

Differential measurement of the cross
section of $B \rightarrow J/\psi K$

Motivation

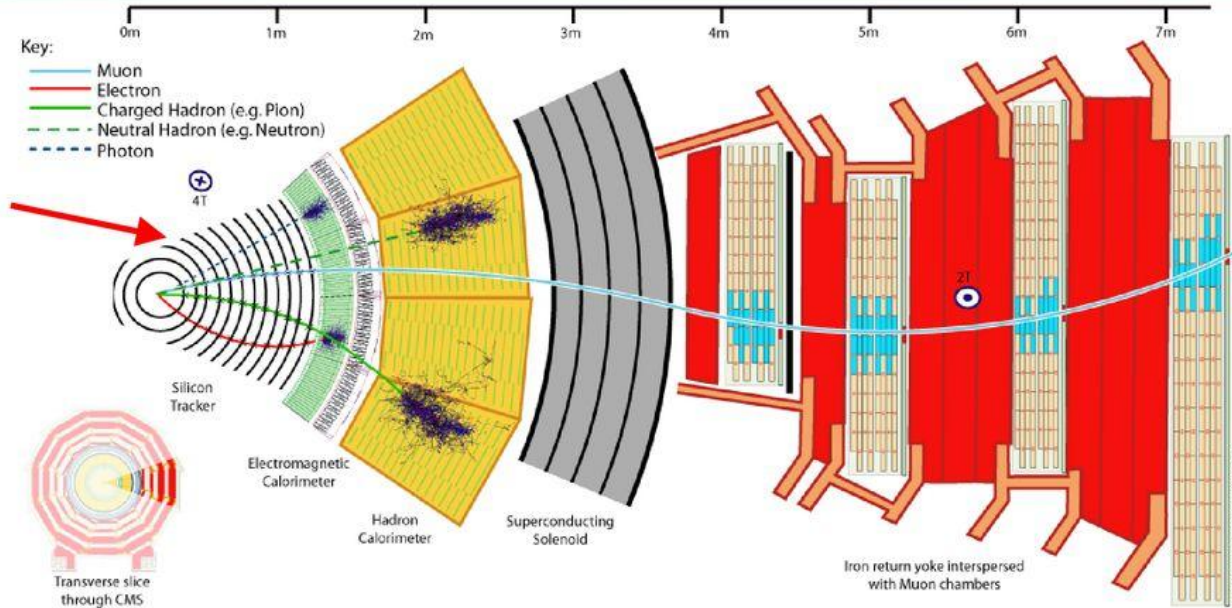
Although quantum chromodynamics (QCD) is well established as the theory of the strong interaction, a complete understanding of the (nonperturbative) processes that lead to the binding of quarks and gluons into hadrons is still lacking.

- ◆ The study of heavy quark production in high energy hadronic interactions plays a critical role in testing next-to-leading order (NLO) Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) calculations.

CMS. [CMS-PAS-BPH-13-002](#),

- ◆ Therefore, precise measurements of the B_u cross sections at CMS will provide useful information on the production mechanism of B_u mesons.

CMS Detector System



Monte Carlo generation

For efficiency studies and analysis selection we have used Samples generated by Pythia8 for hadronization and to EvtGen for decaying the B states to follow the channels of interest.

The simulated events include multiple proton-proton interactions in the same or nearby beam crossings (pileup), with the distribution matching that observed in data (2018), official MC campaigns.

2 samples per channel, to account for the gen pre-filter:

- ❑ The first sample has no cuts
- ❑ The second sample has the gen filter cuts: $|\eta(\mu)| < 2.5$, $|\eta(K)| < 2.5$, $p_T(\mu) > 3.8$ GeV and $p_T(K) > 0.5$ GeV.
- ❑ The two samples are used for efficiency measurement.

Quality cuts

Final cuts:

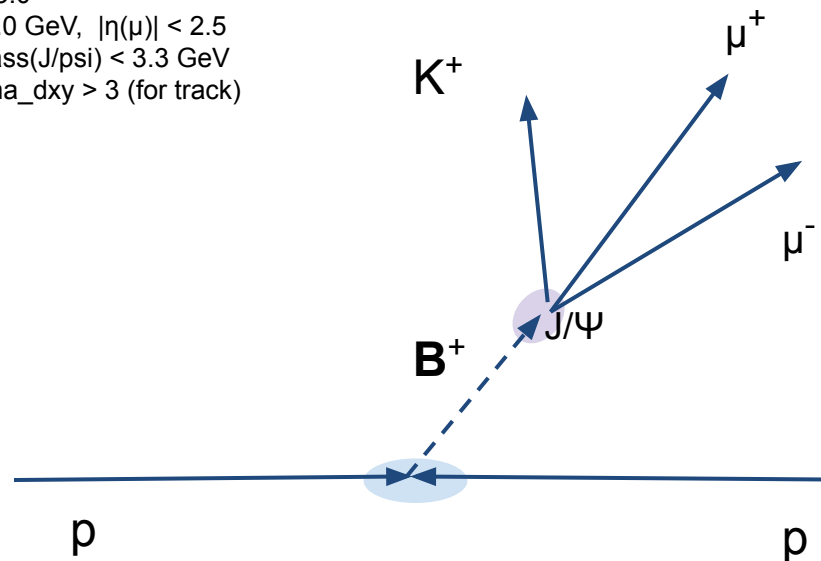
B Prob(vtx) > 0.01
 $p_T(K) > 1.2$ GeV
 $p_T(B) > 10.0$ GeV

- We used PV with best pointing angle.
- All tracks satisfy high quality requirements, besides at least 1 pixel hits and at least 5 tracker hits.
- Each muon has to pass the soft identification requirement.
- When multiple B candidates are found in the same event, only the one with the highest fit chi2 probability is kept.

Trigger details:

Prob(vtx) > 0.01
 $L_{xy}/\sigma > 3.0$
 $p_T(\mu) > 4.0$ GeV, $|\eta(\mu)| < 2.5$
 $2.9 < \text{Mass}(J/\psi) < 3.3$ GeV
 $d_{xy}/\sigma_{d_{xy}} > 3$ (for track)

$|y(B)| < 2.4$
 $10 < p_T(B) < 100$ GeV

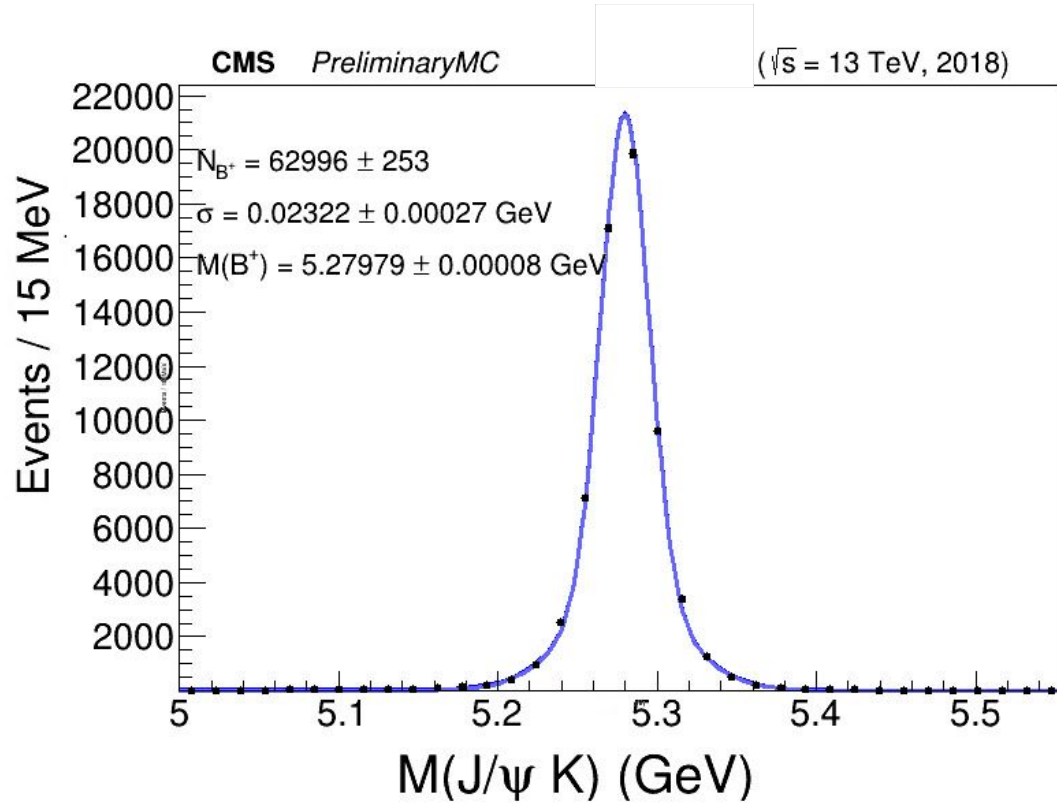


Yield Extraction

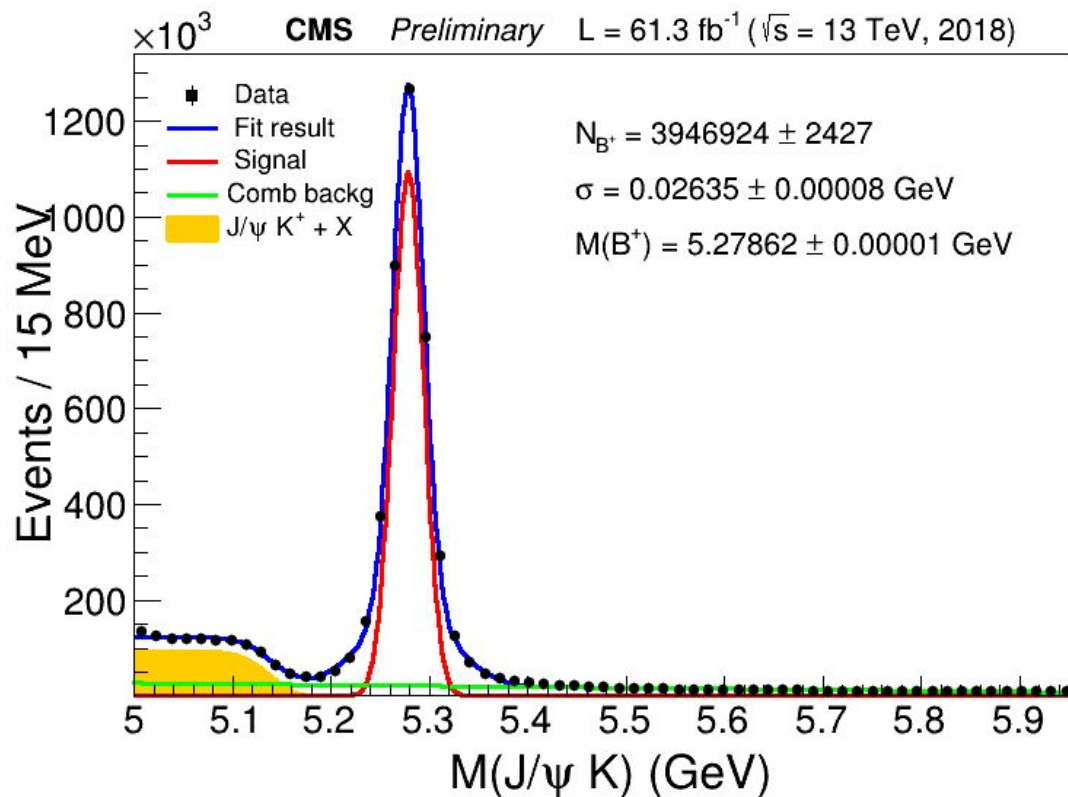
The B^+ yields are extracted using unbinned maximum likelihood fits:

- **Signal model:** double Gaussian with common mean.
- **Background model:** Chebyshev polynomial
- **Additional background contributions:**
 - **B^+ :** $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K + X$ decays are modelled with an error function, while $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi$ they are not modeled, because their contribution is approximately 4%

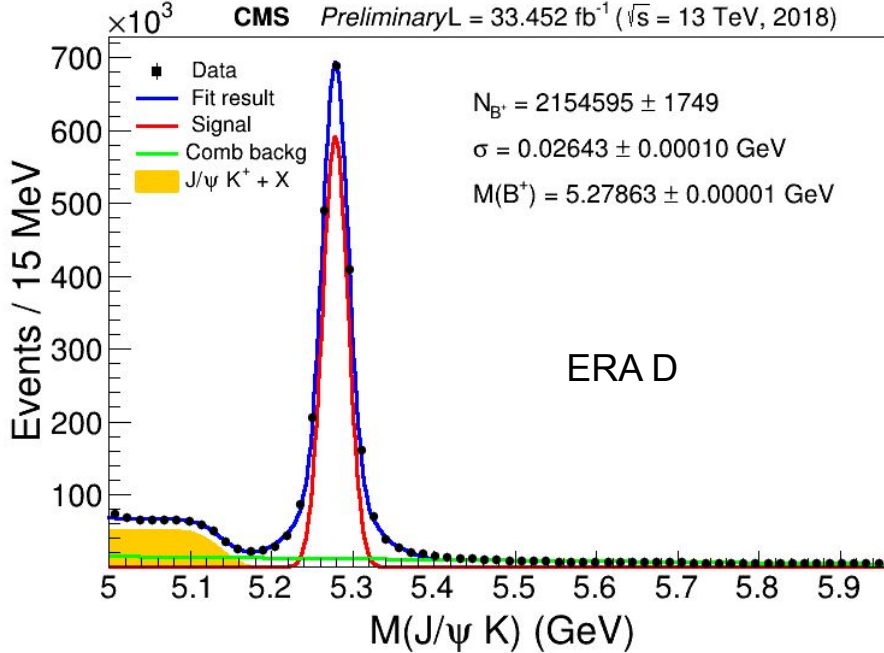
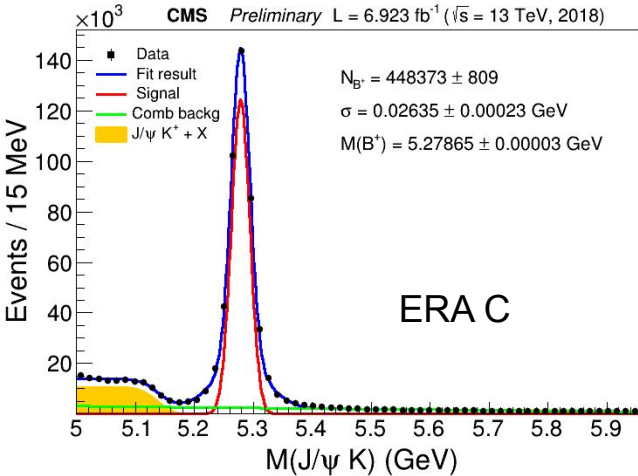
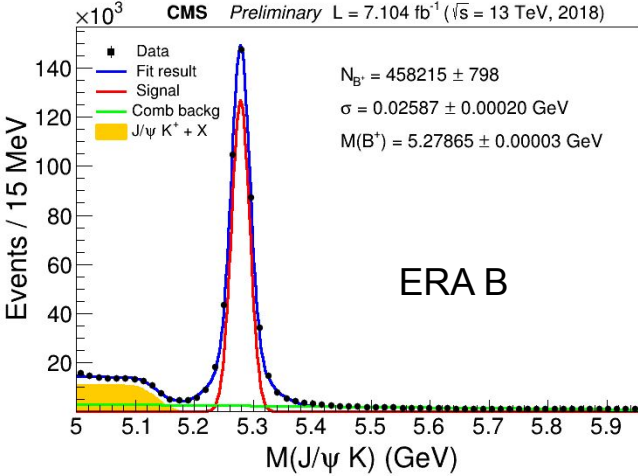
Reconstruction of B^+ in Monte Carlo



Reconstruction of the mass of B^+



B⁺ fit by eras



Efficiencies

Is the number of reconstructed **B** events after the full selection divide the number of generated **B** decays in the fiducial region of the analysis specified by the **B** kinematic window: $10 < p_T(\text{B}) < 100 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta(\text{B})| < 2.4$

→ It includes the acceptance and offline selection.

→ It is determined from MC simulations, using 2 samples per channel:

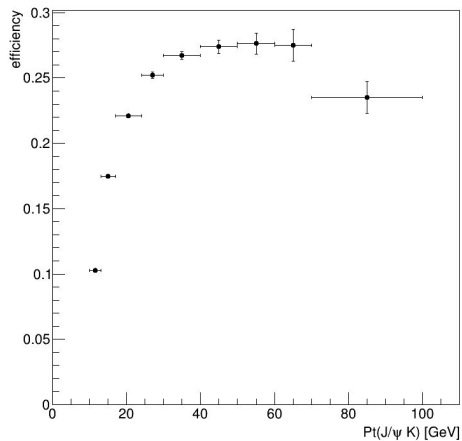
- The first sample has no cuts (with gen-info only).
- The second sample has the gen filter cuts: $|\eta(\mu)| < 2.5$, $|\eta(K)| < 2.5$, $p_T(\mu) > 3.8 \text{ GeV}$ and $p_T(K) > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$.

→ The efficiency is split into two terms:

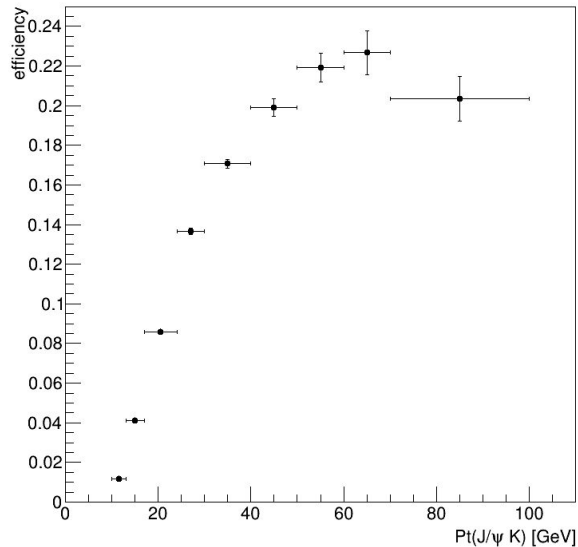
- The "**pre-filter efficiency**" measures the efficiency of the gen pre-filter.
- The "**efficiency of reconstruction**" measures the event selection efficiency given the pre-filter selection.
- The "**total efficiency**" is the product of the two efficiencies above.

B⁺ Efficiencies

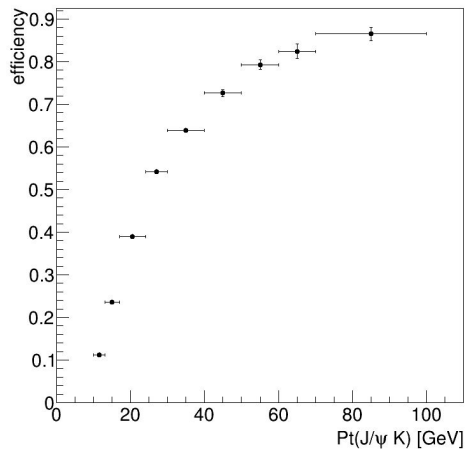
reconstruction efficiency



Total efficiency



pre-filter efficiency



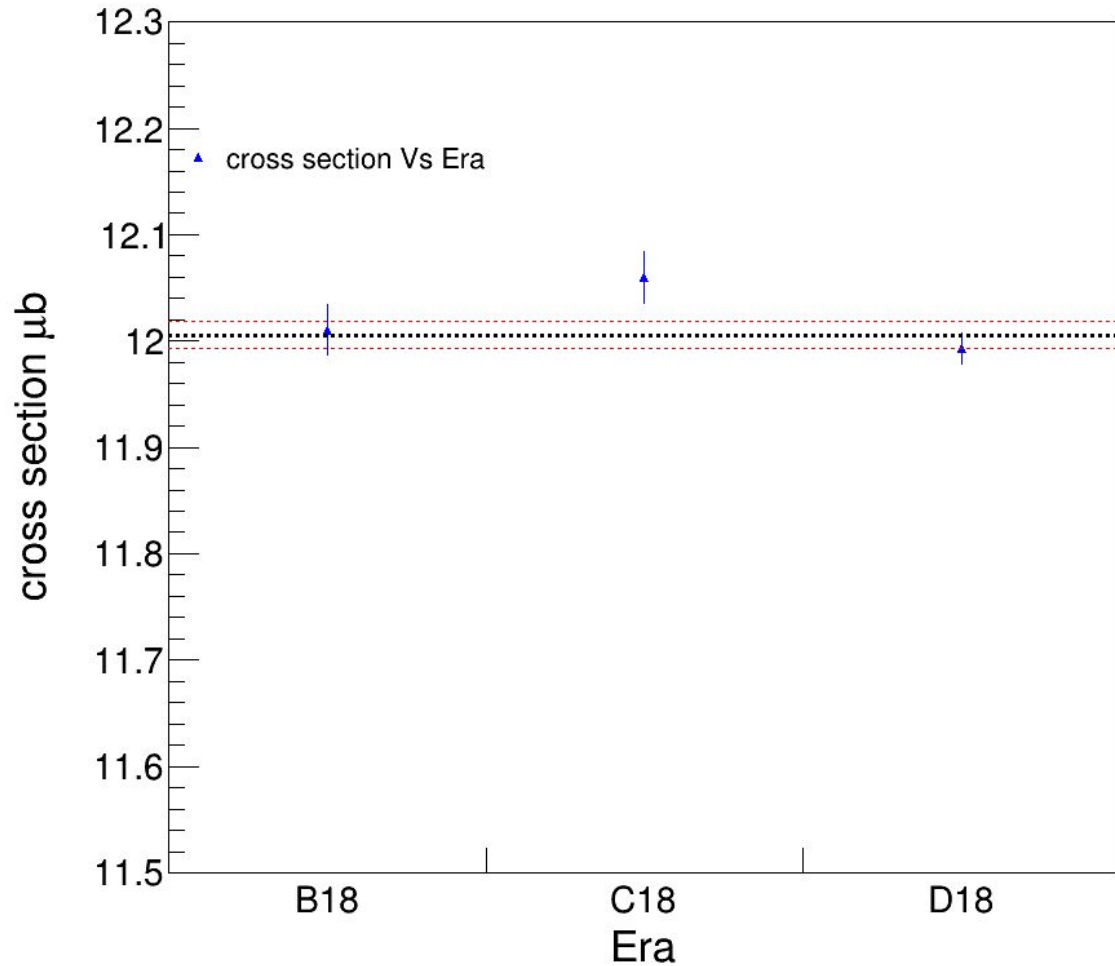
pre-filter efficiency	0,224841
efficiency of reconstruction	0,198611
total efficiency	0,044656

Cross section

$$\frac{d\sigma(pp \rightarrow B^+ X)}{dp_T^B} = \frac{n_{\text{sig}}(p_T^B)}{2 A \cdot \epsilon(p_T^B) \mathcal{B} \mathcal{L} \Delta p_T^B}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+) = (1.026 \pm 0.031) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = (5.961 \pm 0.033) \times 10^{-2}$$

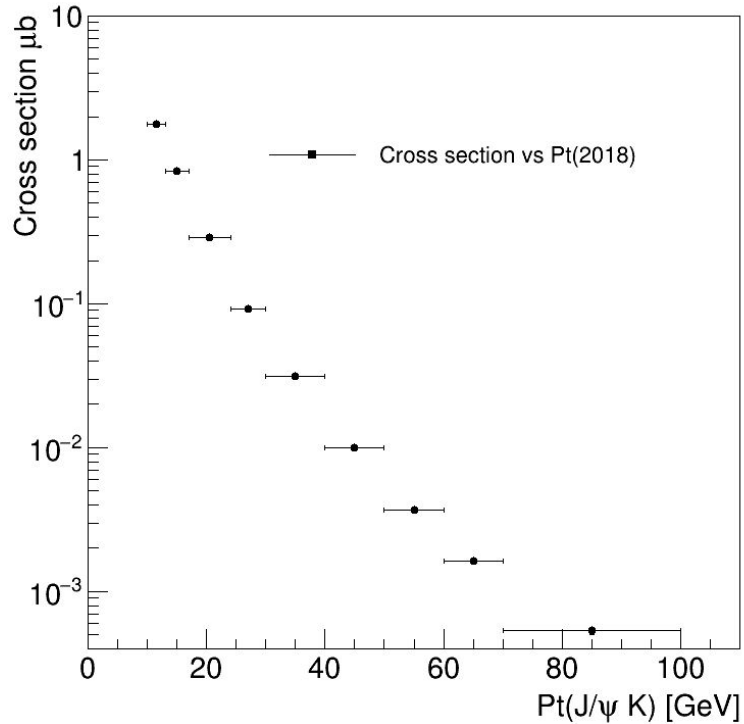


Integrated cross section B⁺

ERA	Cross section(μb)	Error
B	12,01	0,023
C	12,05	0,024
D	11,99	0,014

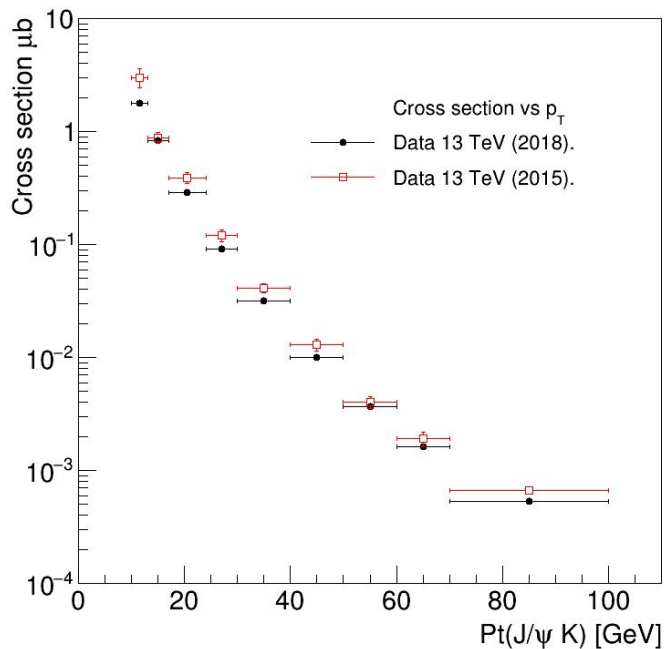
Cross section(μb) Integrated(2018)	Error
12,005	0,023

Differential cross section



pT	Cross section(μb) 2018	Error
10-13	1,77	0,0224
13-17	0,83	0,0072
17-24	0,28	0,0022
24-30	0,091	0,0010
30-40	0,031	0,00042
40-50	0,0099	0,00022
50-60	0,0036	0,00012
60-70	0,0016	0,000082
70-100	0,00053	0,000029

Comparing the cross section

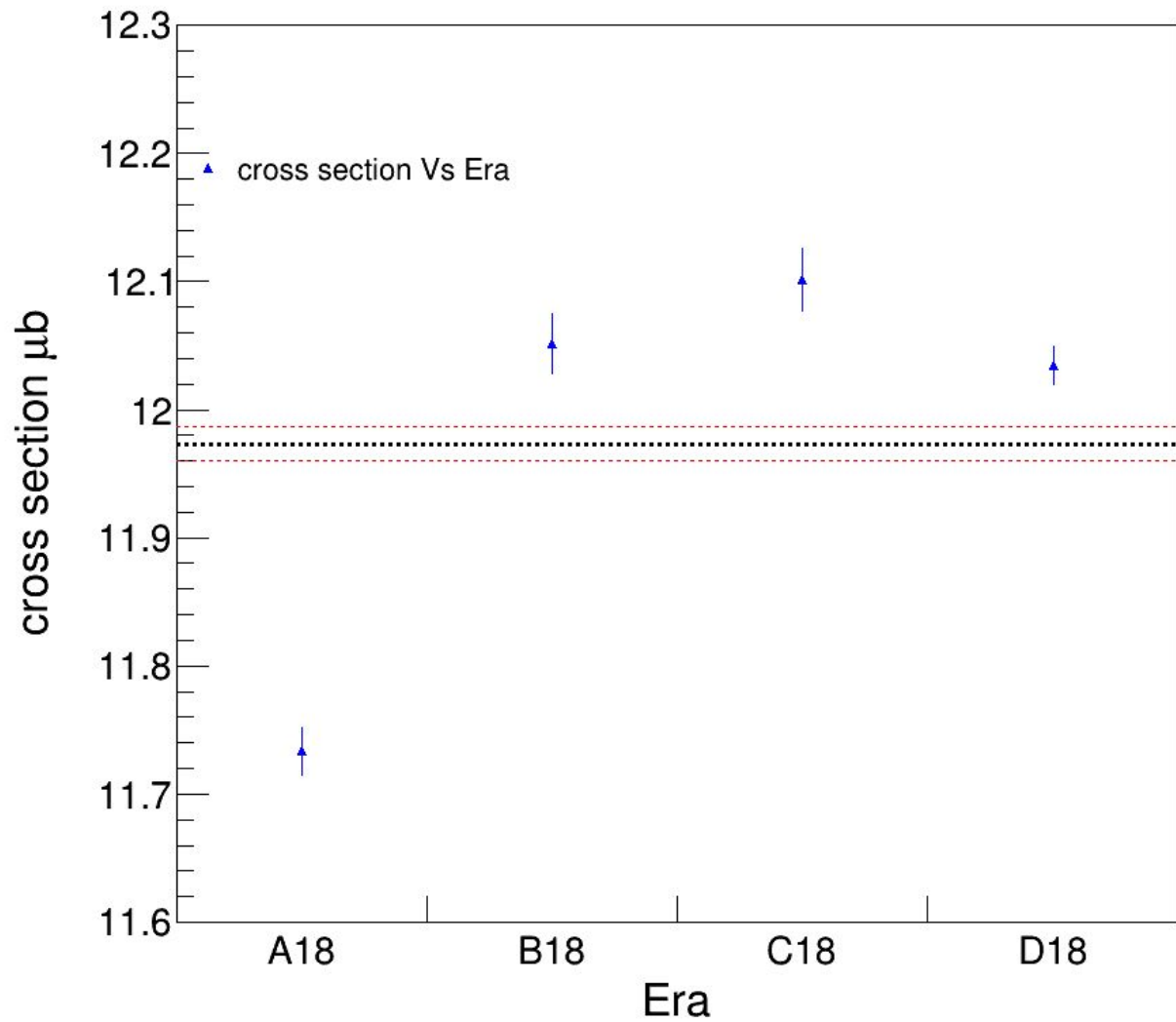


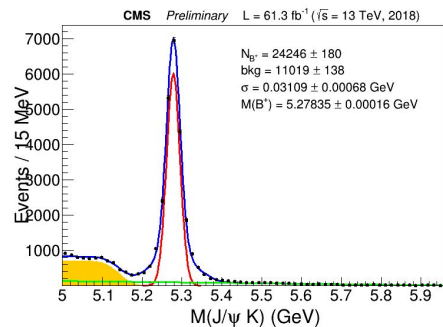
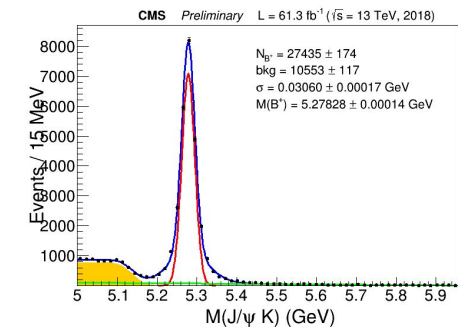
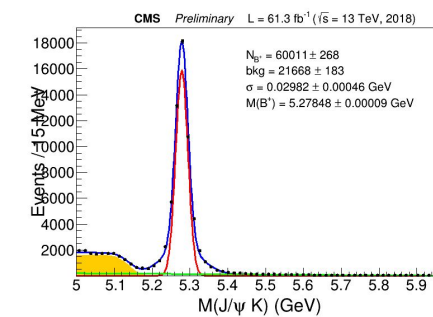
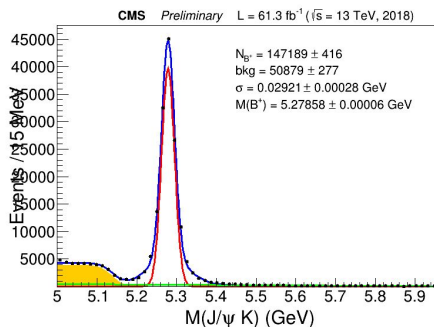
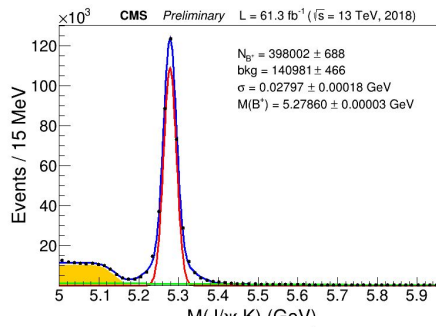
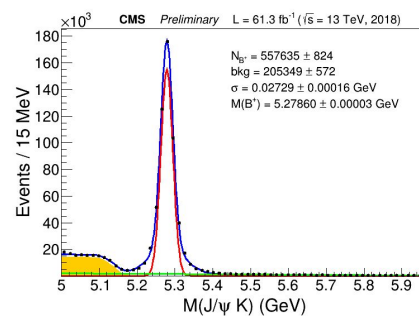
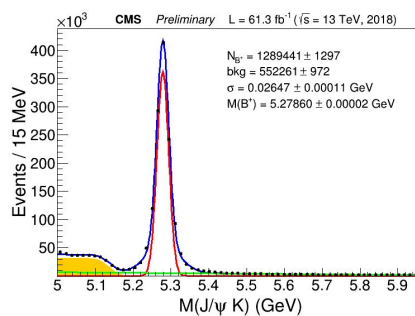
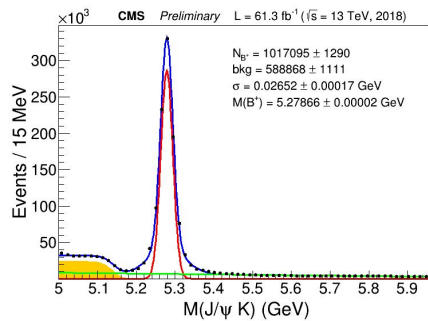
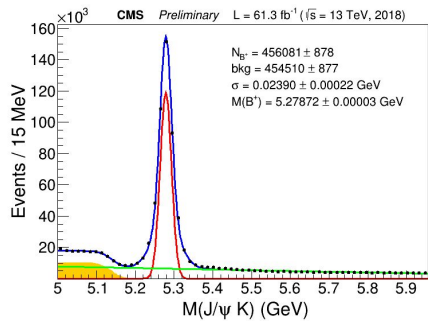
p_T	Cross section(μb) 2018	Error
10-13	1,77	0,022
13-17	0,83	0,0072
17-24	0,28	0,0022
24-30	0,091	0,0010
30-40	0,031	0,00042
40-50	0,0099	0,00022
50-60	0,0036	0,00012
60-70	0,0016	0,000080
70-100	0,00053	0,000029

p_T	Cross section(μb) 2015	Error
10-13	3	0,41
13-17	0,88	0,076
17-24	0,39	0,034
24-30	0,12	0,011
30-40	0,041	0,0039
40-50	0,013	0,0016
50-60	0,004	0,00048
60-70	0,0019	0,00028
70-100	0,00067	0,000010

Summary

- ❑ Reconstruction of the mass B^+
- ❑ Calculate the efficiencies
- ❑ Calculate Cross section in ERAS
- ❑ Calculate Cross section differential in bins P_t





B⁺ fit by eras

