









# b-flavour tagging in pp collisions

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## Basics

#### Introduction

Measurements of flavour oscillations and time-dependent *CP* asymmetries in neutral *B* meson systems require knowledge of the *b* quark flavour at production. This identification is performed by the Flavour Tagging. [1,2]

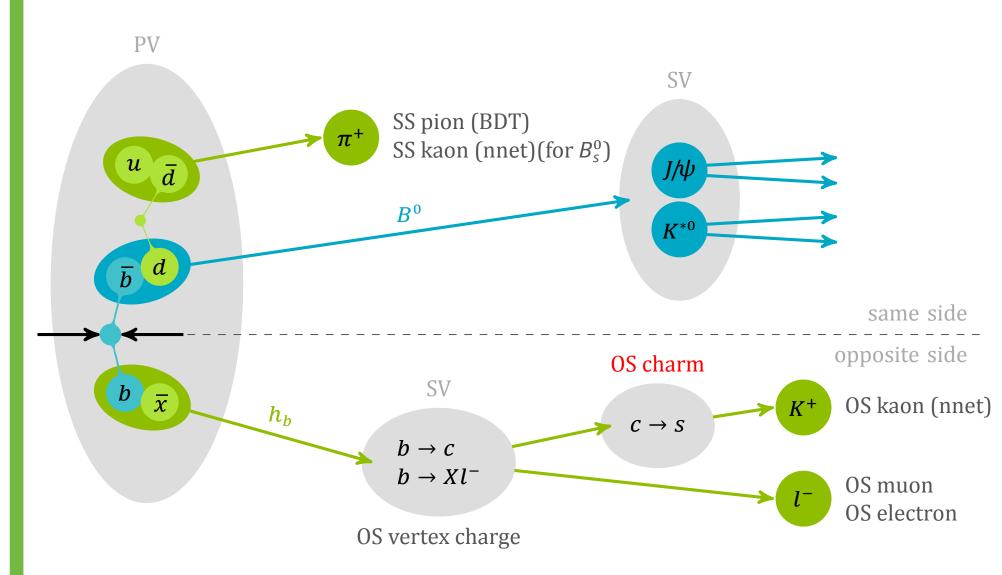
#### Two independent classes of algorithms

same side taggers (SS)

use charged particles created in the fragmentation process of the *b* quark of the signal *B* meson

- kaon for  $B_s^0$
- $\rightarrow$  SS kaon / SS kaon nnet
- pion for  $B^0$
- $\rightarrow$  SS pion / SS pion BDT
- proton for B<sup>0</sup>
- $\rightarrow$  SS proton
- opposite side taggers (OS)
- exploit the non-signal b quark of the initial  $b\overline{b}$  pair
  - overall charge of the secondary vertex (SV)

    → OS vertex charge
  - $\rightarrow$  OS vertex charge lepton from semi-leptonic b hadron decays
- $\rightarrow$  OS muon / OS electron - kaon from the  $b \rightarrow c \rightarrow s$  decay chain
- $\rightarrow$  C  $\rightarrow$  C  $\rightarrow$  C decay cha  $\rightarrow$  OS kaon / OS kaon nnet
- D meson from the b → c decay chain
   → OS charm



Each tagger provides a decision d on the initial flavour ("tag") and a probability to be wrong,  $\eta$ .

## Flavour Tagging characteristics

mistag

fraction of events with a wrong tagging decision

$$\omega = rac{N_{ ext{wrong}}}{N_{ ext{right}} + N_{ ext{wrong}}}$$

tagging efficiency

fraction of events with a tagging decision

$$oldsymbol{arepsilon}_{\mathsf{tag}} = rac{N_{\mathsf{right}} + N_{\mathsf{wrong}}}{N_{\mathsf{all}}}$$

effective tagging efficiency

represents the statistical reduction factor of a sample in a tagged analysis

$$oldsymbol{arepsilon}_{ ext{eff}} = oldsymbol{arepsilon}_{ ext{tag}} \left(1 - 2\omega
ight)^2$$

## Calibration

## Mistag calibration

$$\omega(\eta) = p_0 + p_1(\eta - \langle \eta \rangle)$$
 measured ev-by-ev mistag ev-by-ev mistag estimated mistag

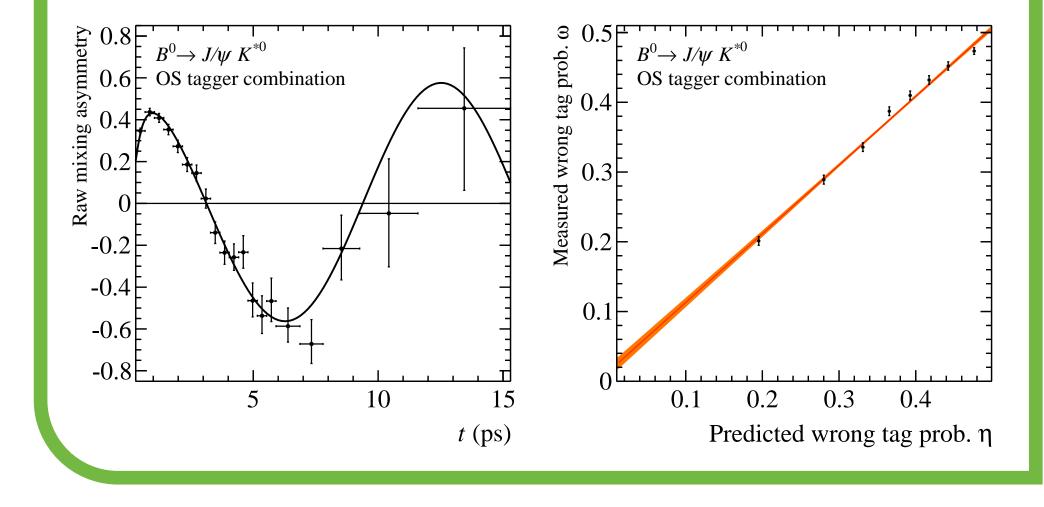
Several flavour-specific decay channels are used

•  $B^+ \to J/\psi \, K^+, \, B^+ \to D^0 \pi^+$  charged channels: extract  $\omega$  by comparing tag deci-

sion with charge of the final state

•  $B^0 \to J/\psi \, K^{*0}$ ,  $B^0 \to D^{*-} \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ ,  $B^0_s \to D^-_s \pi^+$ , ... neutral channels: full time-dependent analysis to extract  $\omega$  from the mixing asymmetry

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathsf{mix}}(t) \propto (1-2\omega) \cos(\Delta m_{d/s} t)$$



## Flavour Tagging in Run I

#### Strategy

- universal calibration for each tagger
- systematic uncertainties from
  - calibration methods
  - portability
- mode-specific calibration if FT becomes leading systematic uncertainty in precision analyses

#### Performance in analyses

Analysis	$arepsilon_{ ext{eff}}$ on data $[\%]$		ratio	references
	previous	latest	latest/previous	references
$B_{\rm s} \rightarrow J/\psi \ \pi^{\scriptscriptstyle +} \pi^{\scriptscriptstyle -}$	2.43	3.89	1.60	Phys. Lett. B 713 (2012) 378-386 Phys. Lett. B 736 (2014) 186
$B_{\rm s} \!  o \! J/\psi  K^{\scriptscriptstyle +} K^{\scriptscriptstyle -}$	3.13	3.73	1.19	Phys. Rev. D87 (2013) 11, 112010 Phys. Rev. Lett. 114 (2015) 041801
$B_{\rm s}\! o\! J/\psiK_{\rm s}$	-	4.00		JHEP 1506 (2015) 131
$B_{ extsf{s}}\! o\!\phi\phi$	3.29	5.38	1.64	Phys. Rev. Lett. 110 (2013) 241802 Phys. Rev. D90 (2014) 5,052011
$B_s \rightarrow D_s K$	1.9	5.07	2.67	LHCb-CONF-2012-029 JHEP 1411 (2014) 060
$B_s \rightarrow D_s D_s$	-	5.33		Phys. Rev. Lett. 113 (2014) 211801
$B^{\scriptscriptstyle 0}\! o\! J/\psi K_{\scriptscriptstyle  m S}$	2.38	3.02	1.27	Phys. Lett. B 721 (2013) 24-31 Phys. Rev. Lett. 115 (2015) 031601
$B^{\scriptscriptstyle 0}$ $ ightarrow$ $J/\psi~\pi^{\scriptscriptstyle +}\pi^{\scriptscriptstyle -}$	-	3.26		Phys. Lett. B 742 (2015) 38-49

#### Performance improvements in Run I

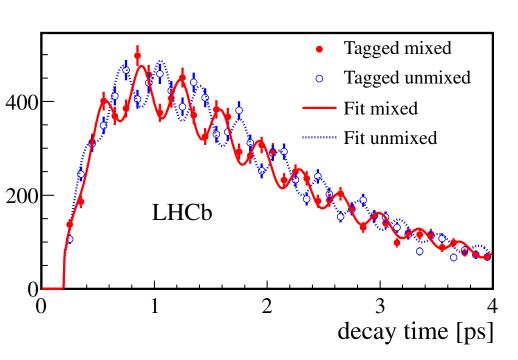
- OS tagging improved  $\mathcal{O}(15\%)$
- SS kaon tagging improved  $\mathcal{O}(40\%)$ 
  - ⇒ Flavour Tagging has been a success in Run I

### Highlight analyses using flavour tagging

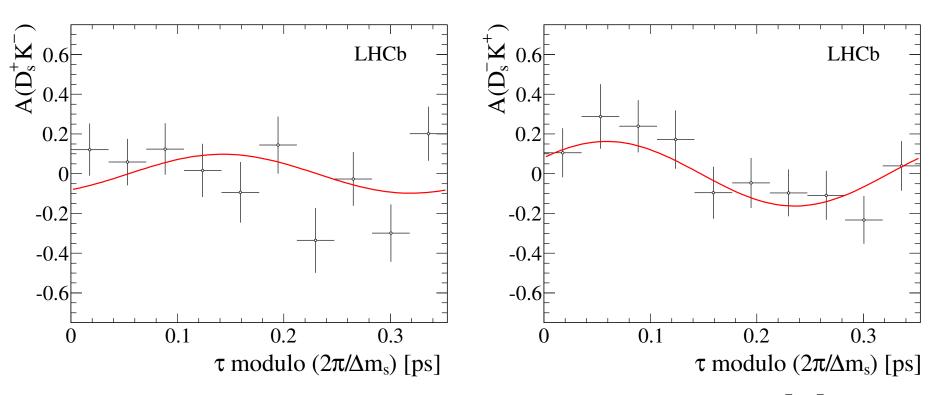
## Measurement of $\Delta m_s$ Determination of the $B^0 - \overline{B}^0$ oscillation

 $B_s^0 - \overline{B}_s^0$  oscillation frequency with  $B_s^0 \to D_s^- \pi^+$  [3].

 $e^{-\Gamma t} \left( \dots + d \cos \left( \Delta m t \right) \right)$ 



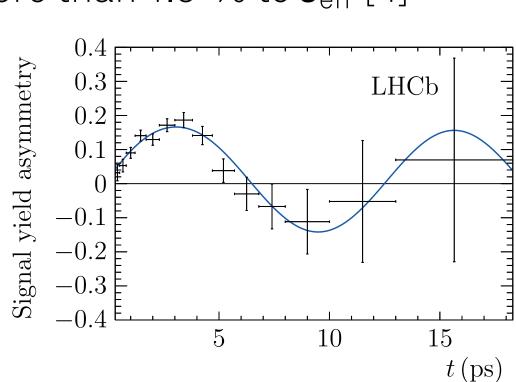
## CP analysis of $B_s^0 o D_s^\mp K^\pm$ decays



 $\rightarrow$  SS kaon nnet adds more than 1.3 % to  $\varepsilon_{\rm eff}$  [4]

#### Measurement of $\sin 2\beta$

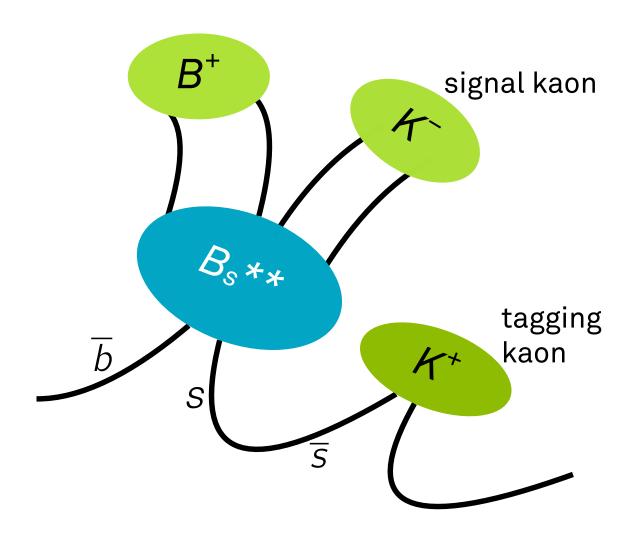
- → precision analysis→ mode-specific
- calibration with  $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$  and  $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}$  [5]



## Developments

#### SS kaon calibration with excited $B_s^0$ states

- SS kaon taggers calibrated with  $B_s^0 o D_s^- \pi^+$  only
  - limited statistics
  - time-dependent analysis required
- new idea: calibrate with  $B_s^{**0}$  decays
  - narrow states
  - reconstruct in  $B_s^{**0} \to B^+ K^-$  decays
  - calibrate by counting, as in other charged modes



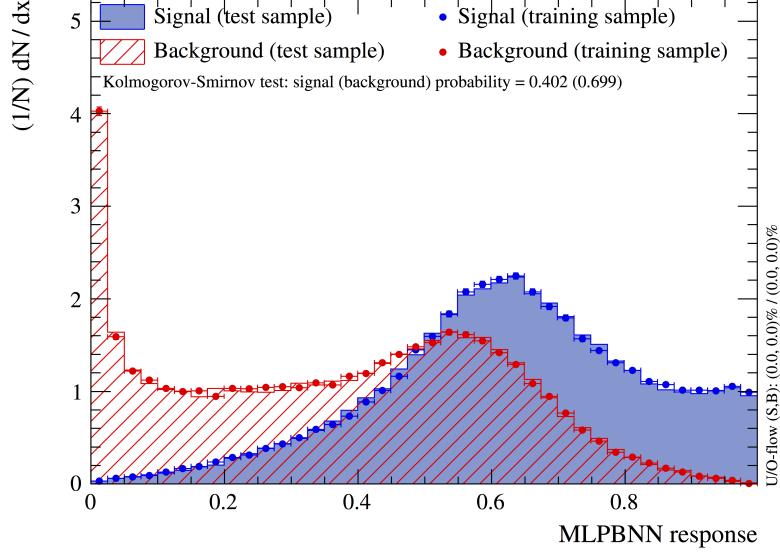
- true independent crosscheck for  $B_s^0 o D_s^- \pi^+$
- results in agreement with  $B_s^0 o D_s^- \pi^+$  channel

## SS pion calibration

- calibration performed with  $B^0 o J/\psi \, K^{*0}$
- full evaluation of systematic uncertainties
- used for the first time in the measurements of
  - $\sin(2\beta)$  with  $B^0 o J/\psi K_S^0$
  - $\Rightarrow$  precision comparable to B-factories
  - $\Rightarrow \ arepsilon_{ ext{eff}}^{ ext{SS}\pi} = 0.38 \,\%$
  - $-\sin(2eta_{
    m eff})$  with  $B^0 o J\!/\psi\,\pi^+\pi^-$
  - $\Rightarrow \ \epsilon_{\rm eff}^{\rm SS\pi} = 0.54 \%$

## OS and SS Kaon tagging using neural nets (NN)

- basic idea: use two NN
  - first NN distinguishes between:
    - fragmentation tracks
       ⇒ signal for SS kaon nnet
    - 2. OS *b* hadron tracks
    - ⇒ signal for OS kaon nnet3. underlying event tracks



- second NN:
  - o receives up to 3 candidates
  - assigns final tag and mistag
- SS kaon nnet tagger is a great success, compared to the previous cut-based SS kaon it gives
  - $-B_s^0 o D_s^- \pi^+$ : 50 % relative improvement in  $oldsymbol{arepsilon}_{ ext{eff}}$
  - $B_s^0 
    ightarrow J\!/\psi \phi$ : 41 % relative improvement in  $arepsilon_{ ext{eff}}$

## OS charm tagger

- reconstruct  $D^0/D^{\pm}/D^*$  decays related to OS b decay
- one boosted decision tree (BDT) for each mode
- clean measure of *B* meson flavour (low mistag)
- adds about 0.37 % to  $\epsilon_{
  m eff}$

## SS pion BDT and SS proton

- promising new taggers based on BDT's
- development ongoing

## References

- [1] LHCb Collaboration, R. Aaij et. al., Opposite-side flavour tagging of B mesons at the LHCb experiment, Eur. Phys. J. C72 (2012) 2022
- [2] LHCb Collaboration, R. Aaij et. al., Optimization and calibration of the same-side kaon tagging algorithm using hadronic  $B_5^0$  decays in 2011 data, LHCb-CONF-2012-033
- [3] LHCb Collaboration, R. Aaij et. al., Precision measurement of the  $B_s^0 \overline{B}_s^0$  oscillation frequency with the decay  $B_s^0 \to D_s^- \pi^+$ , New J.Phys. 15 (2013) 053021
- [4] LHCb Collaboration, R. Aaij et. al., Measurement of CP asymmetry in  $B_s^0 \to D_s^\mp K^\pm$  decays, JHEP 1411 (2014) 060
- [5] LHCb Collaboration, R. Aaij et. al., Measurement of CP violation in  $B^0 \to J/\psi K_S$  decays, LHCb-PAPER-2015-004