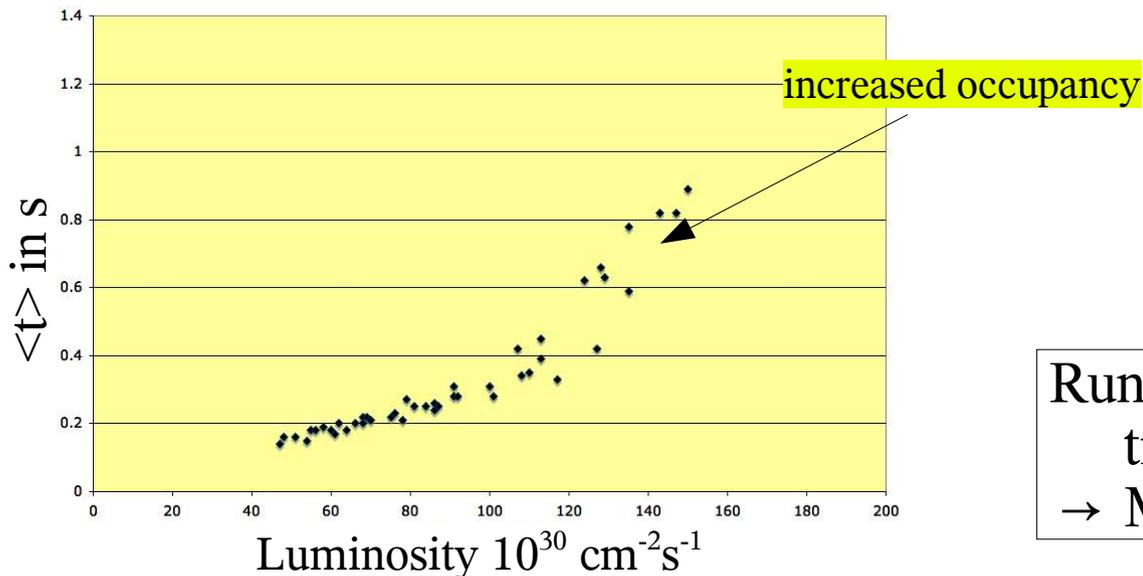
- track match for muons: tracks required to have SMT hits
- tracks (number of tracks,  $p_t$ )
- impact parameters (for muons and/or tracks)
- invariant mass filters:  $\Phi$ ,  $J/\psi$ ,  $\Upsilon$
- charge (opposite sign)
- primary vertex:  $\pm 35$  cm

# Triggers – timing is (almost) everything

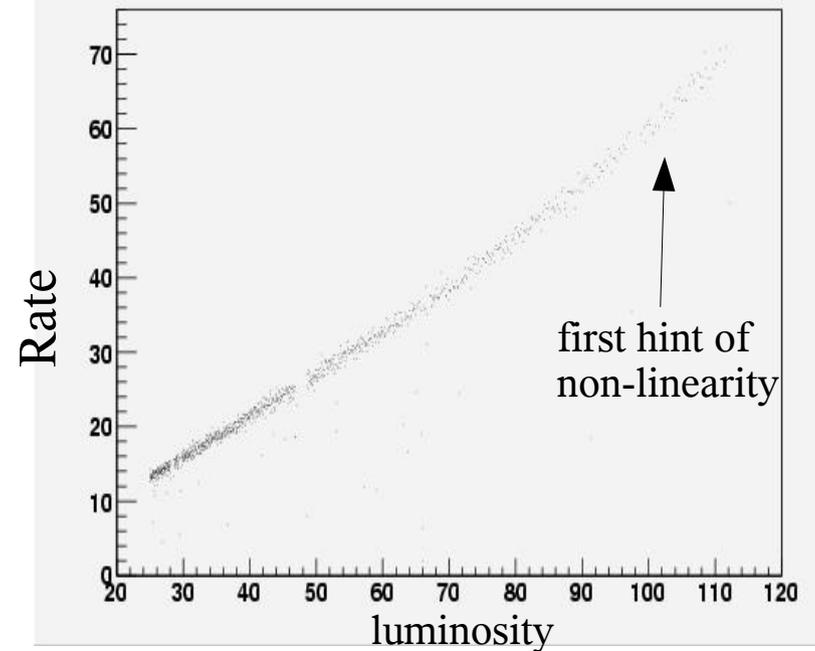
$b$ -physics triggers often require low  $p_T$  tracks  $\rightarrow$  triggers are intrinsically slow:

- optimize trigger ordering
- move rate reduction from L3 to L1/L2 (e.g. STT)

### L3 Track CPU consumption vs lumi



### L1 track matched muon



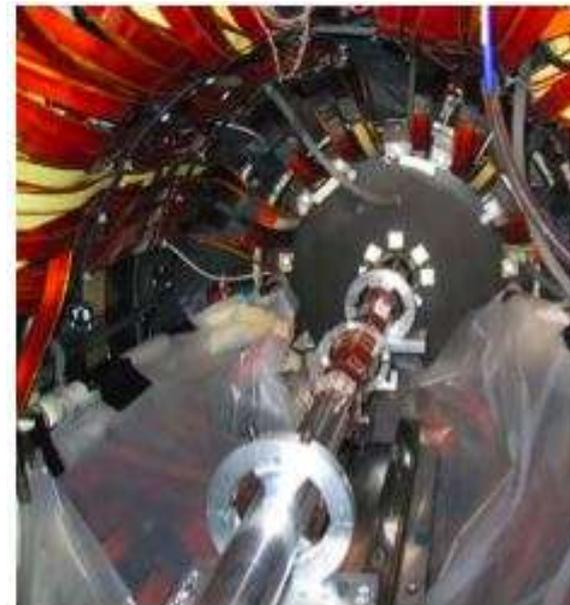
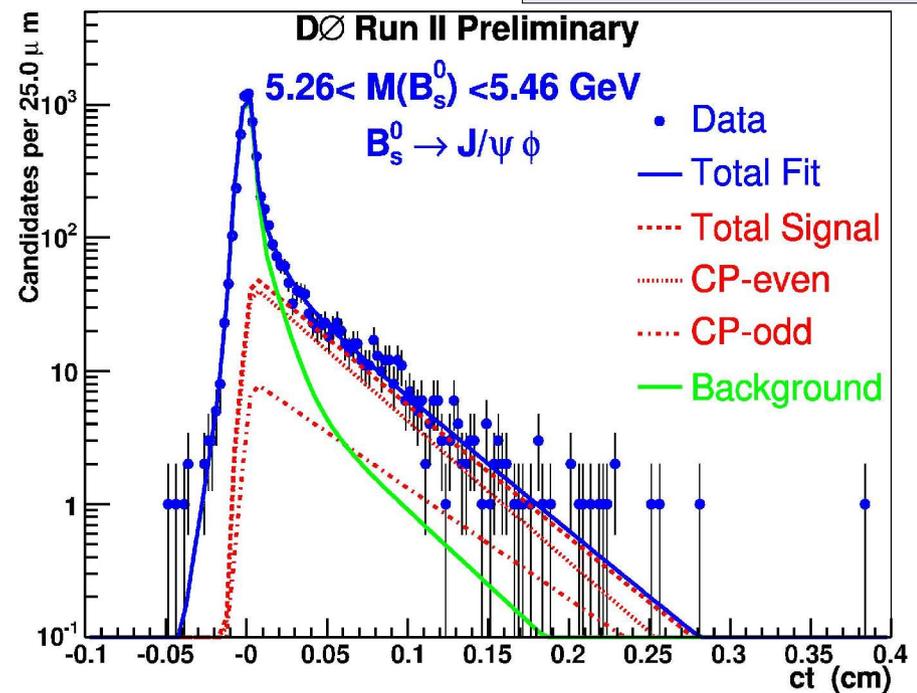
RunIIb tracker 3 x faster than RunIIa tracking, but still not fast enough:  
 $\rightarrow$  More CPUs.

# The RunIIa $b$ -physics programme has been a great success !

$$\bar{\tau}(B_s^0) = 1.53 \pm 0.08^{+0.01}_{-0.04} \text{ ps}$$

By playing to our strengths, i.e. making optimal use of our wide muon coverage and upgraded tracking system, DØ

- published 10  $b$ -physics papers (out of 39 DØ publications), including the world's best measurement of the  $B_s$  lifetime.
- 3 papers currently submitted and 19 preliminary results, a lot of which have been presented during this conference.
- Results are also available on the web:  
<http://www-d0.fnal.gov/Run2Physics/WWW/results/b.htm>
- Increasing luminosity is a challenge and an opportunity.
- Layer 0 working as expected.
- High expectations for RunIIb.



Backup slide.....

# Anatomy of three 'best-of' (late) RunIIa triggers

## unbiased single muon trigger (up to $55e^{30}$ , $100e^{30}$ RunIIb)

- semileptonic decays, mixing
- L1: tight scintillator, loose wire,  $p_T > 3$  GeV (from CTT), primary vertex
- L2: one medium muon (RunIIb: track match requirement)
- L3: track matched, 3-layer muon with  $p_T > 3,4,5$  GeV,  
 $|z$  (primary vertex)  $< 35$  cm

## single muon trigger with impact parameter (all luminosities)

- use muon for tagging to avoid IP bias in the signal (hadronic decays)
- L1: tight scintillator, loose wire,  $p_T > 5$  GeV (from CTT), primary vertex
- L2: one medium muon (RunIIb: track match requirement)
- L3: track matched 3-layer muons with IP significance  $> 3$  and  $p_T > 5$  GeV  
 $|z$  (primary vertex)  $< 35$  cm

## di-muon trigger (all luminosities)

- $J/\psi$  (e.g.  $\Delta\Gamma/\Gamma$ ),  $\Upsilon$ ,  $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- L1: 2 muons, no  $p_T$  cut, (RunIIb: one match to a CTT track required)
- L2: one or two muons, depending on luminosity
- L3: 2 muon system only muons,  $p_T > 2$  GeV, one or two muons must have hits in all 3 layers.