b-flavour tagging in pp collisions

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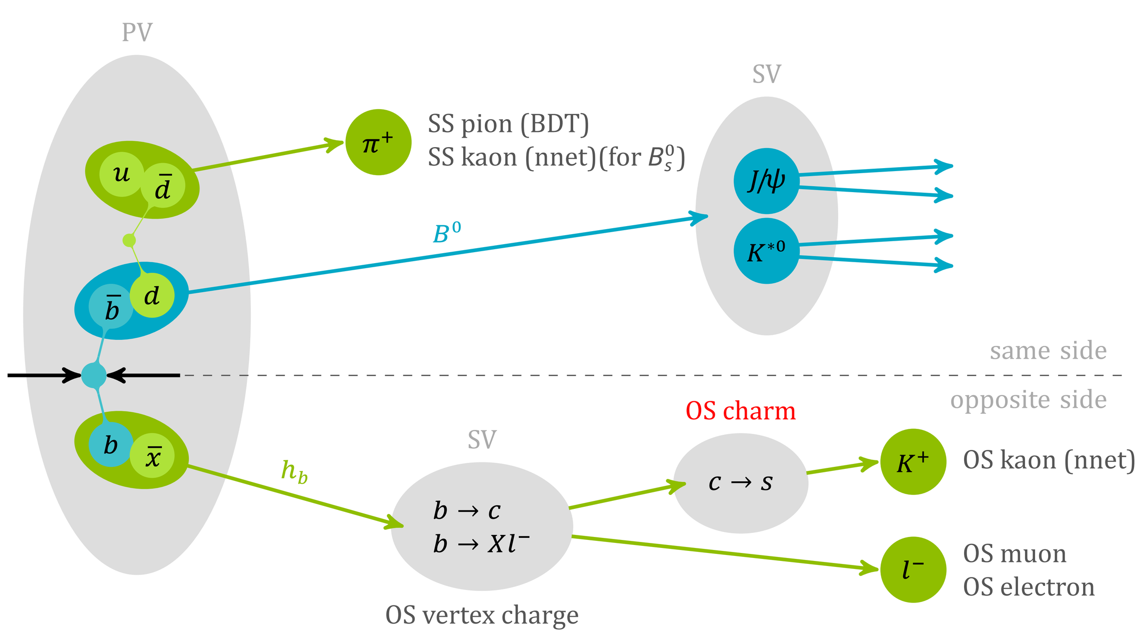
Basics

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^0 $\rightarrow$ SS proton
- **opposite side taggers (OS)**
  exploit the non-signal b quark of the initial $b\bar{b}$ pair
  - overall charge of the secondary vertex (SV) $\rightarrow$ 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 $\rightarrow$ OS kaon / OS kaon nnet
  - D meson from the $b \rightarrow c$ decay chain $\rightarrow$ OS charm



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

Flavour Tagging characteristics

- **mistag**
  fraction of events with a wrong tagging decision
  $$\omega = \frac{N_{\text{wrong}}}{N_{\text{right}} + N_{\text{wrong}}}$$
- **tagging efficiency**
  fraction of events with a tagging decision
  $$\varepsilon_{\text{tag}} = \frac{N_{\text{right}} + N_{\text{wrong}}}{N_{\text{all}}}$$
- **effective tagging efficiency**
  represents the statistical reduction factor of a sample in a tagged analysis
  $$\varepsilon_{\text{eff}} = \varepsilon_{\text{tag}}\,(1 - 2\omega)^2$$

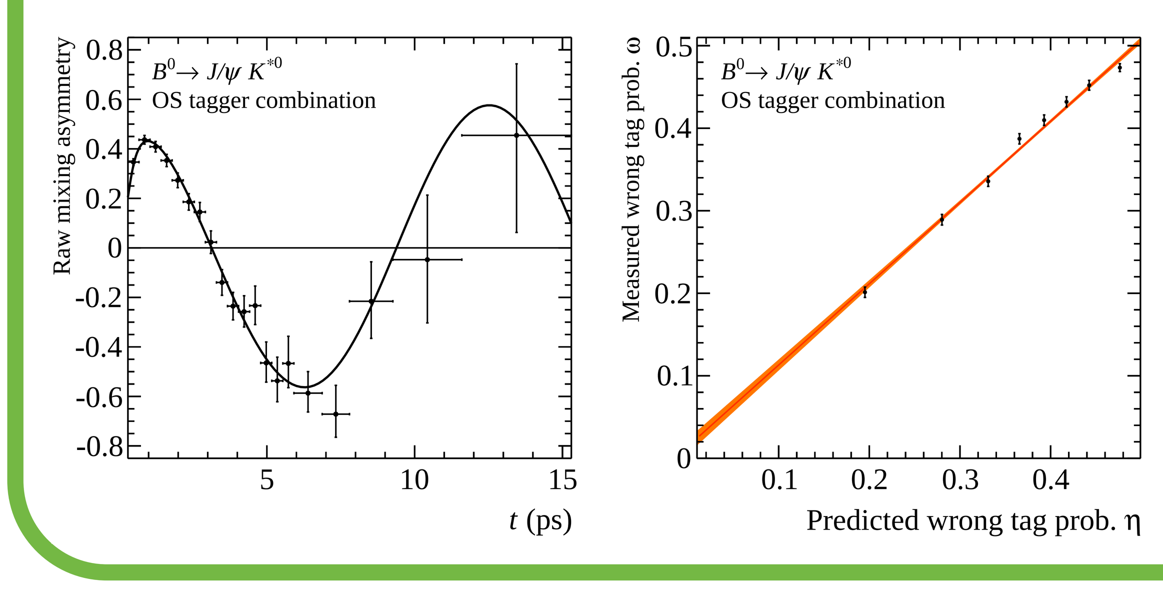
Calibration

Mistag calibration

$$\underbrace{\omega(\eta)}_{\text{measured ev-by-ev mistag}} = p_0 + p_1(\underbrace{\eta}_{\text{estimated ev-by-ev mistag}} - \underbrace{\langle\eta\rangle}_{\text{mean estimated mistag}})$$

Several flavour-specific decay channels are used

- $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$, $B^+ \to D^0\pi^+$
  charged channels: extract ω by comparing tag decision with charge of the final state
- $B^0 \to J/\psi K^{*0}$, $B^0 \to D^{*-}\mu^+\nu_\mu$, $B_s^0 \to D_s^-\pi^+$, ...
  neutral channels: full time-dependent analysis to extract ω from the mixing asymmetry
  $$\mathcal{A}_{\text{mix}}(t) \propto (1 - 2\omega)\cos(\Delta m_{d/s} t)$$



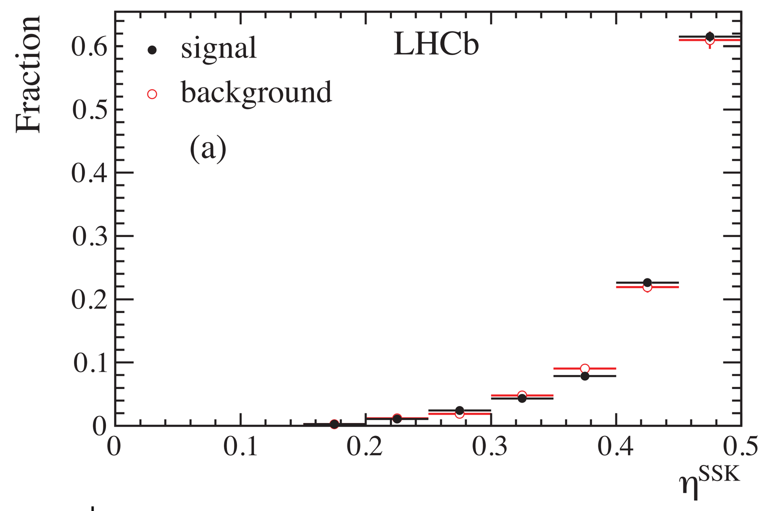
Flavour Tagging in Run I

Strategy

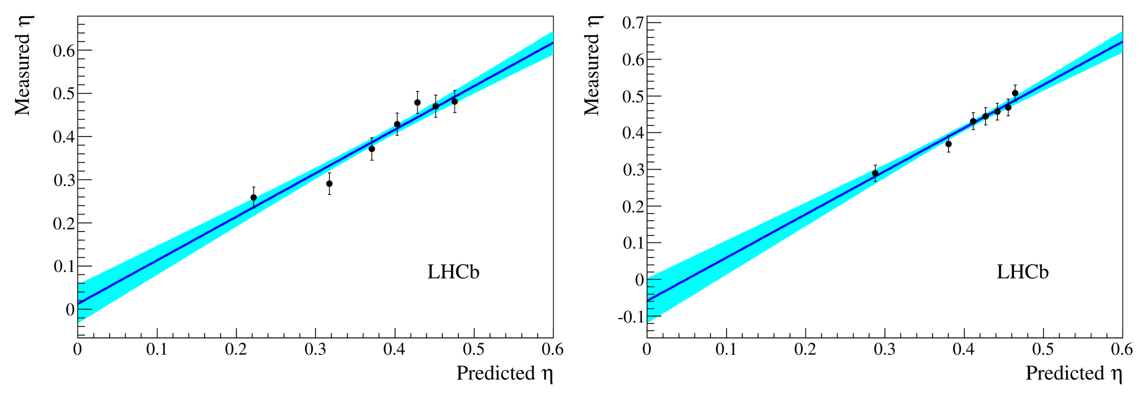
- for each tagger one calibration valid for all channels
- systematic uncertainties from
  - calibration methods
  - results in different control channels
- "ad-hoc" calibration from specific control channels for analyses dominated by FT uncertainty

Performance in analyses

- CP violation in $\overline{B}_s^0 \to J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$

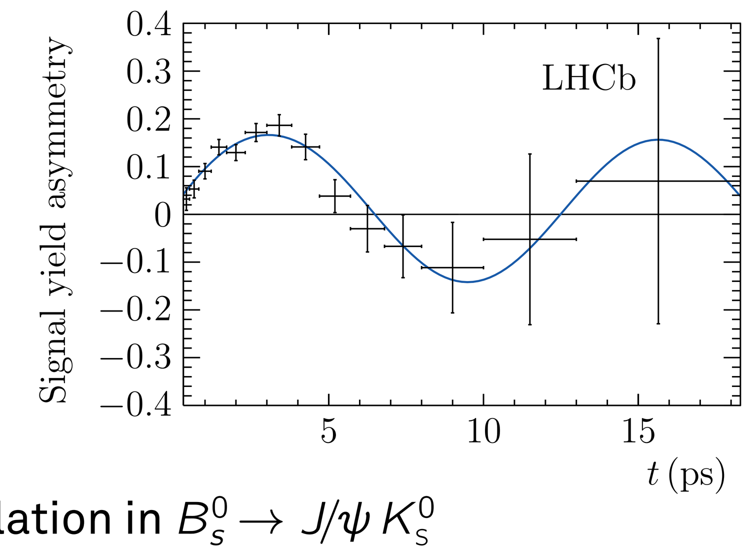


  - two analyses:
    - $\rightarrow$ on 1 fb^{-1}: $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}} = 2.43\,\%$ [3]
    - $\rightarrow$ on 3 fb^{-1}: $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}} = 3.89\,\%$ [4]
  - second analysis included SS kaon nnet tagger
  - OS algorithms have been re-optimised
- CP violation in $B_s^0 \to D_s^{\mp}K^{\pm}$



  - SS kaon nnet (right) adds more than 1.3 % to ε_{eff} (OS calibration left) [5]

- CP violation in $B^0 \to J/\psi K_S^0$ ($\sin 2\beta$)
  - compared to the 1 fb^{-1} analysis the SS pion tagger adds more than 0.376 % to ε_{eff} in the3 fb^{-1} analysis
  - precision analysis $\rightarrow$ "ad-hoc" calibration with $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ (OS) and $B^0 \to J/\psi K^{*0}$ (SS pion) leads to smaller uncertainties from FT [6]



- CP violation in $B_s^0 \to J/\psi K_S^0$
  - B_s^0 and B^0 events not separable in analysis
  - B_s^0 events: $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}} = 4.00\,\%$ [7]
  - B^0 events: also small contribution of SS kaon to ε_{eff}
    - $\rightarrow$ same-side protons misidentified as kaons
    - $\rightarrow$ kaons from $K^*(892)$ produced in correlation with the B^0
    - $\Rightarrow$ kaons have charge opposite: tag decision has to be inverted

Overall performance improvements in Run I

- OS tagging improved $\mathcal{O}(15\%)$
- SS kaon tagging improved $\mathcal{O}(40\%)$

$\Rightarrow$ Flavour Tagging has been a success in Run I

Developments

OS charm tagger

- reconstruct $D^0/D^{\pm}/D^*$ decays related to OS b decay

Decay mode	Relative rate	Relative power
$D^0 \to K^-\pi^+$	10.0%	24.0%
$D^0 \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	5.9%	8.4%
$D^+ \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+$	10.3%	2.6%
$D^0, D^+ \to K^-\pi^+X$	69.7%	61.5%
$D^0, D^+ \to K^-e^+X$	0.5%	0.2%
$D^0, D^+ \to K^-\mu^+X$	3.4%	0.3%
$\Lambda_c^+ \to p^+K^-\pi^+$	0.2%	2.4%

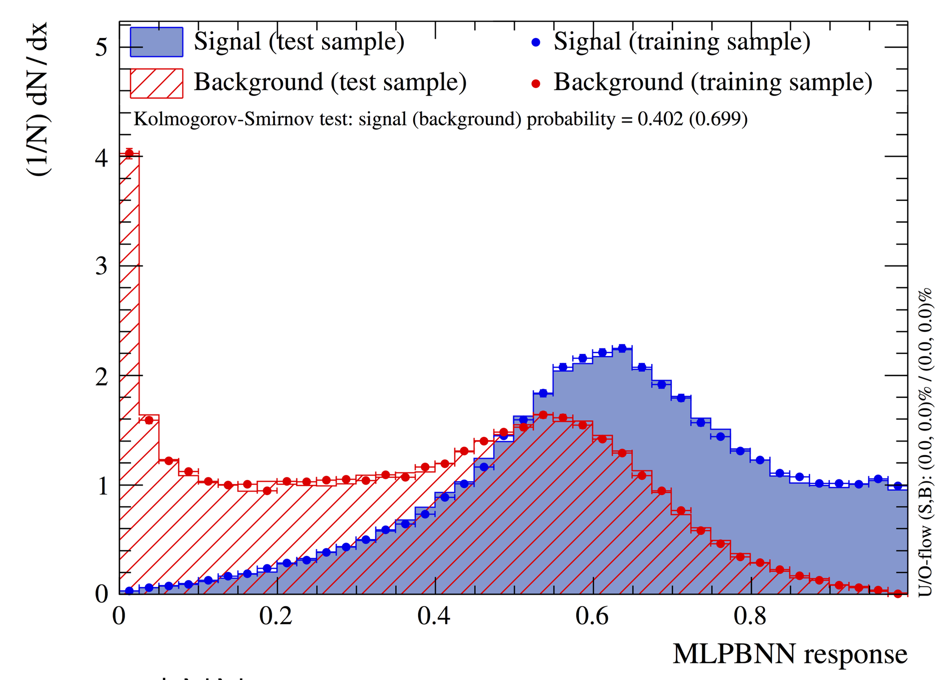
- one boosted decision tree (BDT) for each mode [8]
- clean measure of B meson flavour (low mistag)
- stand-alone tagging power of $\epsilon_{\text{eff}} = 0.30\,\%$ to $0.40\,\%$

SS pion calibration

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

SS kaon tagging using neural nets (NN)

- basic idea: use two NN
  - first NN distinguishes between:
    1. fragmentation tracks
       $\Rightarrow$ signal for SS kaon nnet
    2. underlying event tracks



  - second NN:
    - receives up to 3 candidates
    - assigns final tag and mistag [9]
- SS kaon nnet tagger is a great success, compared to the previous cut-based SS kaon it gives
  - $B_s^0 \to D_s^-\pi^+$: 50 % relative improvement in ε_{eff}
  - $B_s^0 \to J/\psi\phi$: 41 % relative improvement in ε_{eff}

References

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