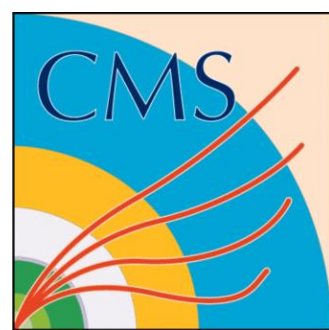


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Double Jpsi work status

Taozhe YU

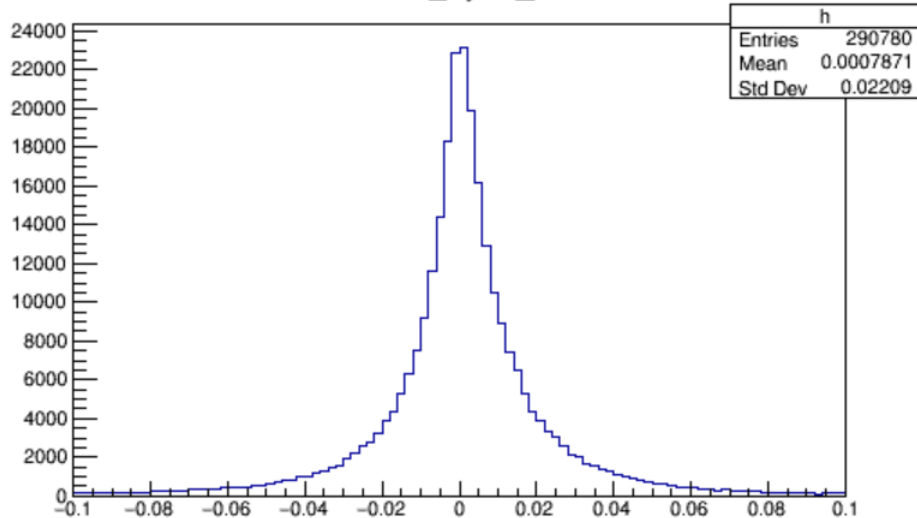


B decay sample

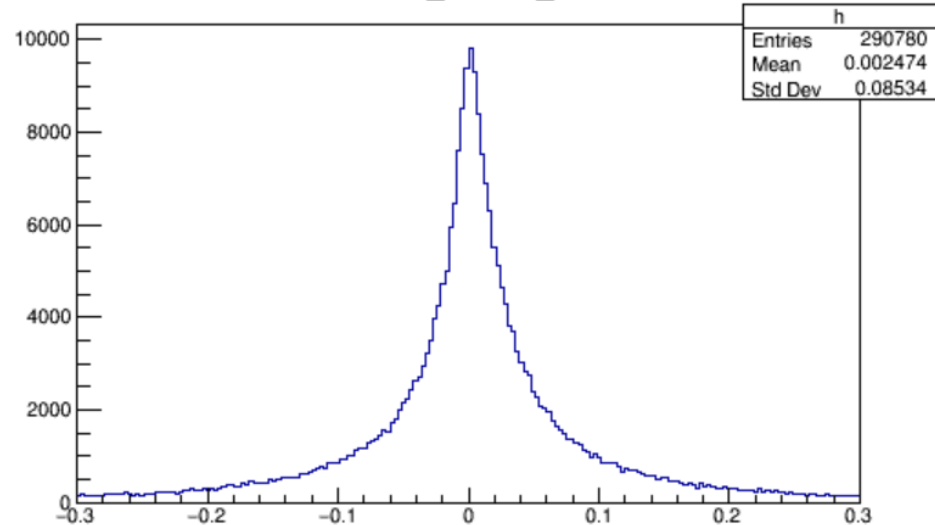


- $b\bar{b} \rightarrow J/\psi J/\psi$
- Sample for 2018 has been produced
- Tight GEN filters were applied ($p_T > 3.3\text{GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2.5$)

fourMuFit_lxyPV_noMC

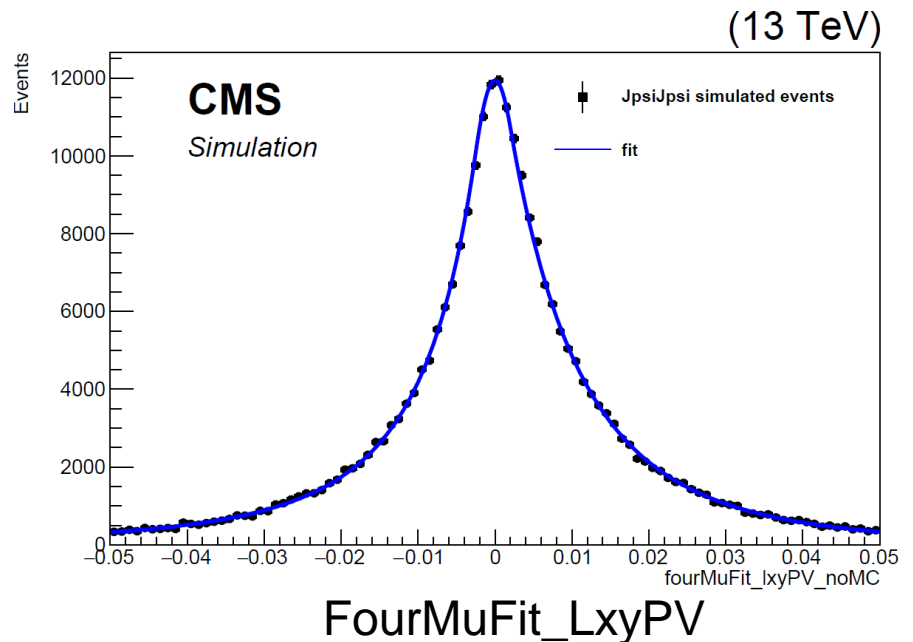
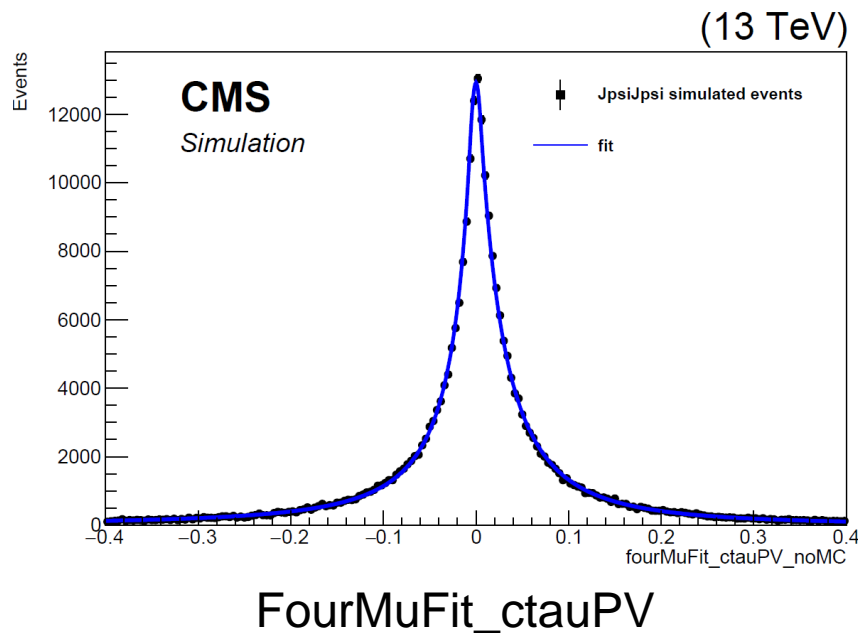


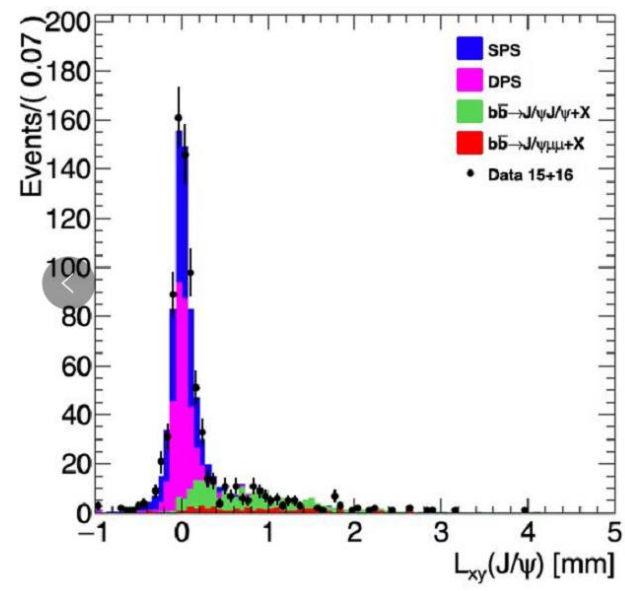
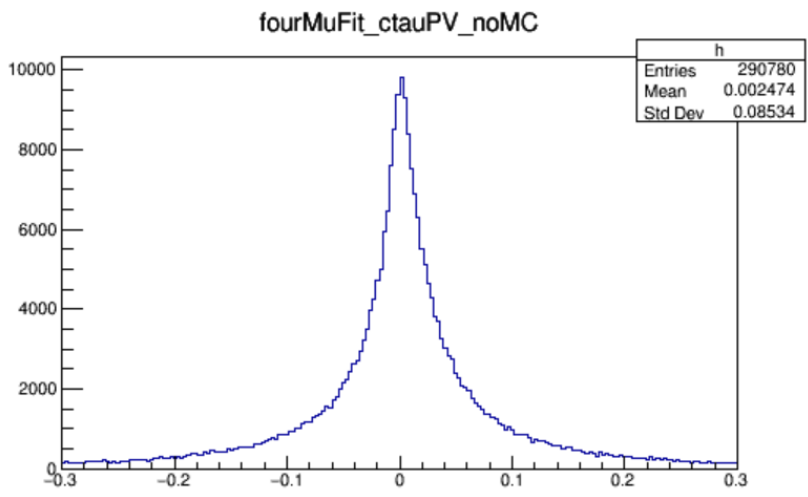
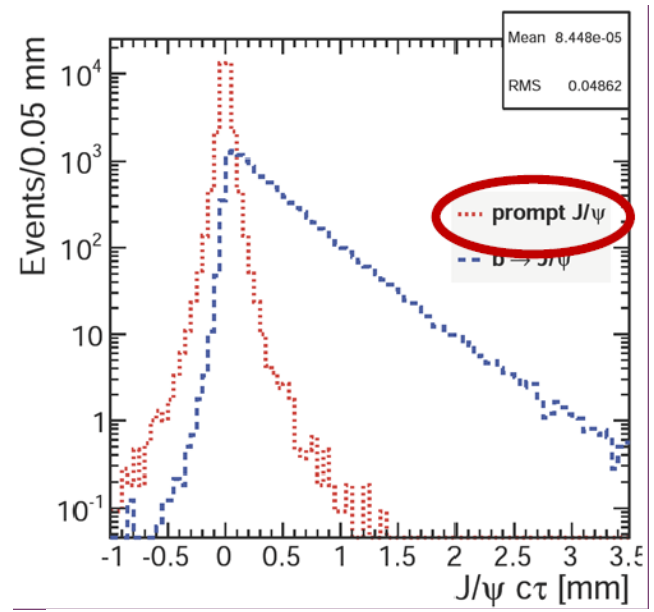
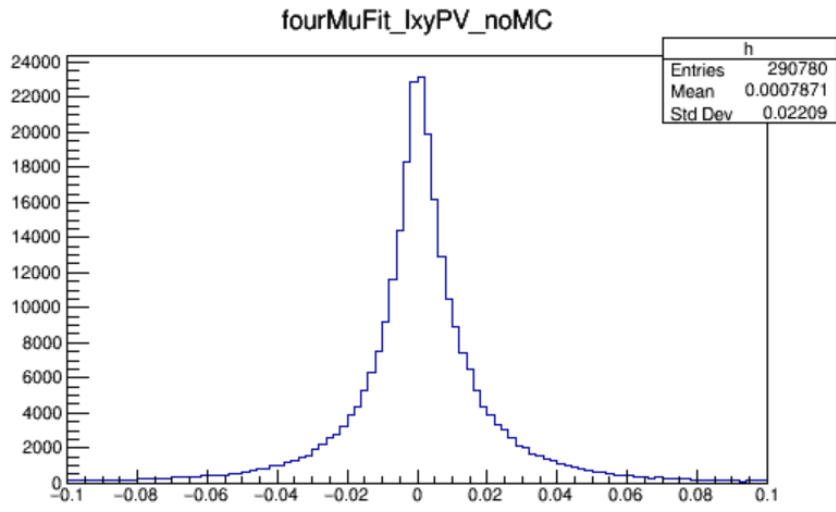
fourMuFit_ctauPV_noMC



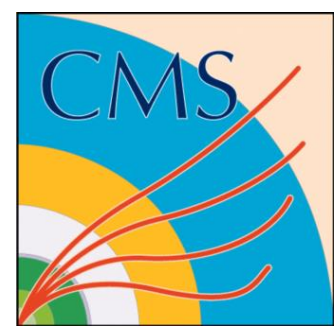
- Using double-sided Crystal Ball (DSCB) function to fit Lxy and Ctau

$$f_S(x; \vec{\theta}) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{n_L}{|\alpha_L|}\right)^{n_L} \exp\left(\frac{-|\alpha_L|^2}{2}\right) \left(\frac{n_L}{|\alpha_L|} - |\alpha_L| - \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^{-n_L}, & \text{for } \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \leq -\alpha_L \\ \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right), & \text{for } -\alpha_L < \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} < \alpha_R \\ \left(\frac{n_R}{|\alpha_R|}\right)^{n_R} \exp\left(\frac{-|\alpha_R|^2}{2}\right) \left(\frac{n_R}{|\alpha_R|} - |\alpha_R| + \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^{-n_R}, & \text{for } \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \geq \alpha_R, \end{cases}$$

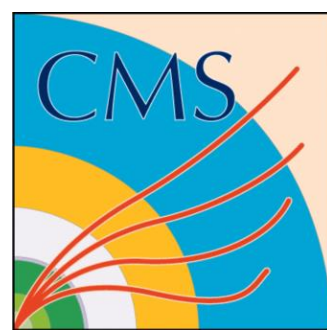




• Our L_{xy} and τ_{ctau} distribution are different from Others



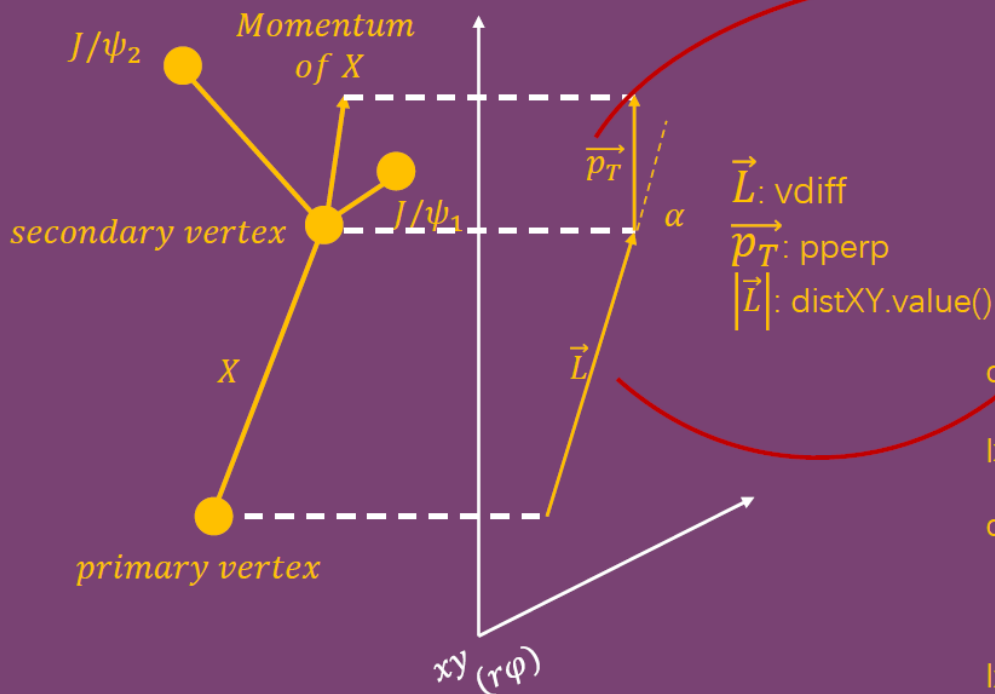
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backup



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

- Using double-sided Crystal Ball (DSCB) function to fit Lxy and Ctau

$$f_S(x; \vec{\theta}) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{n_L}{|\alpha_L|}\right)^{n_L} \exp\left(\frac{-|\alpha_L|^2}{2}\right) \left(\frac{n_L}{|\alpha_L|} - |\alpha_L| - \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^{-n_L}, & \text{for } \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \leq -\alpha_L \\ \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right), & \text{for } -\alpha_L < \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} < \alpha_R \\ \left(\frac{n_R}{|\alpha_R|}\right)^{n_R} \exp\left(\frac{-|\alpha_R|^2}{2}\right) \left(\frac{n_R}{|\alpha_R|} - |\alpha_R| + \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^{-n_R}, & \text{for } \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \geq \alpha_R, \end{cases}$$

