

QCD Background for $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$

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Outline



- Outline
- Motivation
- Argumentation
- The sample of InclusivePPmux
- The number of events will sample
- The sample result
- Back up

Motivation



1. The problem

the number of events for QCD Background is too small, when the cut added there are nearly no data left.

Actually when the p_t of k is smaller there will be some QCD background.

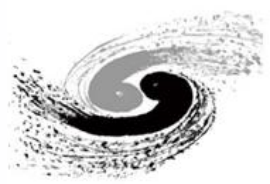
2. The resolvent

Make a toy Monte Carlo sample.

Pick up the distribution of the mass and P_{dl} (proper decay length) for B^+ from the existing sample of QCD

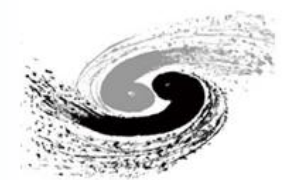
Suppose all the cut conditions are independent . And calculate the efficiency step by step, then multiply all the efficiency in a whole as the total efficiency.

Argumentation



1. We got the distribution of the mass and P_{dl} was in soft cut conditions, so maybe the distribution isn't correct.
2. The cut conditions may not independent, so maybe the method of multiply all the efficiency in a whole isn't correct.
3. But take this result as the estimate of QCD background effect $B \rightarrow J/\psi k$ is effective. Especially to estimate the effect for p_{T} of k .

The sample of InclusivePPmux



/InclusivePPmuX/Summer08_IDEAL_V9_PAT_v1/USER

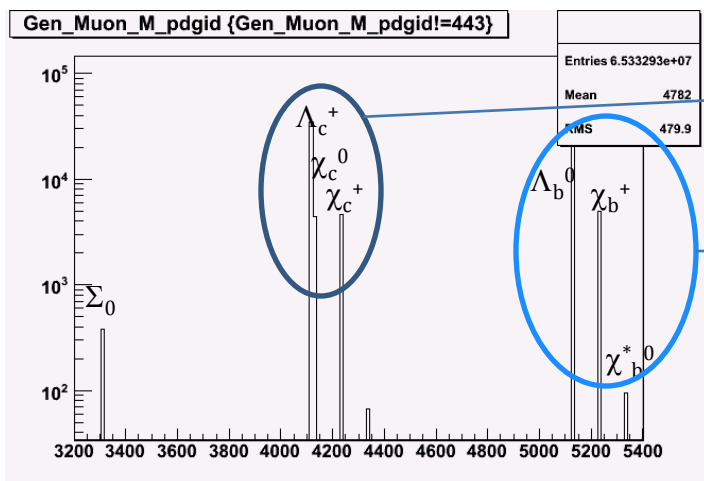
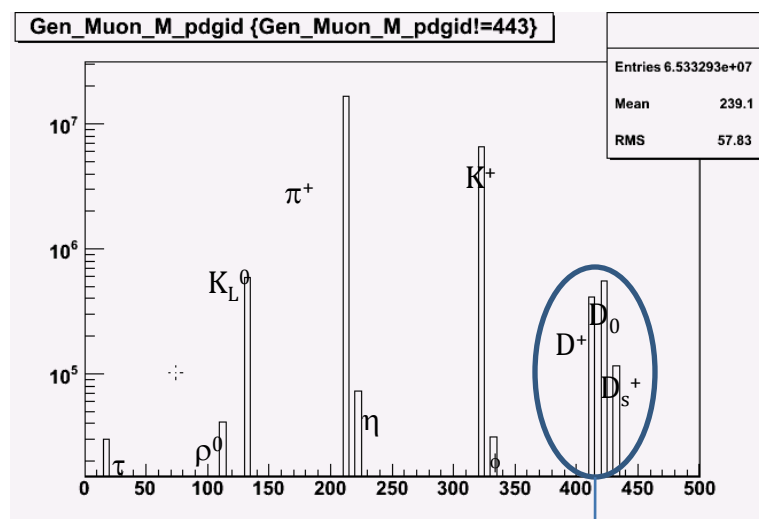
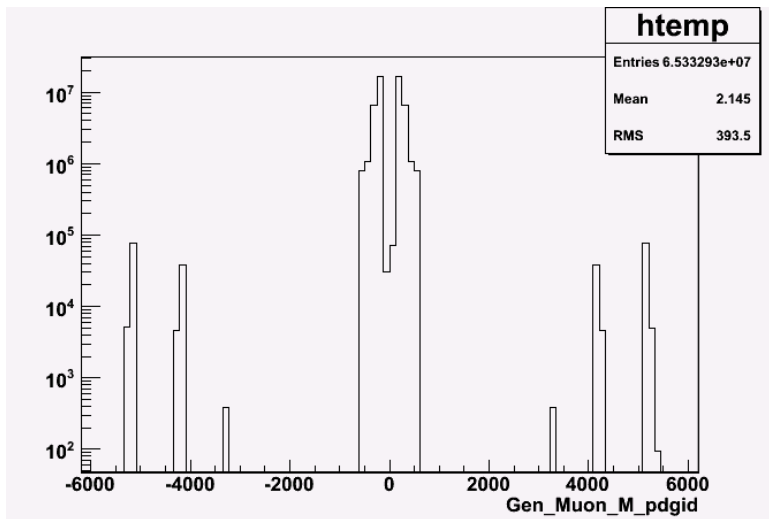
Created 22 Jan 2009 18:49:22 CET, contains 10345428 events, 312 files, 1 bl

[Release info](#), [Block info](#), [Run info](#), [Ccnf. files](#), [Parents](#), [Children](#), [Descriptio](#)

Location	Events	Files	size	LFNs
T1_ES_PIC : srmcms.pic.es	10345428	312	304.5GB	cff plain
T2_IT_Legnaro : t2-srm-02.inl.infn.it	10345428	312	304.5GB	cff plain
T2_US_UCSD : srm-3.t2.ucsd.edu	10345428	312	304.5GB	cff plain
T2_CN_Beijing : srm.ihep.ac.cn	10345428	312	304.5GB	cff plain

- $\epsilon_{\text{filter}} = 0.002305$
- $\sigma_{\text{sample}} = 1.188458 \cdot 10^8 \text{ pb}$
- $N_{\text{sample}} = 10345428$
- **In the InclusivePPmux sample We exclude all the muon from J/ψ , and then take the residual data as the QCD sample**

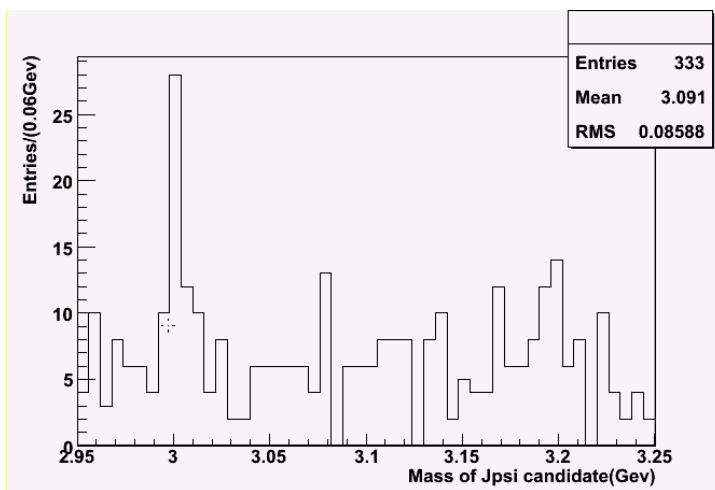
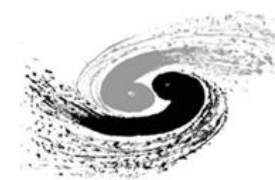
The mother ID of Muon (not from Jpsi)



From c

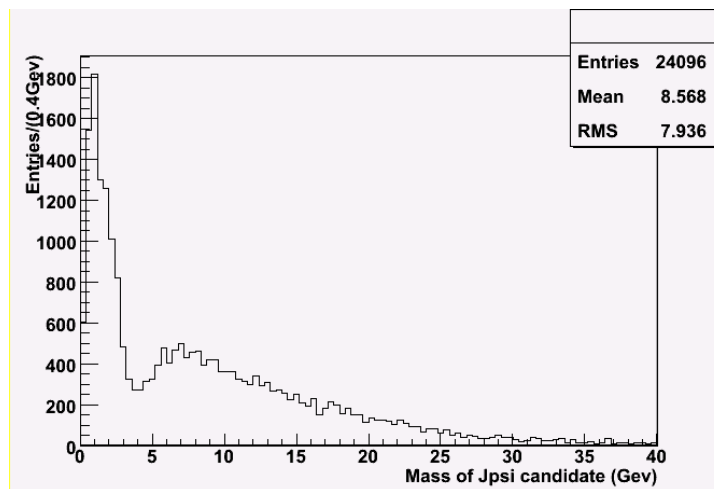
From B

The distribution of sample

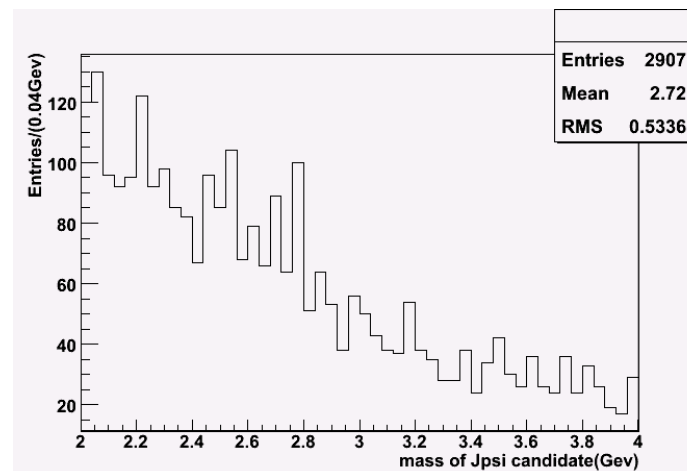


- Select condition:
- 1) Inverse charge dimuon,
- 2)Single muon $pt > 2.5$,
- 3)Jpsi mass window(2.95,3.25)

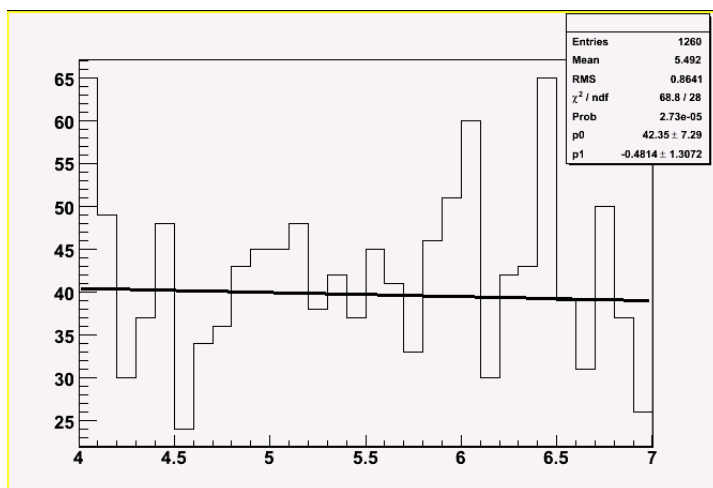
- Select condition:
- 1) Inverse charge dimuon,
- 2)Single muon $pt > 2.5$,
- 3)Jpsi mass window(2,4)



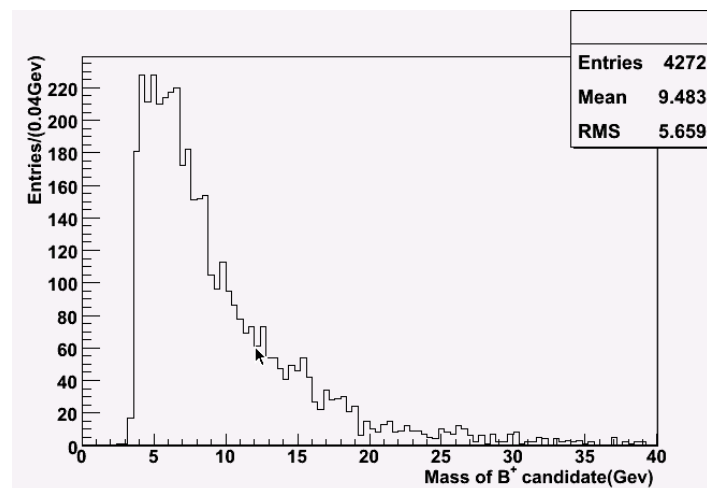
- Select condition:
- 1) Inverse charge dimuon,
- 2)Single muon $pt > 2.5$



B[±] Invariant mass distribution

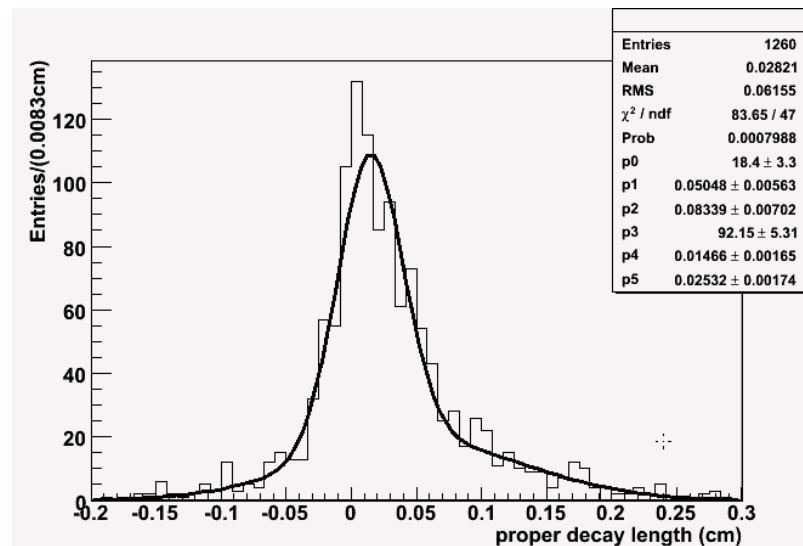
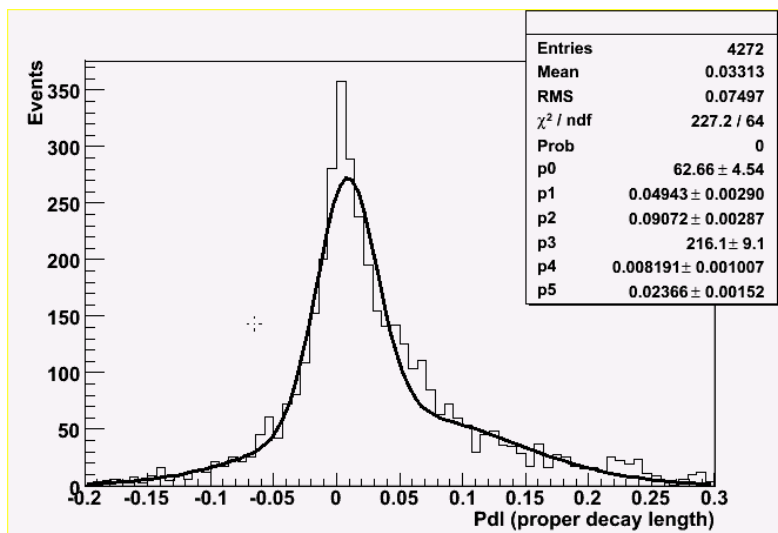
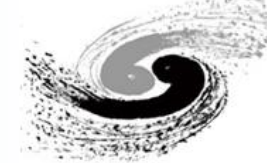


- Select condition:
- 1) Inverse charge dimuon,
- 2) single muon $p_t > 2.5$, GeV/c
- 3) Jpsi mass window(2GeV,4GeV)
- 4) Jpsi $P_t > 5.0$ GeV/c
- 5) kinematic constrained vertex fit
- 6) $k^\pm$ $P_t > 0.4$ GeV/c
- 7) B[±] mass window(4GeV,7GeV)



- Select condition:
- 1) Inverse charge dimuon,
- 2) single muon $p_t > 2.5$, GeV/c
- 3) Jpsi mass window(2GeV,4GeV)
- 4) Jpsi $P_t > 5.0$ GeV/c
- 5) kinematic constrained vertex fit
- 6) $k^\pm$ $P_t > 0.4$ GeV/c

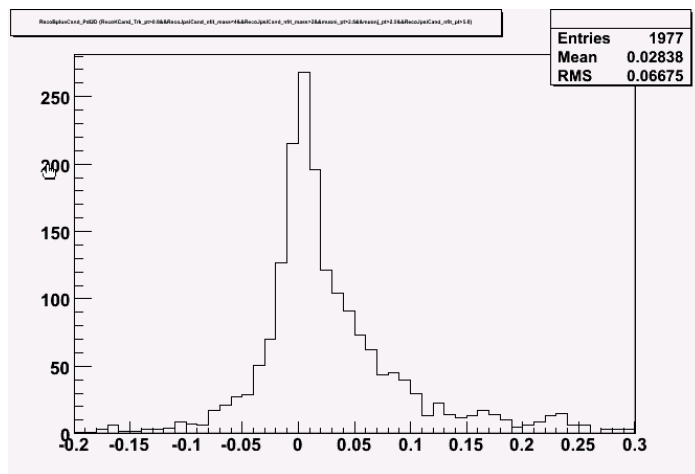
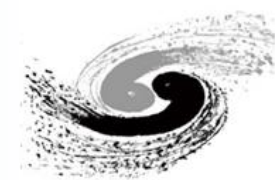
Old Result



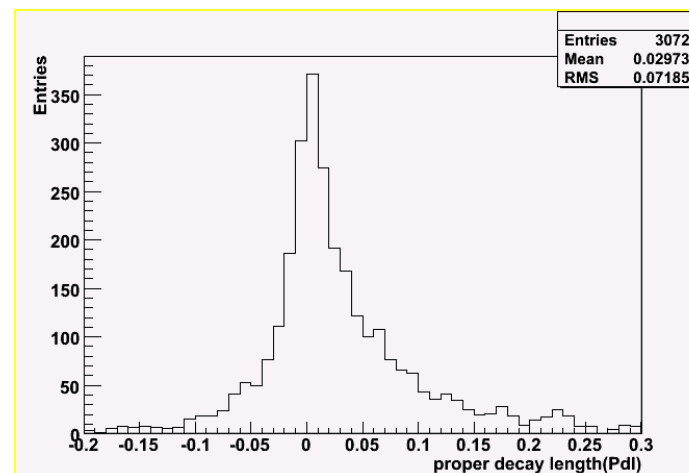
- Select condition:
- 1) Inverse charge dimuon,
- 2) Single muon $p_t > 2.5$, GeV/c
- 3) Jpsi mass window(2GeV,4GeV)
- 4) Jpsi $P_t > 5.0$ GeV/c
- 5) kinematic constrained vertex fit
- 6) $k^\pm P_t > 0.4$ GeV/c

- Select condition:
- 1) Inverse charge dimuon,
- 2) Single muon $p_t > 2.5$, GeV/c
- 3) Jpsi mass window(2GeV,4GeV)
- 4) Jpsi $P_t > 5.0$ GeV/c
- 5) kinematic constrained vertex fit
- 6) $k^\pm P_t > 0.4$ GeV/c
- 7) $B^\pm$ mass window(4GeV,7GeV)

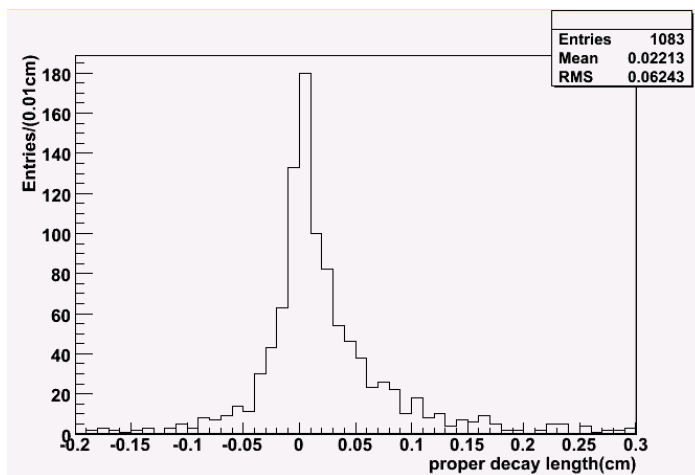
- Gauss +exp fit was failed.
- Two Gauss fit succeed



- 6) $k^\pm$ $Pt > 0.8 \text{ GeV}/c$



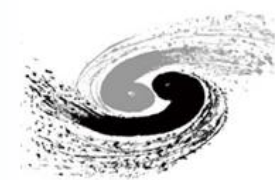
- 6) $k^\pm$ $Pt > 0.6 \text{ GeV}/c$



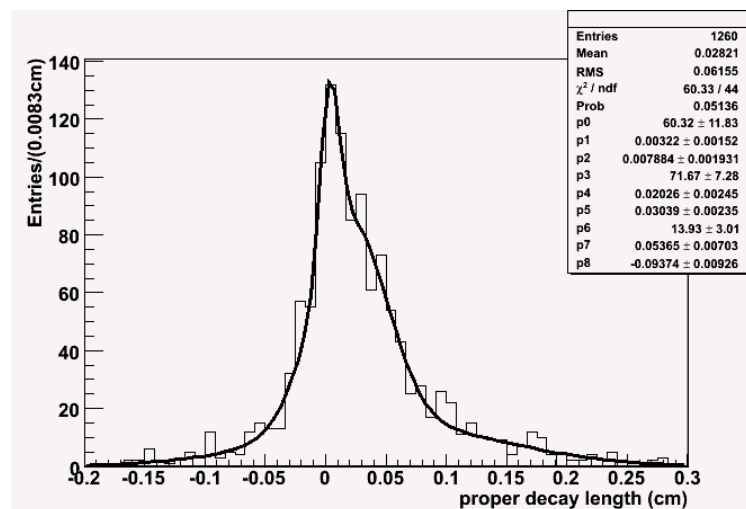
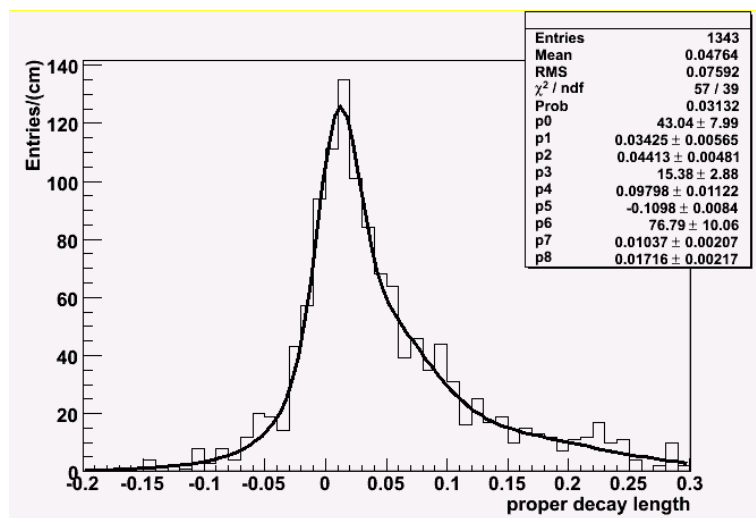
- 6) $k^\pm$ $Pt > 1.2 \text{ GeV}/c$

- Select condition:
- 1) Inverse charge dimuon,
- 2) single muon $pt > 2.5, \text{ GeV}/c$
- 3) J/ψ mass window (2 GeV, 4 GeV)
- 4) J/ψ $Pt > 5.0 \text{ GeV}/c$
- 5) kinematic constrained vertex fit

New Result



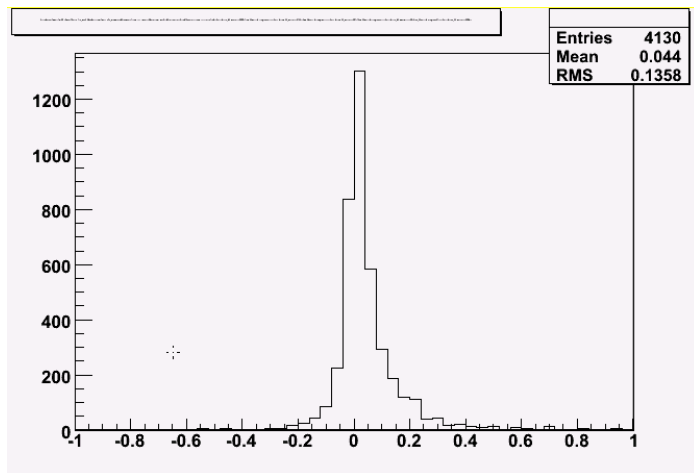
$B^\pm$ Proper decay length distribution



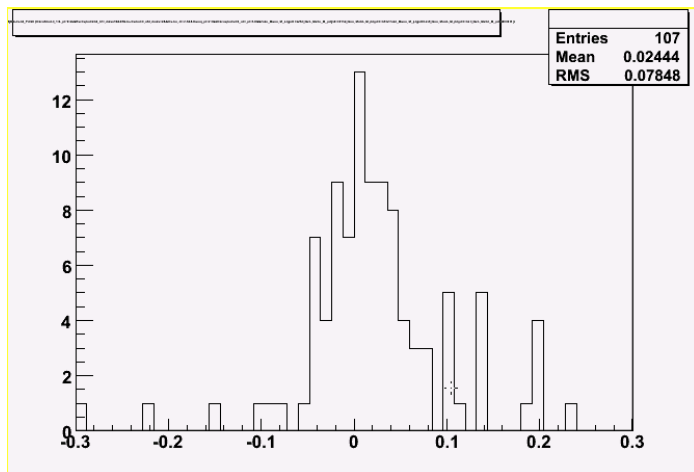
- Select condition:
- 1) Inverse charge dimuon (after HLTrigger),
- 2) Single muon $p_t > 2.5$, GeV/c (after HLTrigger)
- 3) Jpsi mass window (2 GeV, 4 GeV)
- 4) Jpsi $P_t > 5.0$ GeV/c
- 5) kinematic constrained vertex fit
- 6) $k^\pm P_t > 0.4$ GeV/c

- Select condition:
- 1) Inverse charge dimuon,
- 2) Single muon $p_t > 2.5$, GeV/c
- 3) Jpsi mass window (2 GeV, 4 GeV)
- 4) Jpsi $P_t > 5.0$ GeV/c
- 5) kinematic constrained vertex fit
- 6) $k^\pm P_t > 0.4$ GeV/c
- 7) $B^\pm$ mass window (4 GeV, 7 GeV)

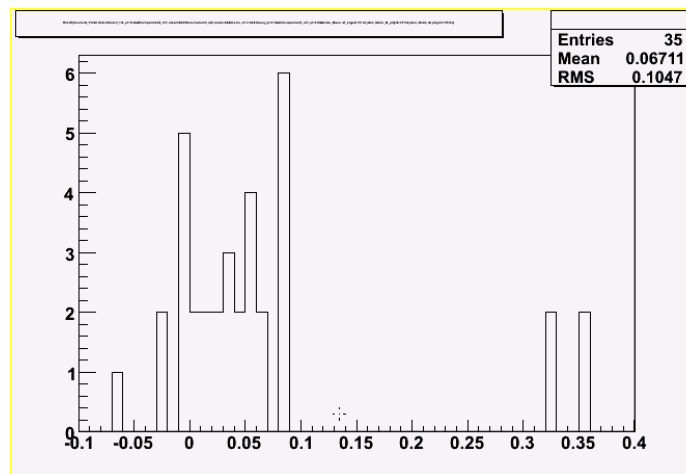
Three gaussian fit result



- Not from B and c (96.7%)



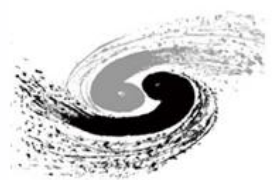
- From C (2.5%)



- From B (0.8%)

- Select condition:
- 1) Inverse charge dimuon,
- 2) single muon $pt > 2.5$, GeV/c
- 3) Jpsi mass window (2 GeV, 4 GeV)
- 4) Jpsi $Pt > 5.0$ GeV/c
- 5) kinematic constrained vertex fit
- 6) $k^\pm Pt > 0.4$ GeV/c

The number of events will sample

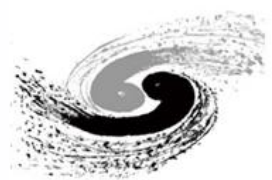


After select inverse charge dimuon, single muon $p_t > 2.5$, Jpsi mass window(2.95,3.25), and Jpsi $p_t > 5.0$, and after vertex fit and k p_t cut, we get the total efficiency of Reconstructed $B^\pm$.

$$\epsilon_{\text{Total}} = \epsilon_{\text{dimuon}} * \epsilon_{\text{charge select}} * \epsilon_{\text{singmupt}} * \epsilon_{\text{HLT}} * \epsilon_{\text{Jpsimass}} * \epsilon_{\text{Jpsipt}} * \epsilon_{\text{kpt}} * \epsilon_{\text{B+mass}}$$

K ⁺ Pt (Gev/c)	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0
$\epsilon_{\text{TonBmw}} \times 10^{-7}$	7.48	4.60	2.96	1.40	0.66	0.49	0.33
$\epsilon_{\text{Total}} \times 10^{-8}$	65.05	26.69	9.76	1.90	0.51	0.28	0.16

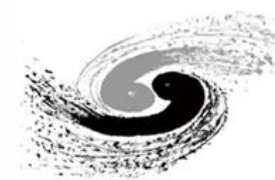
- ϵ_{dimuon} select dimuon
- $\epsilon_{\text{charge select}}$ select inverse charge dimuon
- $\epsilon_{\text{singmupt}}$ single muon p_t cut($>2.5\text{Gev/c}$)
- ϵ_{HLT} HLTrig efficiency
- $\epsilon_{\text{Jpsimass}}$ Jpsi mass window constrain(2.95Gev,3.25Gev)
- ϵ_{Jpsipt} Jpsi P_t cut($>5.0\text{Gev/c}$)
- ϵ_{kpt} $k^\pm P_t$ cut
- $\epsilon_{\text{B+mass}}$ $B^\pm$ mass window constraint(4Gev,7Gev)
- ϵ_{TonBmw} The total efficiency except no $B^\pm$ mass window constraint



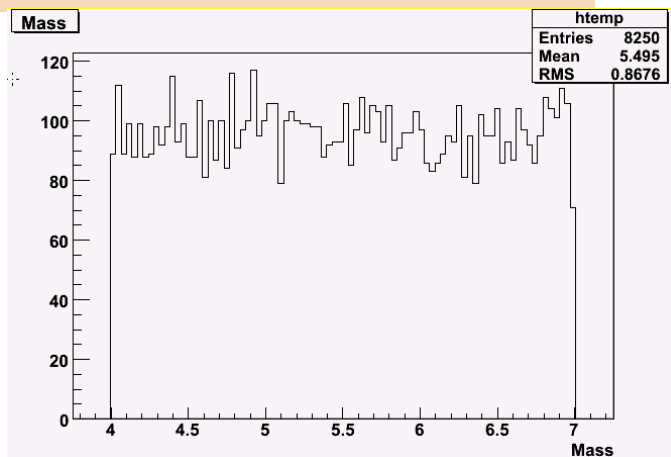
- The Integrated luminosity of the sampleInclusivePPmux is
- $10345428 / (1.188458 \times 10^8) = 0.087 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
- So we got in 10 pb^{-1} Integrated luminosity
- The B background events number should be :
- Pdl Events number = $N_{\text{sample}} * \epsilon_{\text{TonBmw}} * 10 \text{ pb}^{-1} / 0.087 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
- Invmass Events number = $N_{\text{sample}} * \epsilon_{\text{Total}} * 10 \text{ pb}^{-1} / 0.087 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

Pt ($k^\pm$)	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0
Total Events (10pb^{-1})	8250	3385	1238	241	65	35	20

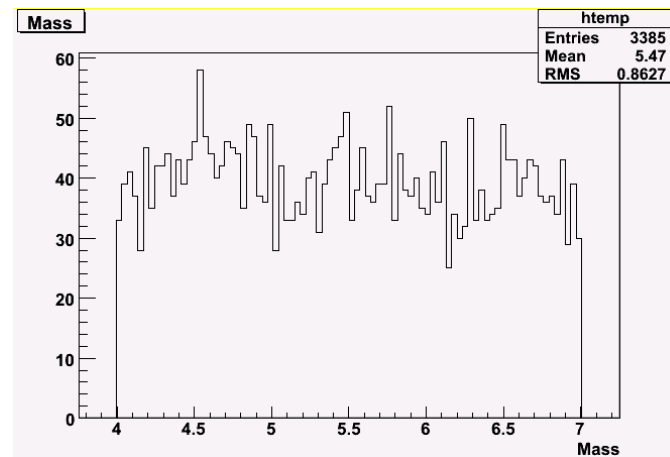
The sample result



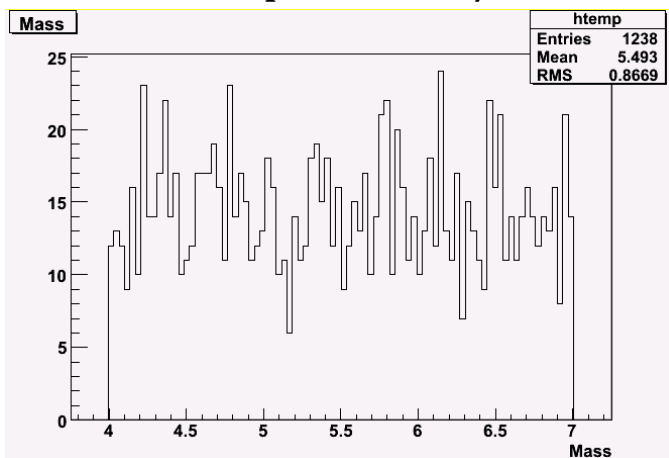
B⁺ Invariant mass distribution



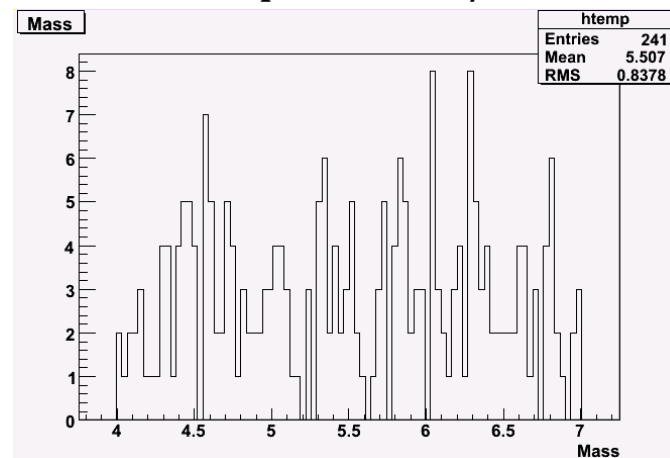
$K^\pm$ pt>0.4Gev/c



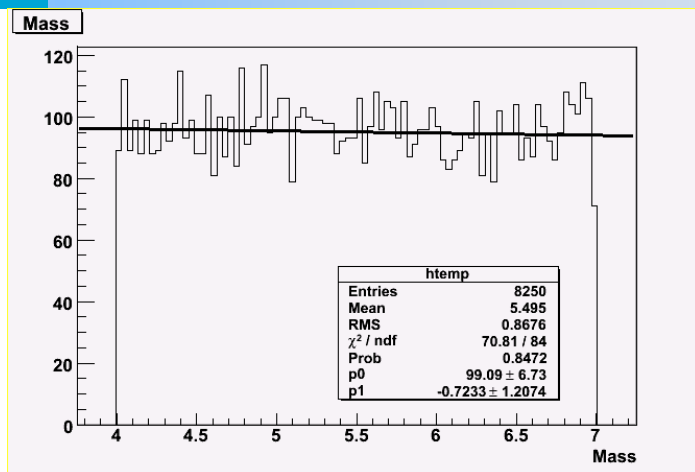
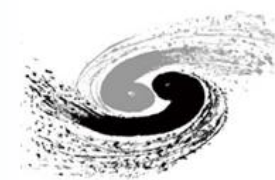
$K^\pm$ pt>0.6Gev/c



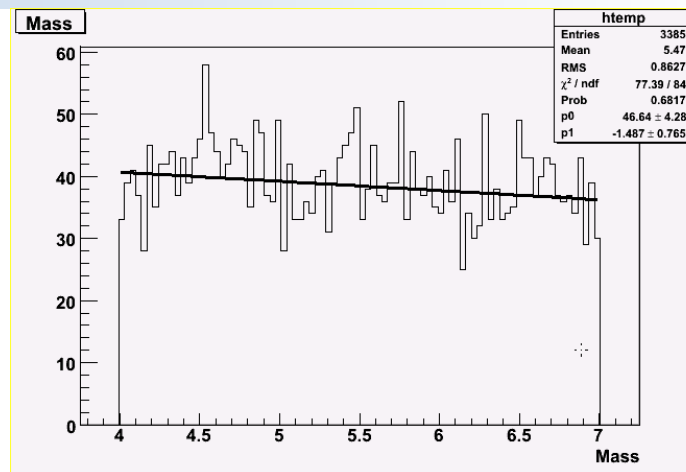
$K^\pm$ pt>0.8Gev/c



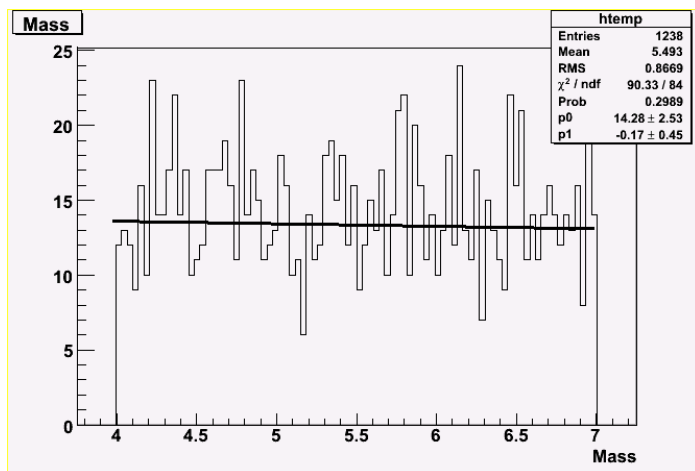
$K^\pm$ pt>1.2Gev/c



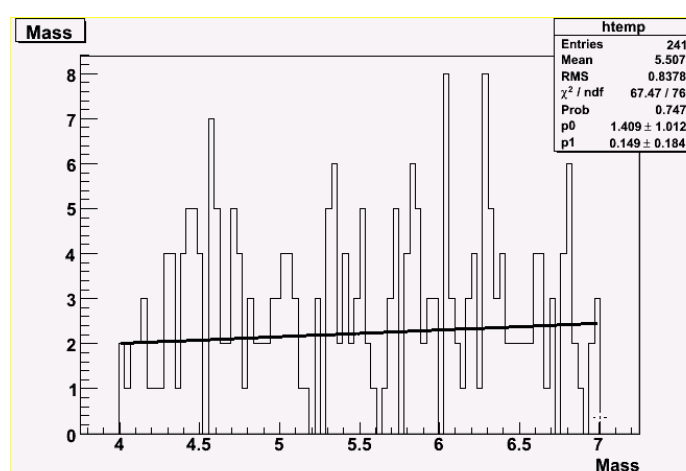
$K^\pm \text{pt} > 0.4 \text{ GeV}/c$



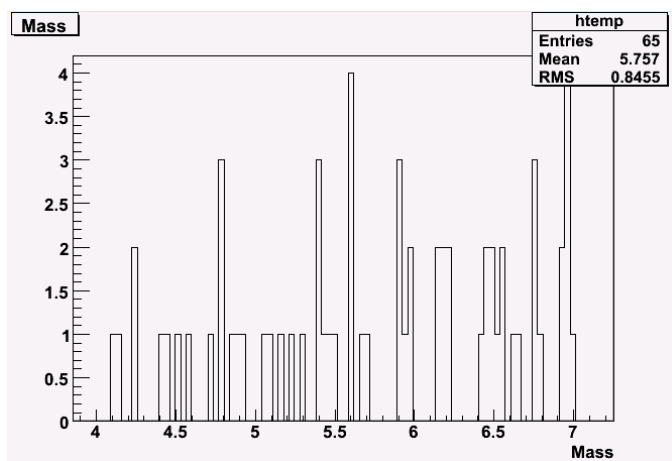
$K^\pm \text{pt} > 0.6 \text{ GeV}/c$



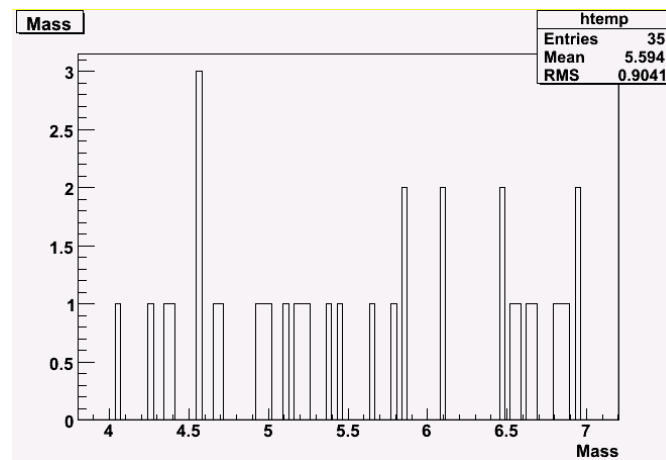
$K^\pm \text{pt} > 0.8 \text{ GeV}/c$



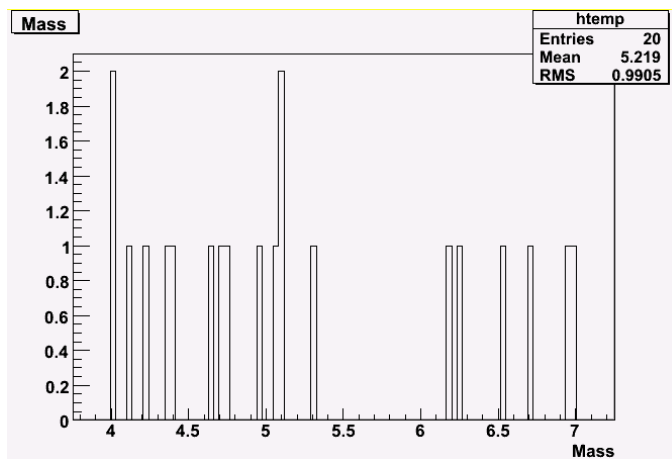
$K^\pm \text{pt} > 1.2 \text{ GeV}/c$



$K^\pm$ pt>1.6Gev/c



$K^\pm$ pt>1.8Gev/c

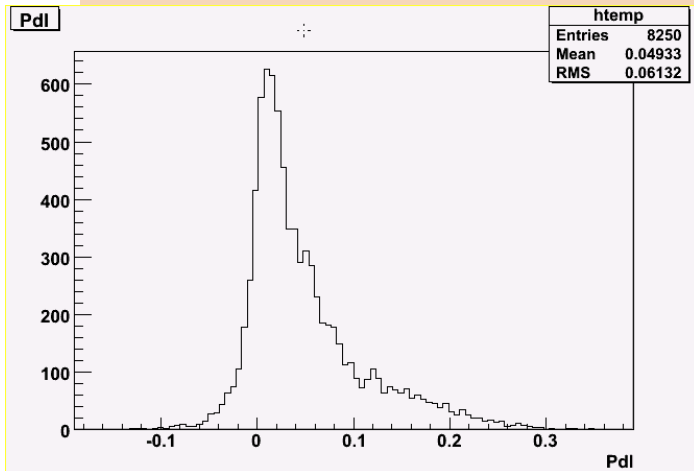


$K^\pm$ pt>2.0Gev/c

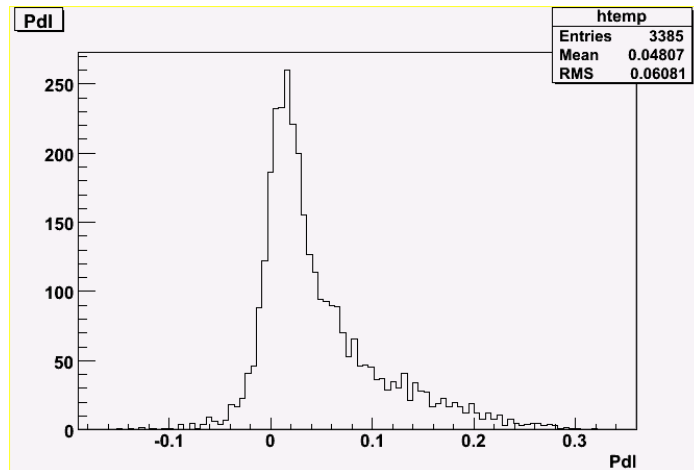
New Result



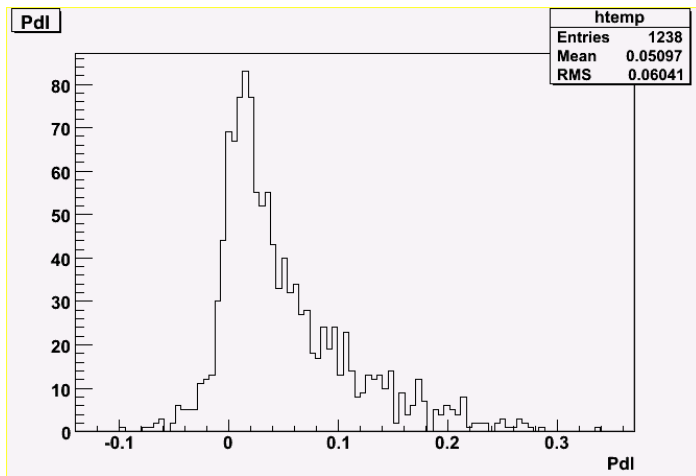
B⁺ Proper decay length distribution



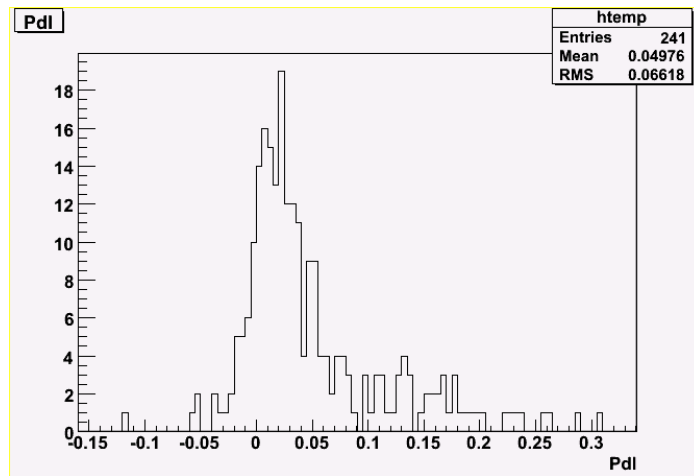
$K^\pm$ pt > 0.4 GeV/c



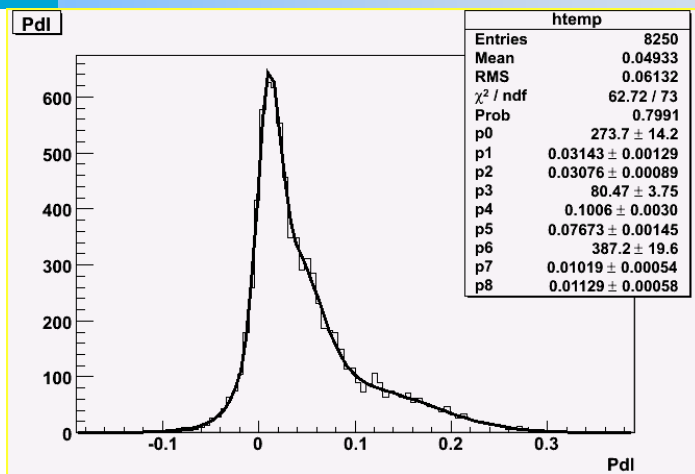
$K^\pm$ pt > 0.6 GeV/c



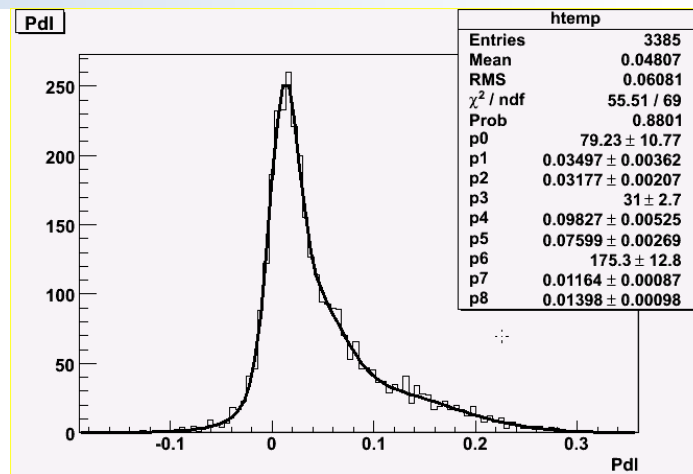
$K^\pm$ pt > 0.8 GeV/c



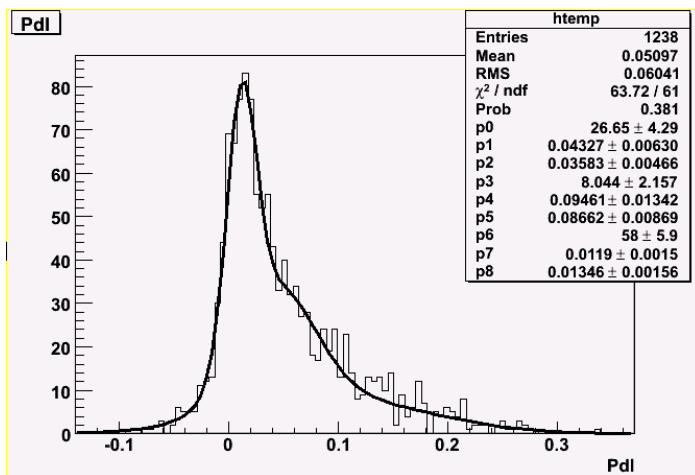
$K^\pm$ pt > 1.2 GeV/c



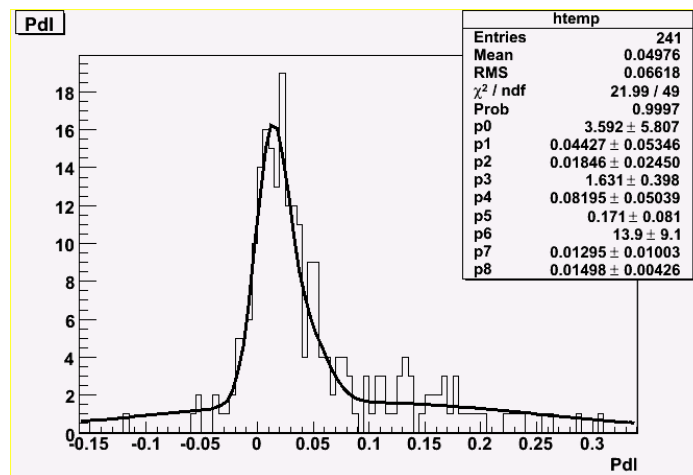
$K^\pm \text{pt} > 0.4 \text{ GeV/c}$



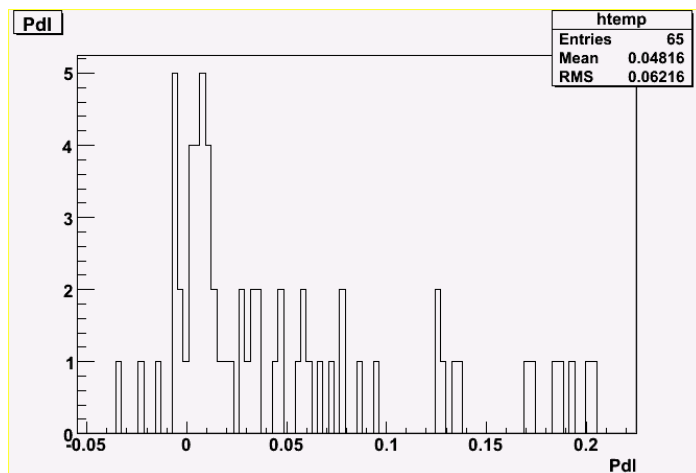
$K^\pm \text{pt} > 0.6 \text{ GeV/c}$



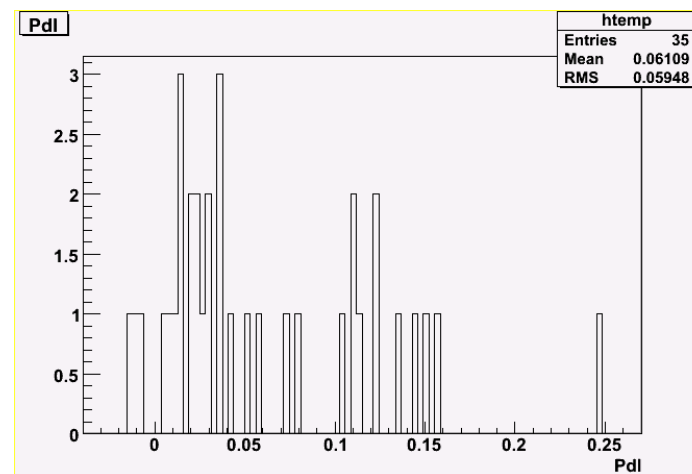
$K^\pm \text{pt} > 0.8 \text{ GeV/c}$



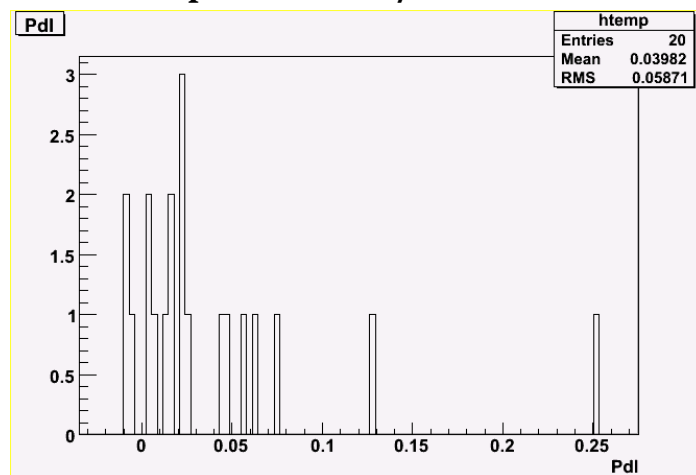
$K^\pm \text{pt} > 1.2 \text{ GeV/c}$



$K^\pm$ pt>1.6Gev/c

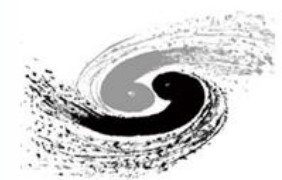


$K^\pm$ pt>1.8Gev/c



$K^\pm$ pt>2.0Gev/c

Back up



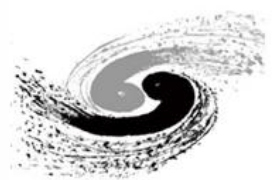
	N _{sample}	N _{dimuons} (After HLTrig)	N _{charge select} (After HLTrig)
Events	10345428	13989	8749
ϵ	1	$\epsilon_{\text{dimuon}} = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$\epsilon_{\text{charge select}} = 0.63$

Single muon Pt cut efficiency(After HLTrig [HLT_DoubleMu3])

Pt	No Pt cut	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.5	4
Events	8749	7923	7807	7729	7355	7017	6712
$\epsilon_{\text{sinmupt}}$	1	0.91	0.89	0.88	0.84	0.80	0.76

Jpsi mass window efficiency(No HLTrig)

Mass window	No mass window and Trig	(0,10)	(2.0,4.0)	(2.5,3.7)	(2.95,3.25)
Events	39566	27243	5610	2926	680
$\epsilon_{\text{dimumass}}$	1	0.69	0.14	0.07	0.02



Jpsi pt cut efficiency(No HLTrig)

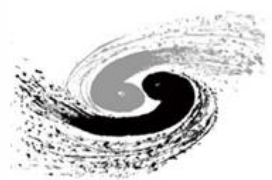
pt	No pt cut	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6
Events	39566	27687	25164	22527	19881	17411
$\epsilon_{\text{dimuonpt}}$	1	0.7	0.64	0.57	0.50	0.44

All above efficiency come from the QCD simple analysis, but after these cut there are only a little data left. So we used the Prompt Jpsi sample to calculate the k pt cut efficiency ϵ_{kpt} .

The ϵ_{kpt} calculated under the select condition from zheng and ,which be labeled with red color as above. And then after the kinematic constrained vertex fit, we got different number of B candidate under different K pt cut.

Track K pt cut efficiency(this efficiency) come from the prompt Jpsi analysis

Pt	noCut	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0
Events	926628	838893	519914	33679	154479	78738	58338	43267
ϵ_{kpt}	1	0.91	0.56	0.36	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.04



- B candidate have a large mass distributed band.
- So the efficiency of B located in mass window(4,7)

Pt	noCut	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0
Events	1442	1260	836	478	196	112	81	71
ϵ_{B+mass}	1	0.87	0.58	0.33	0.136	0.078	0.056	0.049
ϵ_{Total}^* 10^{-8}	1	65.05	26.69	9.76	1.90	0.51	0.28	0.16



Thank you!