



# B<sub>d</sub> mixing and prospects for B<sub>s</sub> mixing at DØ

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## Constraining the CKM matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda^2/2 & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho-i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1-\lambda^2/2 & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1-\rho-i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Large uncertainty  $\lambda=0.22, A\approx 0.8$

Precise measurement of  $V_{td} \Rightarrow$

- properly constrain the CKM matrix
- yield info on CP-violating phase  $\eta$

$V_{td}$  can be measured via

- rare kaon decay  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$
- mixing** in the B system

## What is mixing ?

Neutral B meson transition from particle to anti-particle state, and vice-versa

Weak eigenstates  $\neq$  mass eigenstates

Caused by higher order flavor changing weak interactions:

$$\Delta m_q = m(B_q^{\text{heavy}}) - m(B_q^{\text{light}})$$

$$\Delta m_q \propto |V_{tb} V_{tq}|^2$$

Mixing parameters  $x_q = \Delta m_q / \Gamma_q$  and  $y_q = \Delta \Gamma_q / \Gamma_q$  where  $q=d,s$

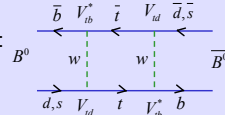
First oscillations observed at ARGUS ('87) in the B<sub>d</sub> system

$\Rightarrow$  signaled a large top quark mass (later verified by CDF and DØ)

$\Delta m_d \propto |V_{td}|^2 \cdot F(QCD)$  but large QCD effects dominate the extraction of  $V_{td}$

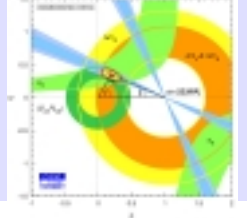
$$\therefore \text{consider ratio } \frac{\Delta m_s}{\Delta m_d} = \frac{M_{B_s}}{M_{B_d}} \left( \frac{f_{B_s}^2}{f_{B_d}^2} \frac{|V_{ts}|^2}{|V_{td}|^2} \right) \text{ from Lattice QCD}$$

Theoretical error on the ratio expected to drop faster than that on  $F(QCD)$



## SM or NP ?

We think we understand the mixing of B's...  
A deviation from this simple diagram is a deviation from the Standard Model (New Physics)



$\Delta m_d$  has been precisely measured: the world average is

$$\Delta m_d = 0.502 \pm 0.007 \text{ ps}^{-1}$$

$\therefore$  a direct measurement of  $\Delta m_s + \Delta m_d$  (current value) +  $V_{ts}$  (relatively well known)  $\Rightarrow V_{td}$

Current limits say that B<sub>s</sub> oscillates at least 30 times faster than B<sup>0</sup> !

Though experimentally challenging, a B<sub>s</sub> mixing measurement will be precise.

## The Tevatron B-factory and the new DØ

$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow b\bar{b}) = 150 \mu\text{b} \text{ at } 1.96 \text{ TeV}$$

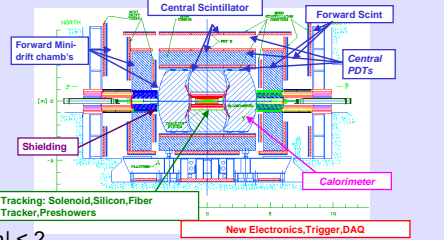
$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow b\bar{b}) = 7 \text{ nb} \text{ at } Z^0$$

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow b\bar{b}) = 1 \text{ nb} \text{ at } Y(4S)$$

Large production cross-section  
All B species, including B<sub>s</sub>, B<sub>c</sub>,  $\Lambda_b$

Rich B Physics program at DØ benefits from :

- Large muon acceptance:  $|\eta| < 2$
- Forward tracking coverage:  $|\eta| < 1.7$  (tracking),  $|\eta| < 3$  (silicon)
- Robust muon trigger



## Essential ingredients of a mixing analysis

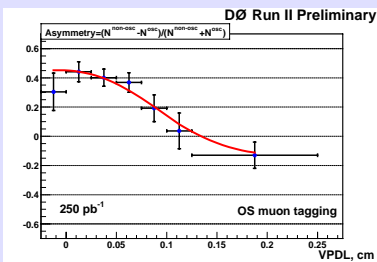
A typical oscillation analysis involves:

- Selection of final states suitable for the study
  - Tagging the meson flavor at decay time (final state)
  - Tagging the meson flavor at production time (initial state)
- Proper time reconstruction for each meson candidate

$$\text{Average statistical significance } S(\Delta m, \sigma_t) = \frac{\epsilon D N}{2} \frac{S}{S+B} e^{-(\Delta m \sigma_t)^2 / 2}$$

Flavor tagging:  $\epsilon$   
signal purity:  $S/(S+B)$   
proper time resolution:  $\sigma_t$   
# of reconstructed events:  $N$

B<sub>d</sub> mixing crucial for understanding initial-state flavor tagging  
B<sub>d</sub> oscillations measured at DØ in semileptonic mode  $B_d^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ D^{*-} X, D^{*-} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$



### Oscillations with soft-muon tagging

Identify the flavor of the other B in the event using sign of the muon it decayed to:

- same sign: one B hadron oscillated
- opposite sign: both or neither oscillated

$$\text{Efficiency } \epsilon = \frac{N_{\text{correct}} + N_{\text{wrong}}}{N_{\text{correct}} + N_{\text{wrong}} + N_{\text{notag}}}$$

How often the tagging algorithm 'fires'

$$\text{Efficiency } \epsilon = (4.8 \pm 0.2) \%$$

$$\text{Dilution } D = (46.0 \pm 4.2) \%$$

$$\text{Dilution } D = \frac{N_{\text{correct}} - N_{\text{wrong}}}{N_{\text{correct}} + N_{\text{wrong}}}$$

How often the tagging algorithm gives the correct answer

### Oscillations with jet-charge tagging

Use "p<sub>T</sub> weighted" sum of tracks:

$$Q_j = \frac{\sum q_i \vec{p}_i \cdot \hat{a}}{\sum \vec{p}_i \cdot \hat{a}} \quad Q_{\text{jet}} < 0 \text{ for } b$$

### Oscillations with soft pion (same-side) tagging

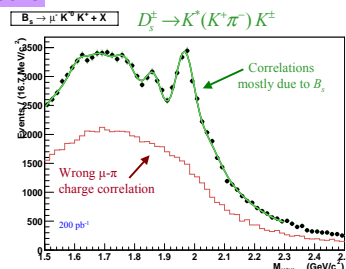
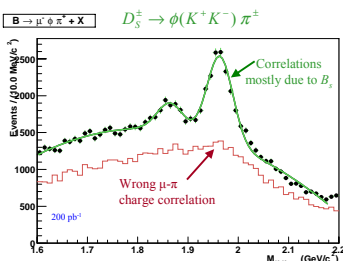
Use track with minimum p<sub>T</sub><sup>rel</sup> wrt B momentum:

We see oscillations!  
systematic errors are being worked on

$$\Delta m_d = 0.506 \pm 0.055(\text{stat}) \pm 0.049(\text{syst}) \text{ ps}^{-1} \text{ (preliminary)} \quad 250 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$

## B<sub>s</sub> mixing studies at DØ: B<sub>s</sub> → μ<sup>±</sup> D<sub>s</sub><sup>±</sup> ν X

### D<sub>s</sub> mass distributions



### Future prospects

$$D_s^{\pm} \rightarrow \phi(K^+ K^-) \pi^{\pm}$$

~32 - 40 B<sub>s</sub> → D<sub>s</sub> + μ events/pb<sup>-1</sup>

$$D_s^{\pm} \rightarrow K^*(K^+ \pi^-) K^{\pm}$$

~25 - 30 B<sub>s</sub> → D<sub>s</sub> + μ events/pb<sup>-1</sup>

Largest D<sub>s</sub> + μ event yield in the world!!

\* Cuts are being optimized for event yield and S/B

**Large event yields!**  
**Pushing for limit on  $\Delta m_s$  by end of summer**

Other decay modes (hadronic B<sub>s</sub> decay modes) are being studied.