



中国科学院高能物理研究所  
*Institute of High Energy Physics*  
*Chinese Academy of Sciences*



# Work status

2022.9.1

TaozheYU

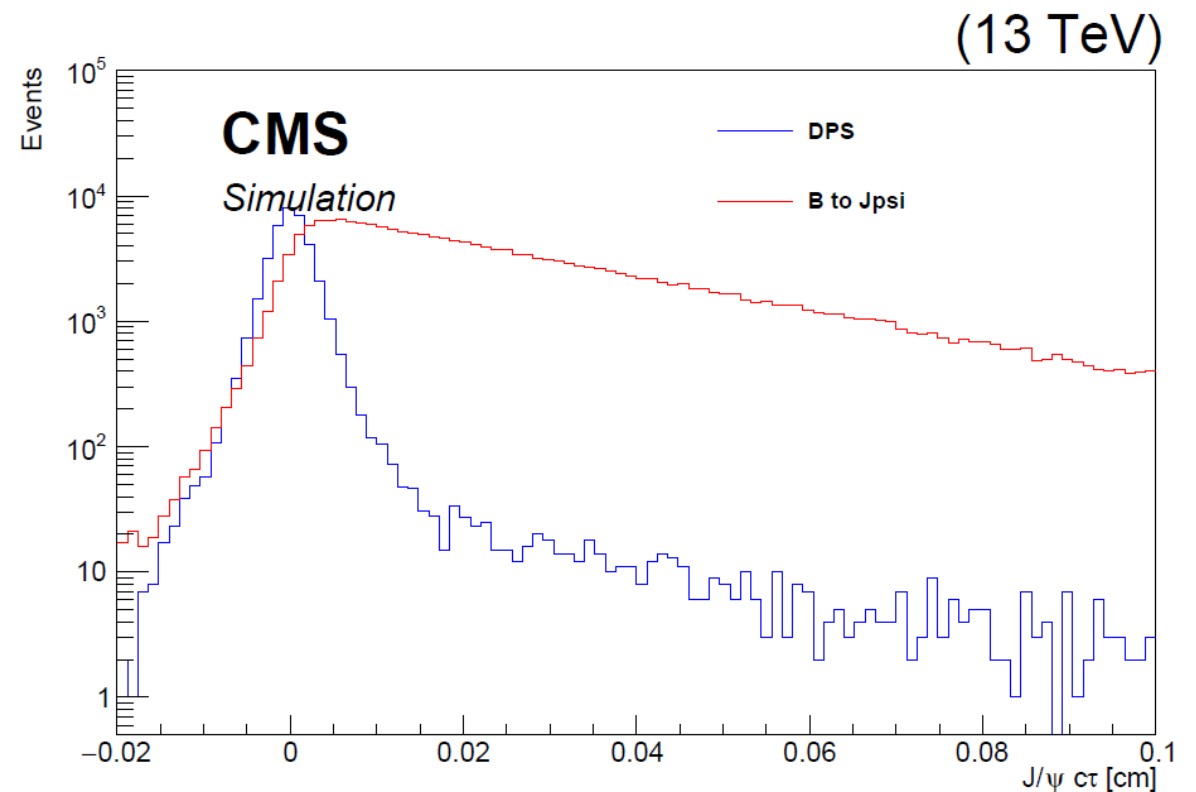
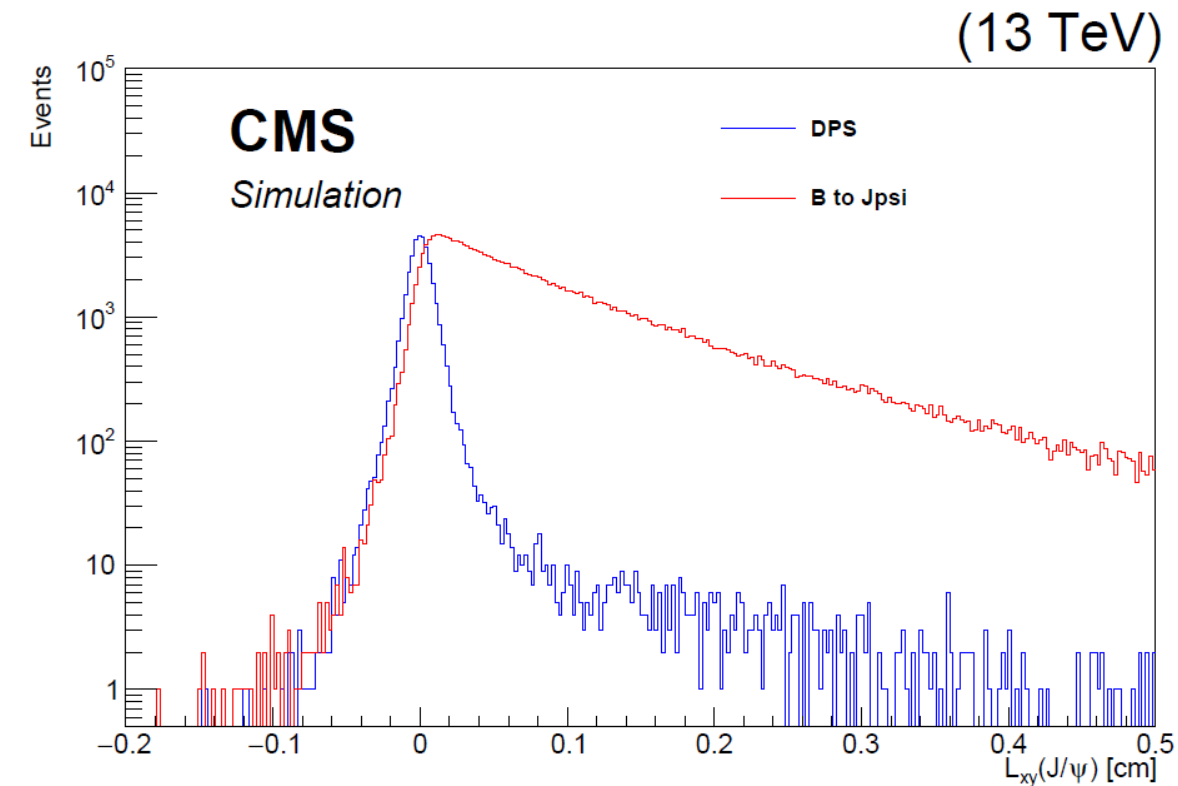


# Compare Prompt and Non-prompt

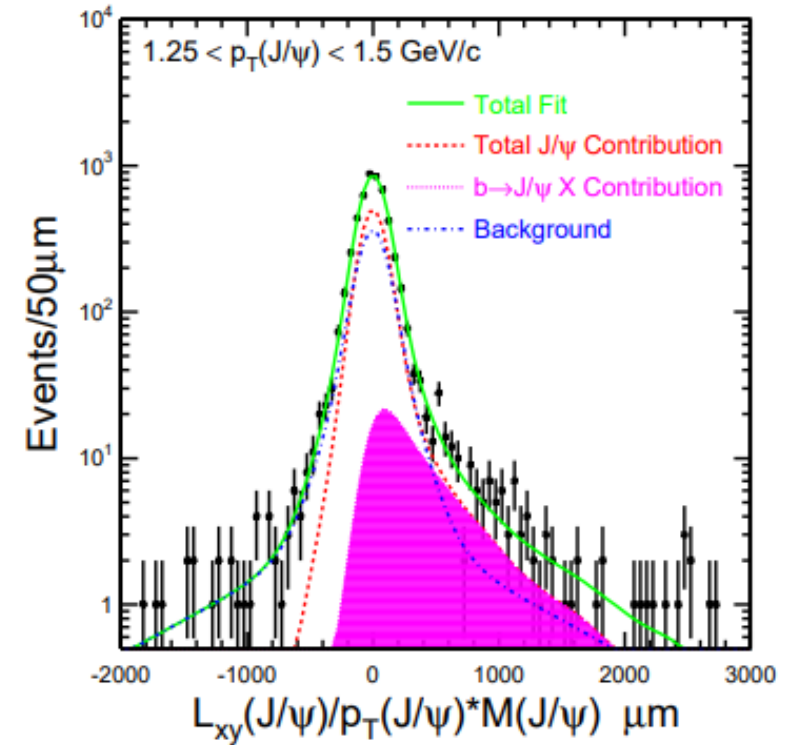
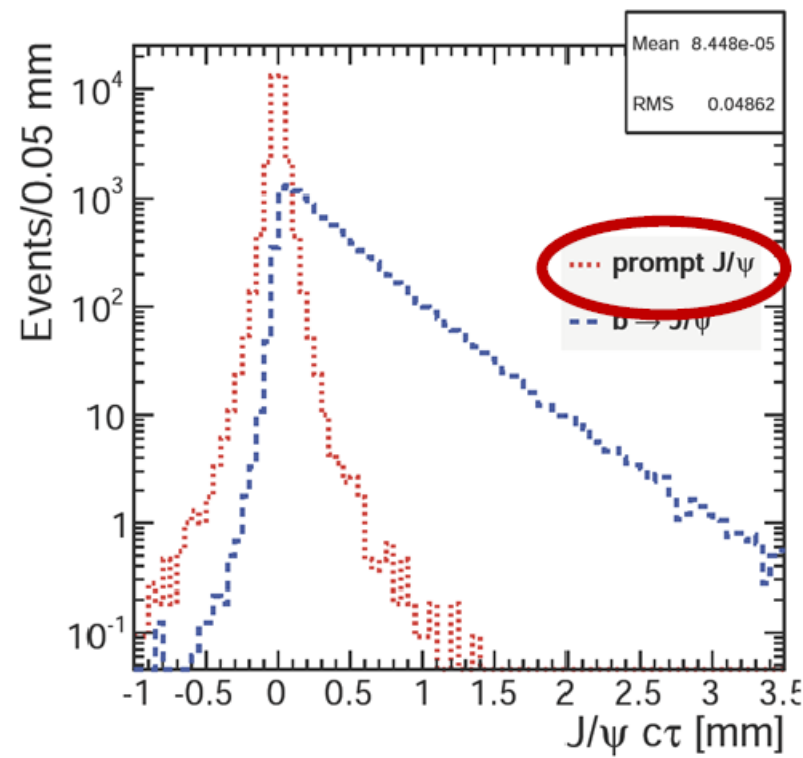
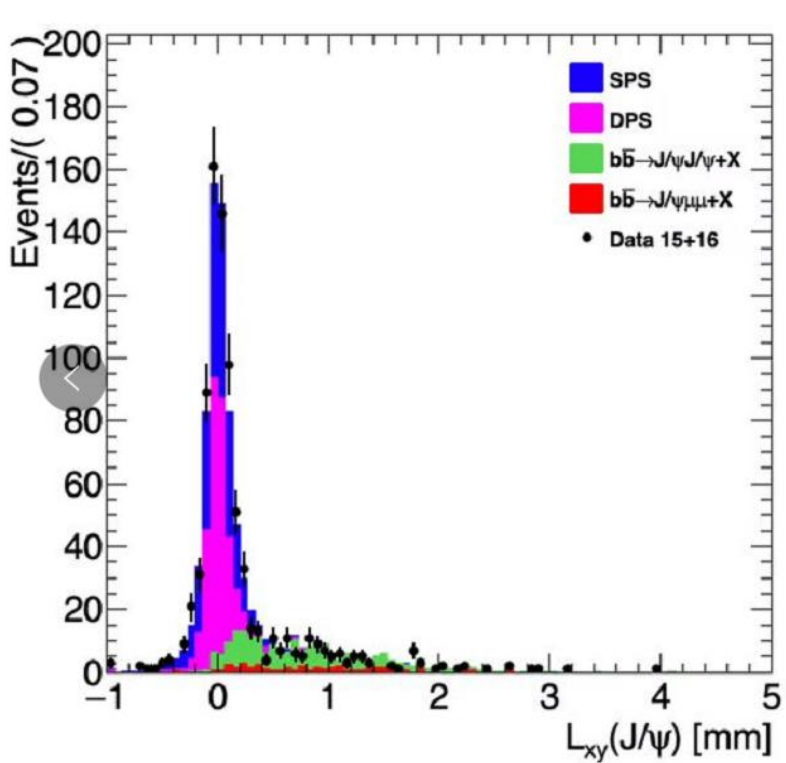


- I add the the Jpsi(two muon vertex) lxy and ctau calculation in the code
- I use the official sample B->Jpsi to get Jpsi lxy and ctau distribution:

```
/BsToJPsiPhi_JPsiToMuMu_PhiToKK_SoftQCDnonD_TuneCP5_13TeV-pythia8-  
evtgen/RunII Summer20UL18RECO-106X_upgrade2018_realistic_v11_L1v1-v2/AODSIM
```



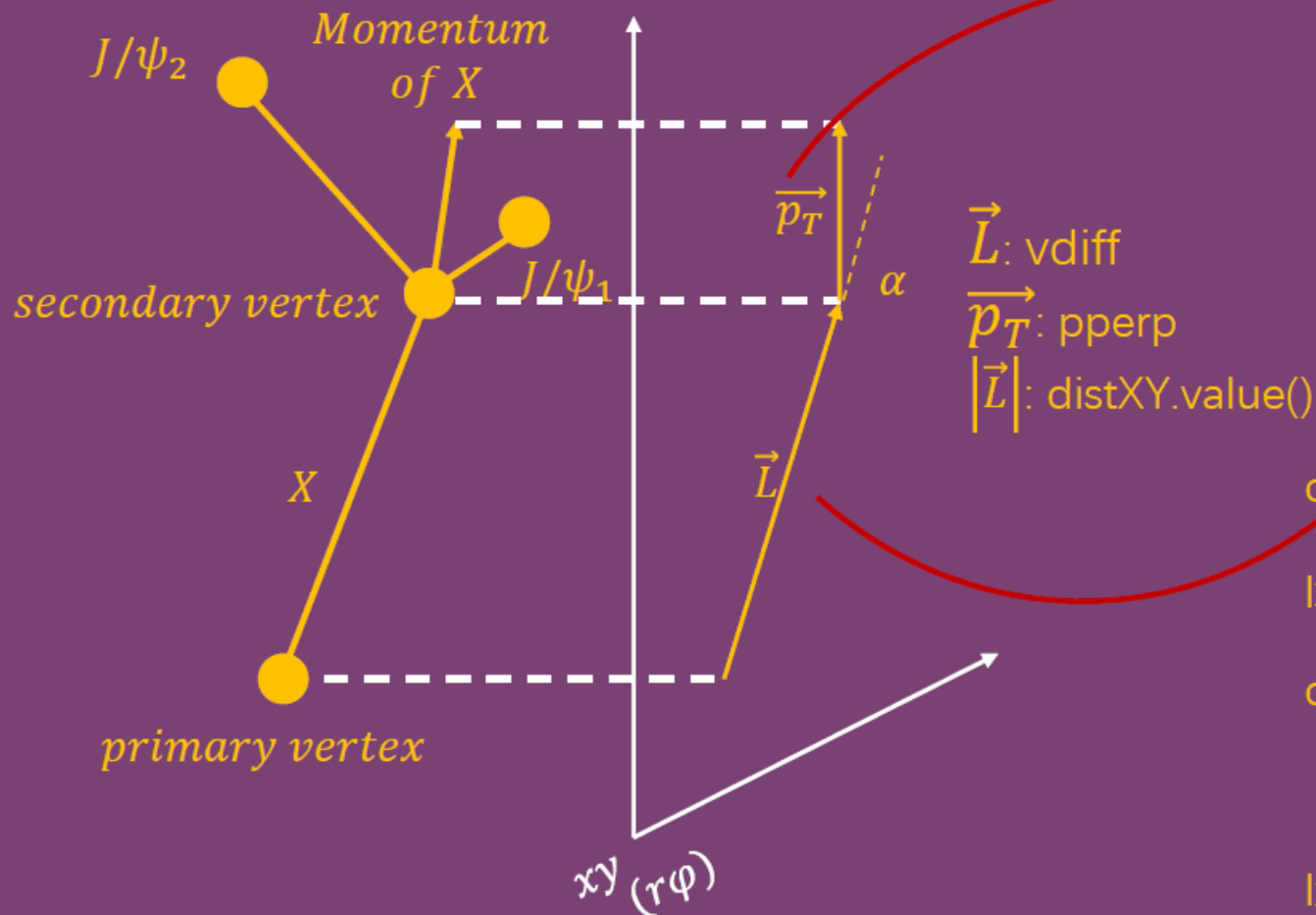
# Compare to other result



- Compare to other people's result, our  $J/\psi$   $c\tau$  and  $L_{xy}$  distribution are reasonable



# Ntuple fragment about distance



The  $L_{xy}$  is calculated as

$$L_{xy}(J/\psi) = \vec{L} \cdot \vec{p}_T(J/\psi) / |\vec{p}_T(J/\psi)|, \quad (22)$$

where  $\vec{L}$  is the vector from the primary vertex to the  $J/\psi$  decay vertex in the  $r$ - $\phi$  plane and  $\vec{p}_T(J/\psi)$  is the transverse momentum vector. To reduce the dependence on the  $J/\psi$  transverse momentum bin size and placement, a new variable  $x$ , called pseudoproper decay time, is used instead of  $L_{xy}$ ,

$$x = L_{xy}(J/\psi) \cdot M(J/\psi) / p_T(J/\psi), \quad (23)$$

where the  $M(J/\psi)$  is taken as the known  $J/\psi$  mass [22]. A

cosAlpha:  $\cos\alpha = \frac{\vec{L} \cdot \vec{p}_T}{|\vec{L}| \cdot |\vec{p}_T|}$

lxy:  $|\vec{L}|$

ctauPV:  $x = |\vec{L}| \cdot \cos\alpha \cdot M(X) / |\vec{p}_T|$

$= \frac{\vec{L} \cdot \vec{p}_T}{|\vec{p}_T|} \cdot M(X) / |\vec{p}_T| = L_{xy} \cdot M(X) / |\vec{p}_T|$

lxyPV:  $L_{xy} = \frac{\vec{L} \cdot \vec{p}_T}{|\vec{p}_T|}$