
The background of the slide is a blue gradient with a complex, abstract pattern of overlapping, multi-colored lines and shapes. These lines, in shades of green, yellow, red, and white, appear to be drawn or scribbled over the blue background, creating a sense of depth and movement. The lines are most concentrated in the upper right and lower left areas, with some extending across the center.

# Beauty physics & early data taking strategies

Smizanska

using material from Price, Karvelishvili,  
Baines, DiMattia, Walkowiak, Dehurst,  
Ginzburg, Burelo, zur Nedden, Petridou.

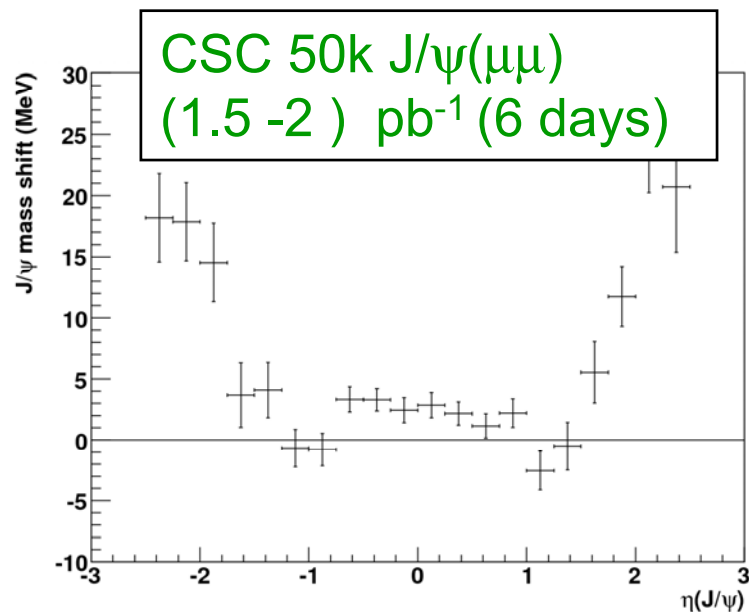


# Introduction: B-physics at $10^{31}$

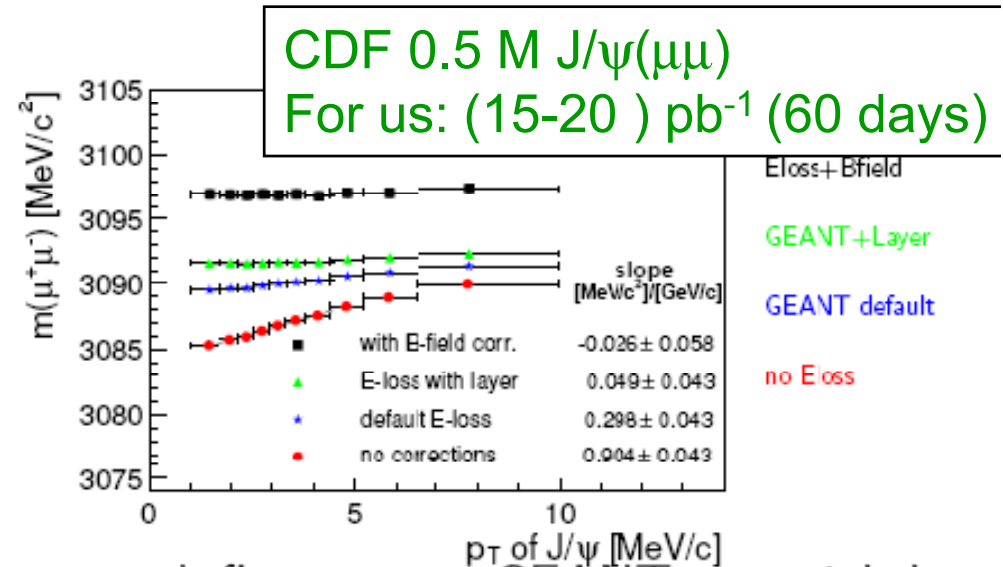
- Beauty and Onia events to serve in detector and trigger calibrations.
  - $J/\psi$  – L1 muon efficiency calibrations
  - $J/\psi$ ,  $\Upsilon$  ( $\mu\mu$ ) masses for offline (later HLT) ID and muon-combined reconstruction (material, field).
  - B life times since 10 pb $^{-1}$  ID alignment sensitive tests
- Early measurements of (semi) inclusive muon, di-muon cross sections needed for HLT strategies
- Control signal channels for beauty measurements:  $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$ ,  $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^*$
- Strategies for future rare decays with di-muons, BSM discovery physics
- HLT algorithm tests for non di-muon B-channels.

# Express stream

- We suggest  $J/\psi(\mu\mu)$  and  $\Upsilon(\mu\mu)$  to express stream.
  - Motivation: mass position, width – serve for ID calibrations (energy loss in material, magnetic field, alignment).
- How much statistics is needed and how much time will be needed to get it ? Can we get it in one express stream???



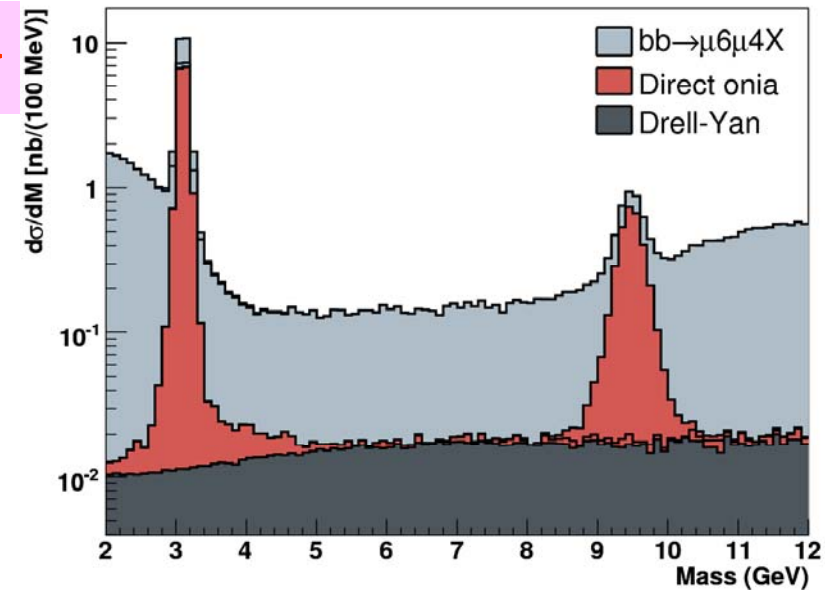
ATLAS CSC example: 50k events used to spot a wrong material description in muon reconstruction in release 12.0.6



CDF example: mass position  $p_T$  dependence used to calculate corrections due to energy loss and mg field in ID. These corrections were then used for other particles.

# Express stream: $J/\psi$

- 10 hours = 36000 s
  - this is after including a data taking efficiency (30%) and 10% for express stream, so we take all 36000 s in calculations



$\mu 4 \mu 4$ 10 hours @ $10^{31}$			
$pp \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu 4 \mu 4)$	27 nb		14400 $J/\psi$
$bb \rightarrow J/\psi (\mu 4 \mu 4)$	13 nb		
$bb + DY$ background	4 nb		
All		0.44 Hz	15800

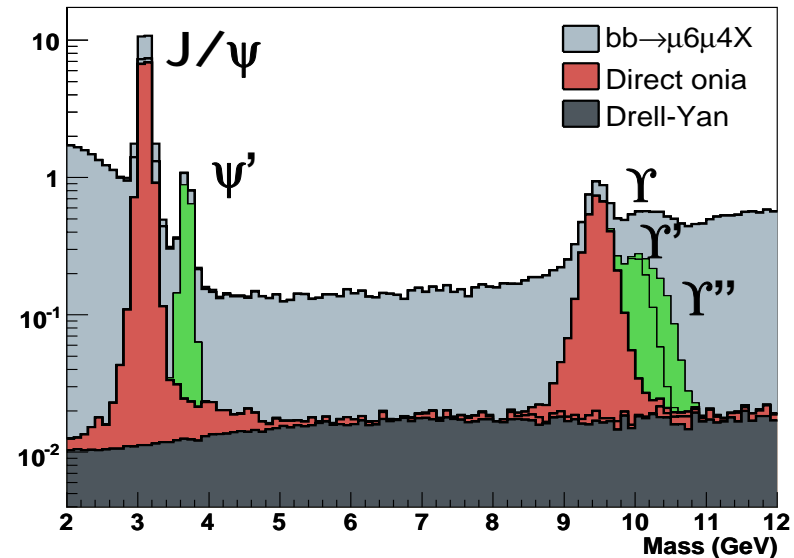
■ This amount is suitable for monitoring of efficiency and  $J/\psi$  mass peak but not differential distributions.

■ Since it is only 0.44 Hz, maybe can run even as online monitoring(??)

# Express stream-3 $\Upsilon (\mu\mu)$

- Good to have another point higher in mass scale.
- mass resolution at Upsilon region  $\sigma = 150 \text{ MeV}$  – simultaneous mass fit to  $\Upsilon, \Upsilon', \Upsilon''$

Sources of low invariant mass di-muons



$\mu 4 \mu 4$				In express Stream 10 hours
$\Upsilon (\mu 4 \mu 4)$	42	nb	0.42 Hz	15 120
$\Upsilon', \Upsilon'' (\mu 4 \mu 4)$	20	nb	0.20 Hz	
bb + DY background	30	nb	0.30 Hz	
all	100	nb	1 Hz	36 000



# Express stream: conclusions

1. Statistics of  $J/\psi(\mu\mu)$  and  $\Upsilon(\mu\mu)$  in express stream useful for global tests:
  - ☐ monitoring of efficiency, mass position and width.
2. But not sufficient for ID calibration studies
  - ☐ energy loss in material, magnetic field, alignment require higher statistics, differential distributions
3. This can only be taken in physics streams
  - ☐ that will allow to accumulate statistics.
  - ☐ allow enough time for analyzers – express stream data will be deleted – are only for fast tests not for calibrations

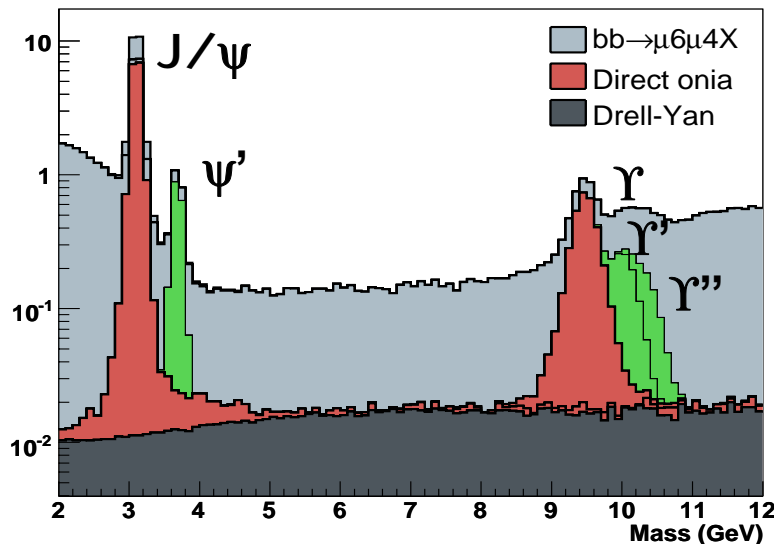


# Early selections for B-physics: dimuon events

With early data: we should get an unbiased di-muon spectrum

- **Di-muon events is a rich ground for many calibrations and physics studies**
- **no HLT mass cuts to select  $J/\psi(\mu\mu), \Upsilon(\mu\mu)$  - all spectrum needed**
- **no vertex cuts at HLT! Until calibrated, validated ( see further)**
- **Di-muon rates are moderate  $\mu_4\mu_4$  6.7 Hz ,  $\mu_6\mu_4$  3.9 Hz –physics**
- **Instrumental backgrounds may give additional rates of this order, but can be resolved**

Sources of low invariant mass di-muons



- B-Lifetimes to test ID alignment, vertexing
- Direct-indirect  $J/\psi(\mu\mu)$  to measure b-cross sections
- $b\bar{b}$  NLO QCD
- First checks of backgrounds for rare B-decays – below 3GeV and around 5 GeV

## B-Lifetimes with early $J/\psi$ data, test of ID alignment

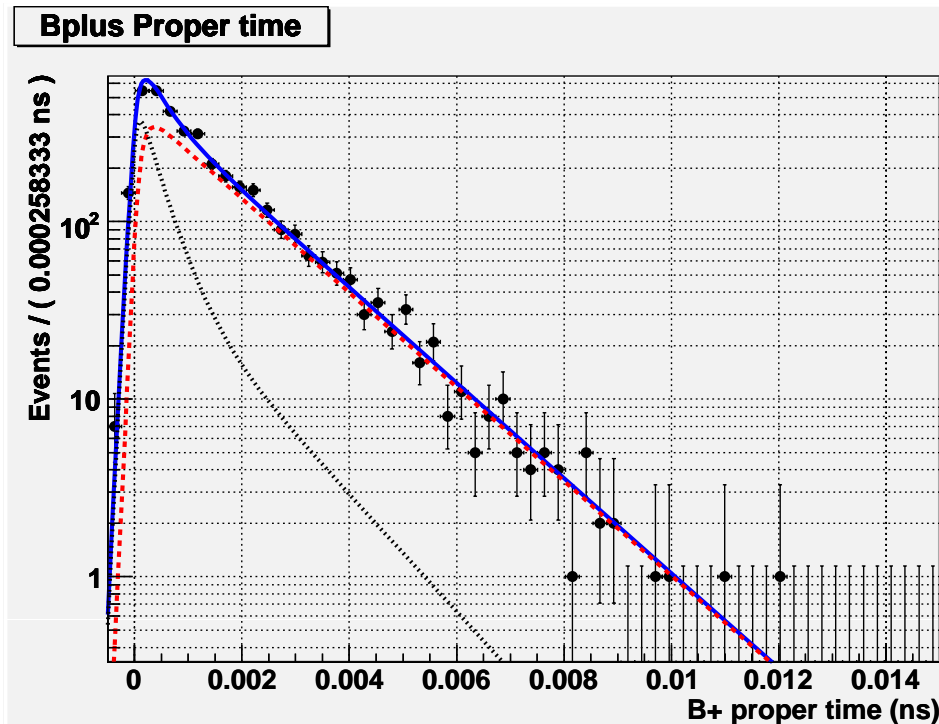
- With 10 pb-1 we start to be useful for alignment tests
- With 200 pb-1 we improve words precisions

		Statistics with 10 pb-1	Life time Statistical error	World today (stat + syst)
$B^+$	$B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$	1600	2.2 %	0.67 %
$B^0$	$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{0*}$	900	3.1 %	0.9 %
		Statistics with 200 pb-1		
$B^+$	$B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$	32000	0.49 %	0.67 %
$B^0$	$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{0*}$	18000	0.69 %	0.9 %
$B_s$ (single $\tau$ fit)	$B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$	1800	4.2 %	2.7 %
$\Lambda_b$	$\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda$	520	5.8 %	5%



# Performance control and reference channel $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$

	$10pb^{-1}$	$100pb^{-1}$	$1fb^{-1}$
$B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$	1598.5	15985	159850



B+ proper lifetime fit  
red B+ signal, black  
background, blue all

- **B mass - lifetime fits – sensitive tests of detector alignments**

- **No vertex displacement cuts (especially online) until alignments perfectly understood and validated.**


Lifetime Fit Results	
Signal lifetime $\tau$ ps	$1.637 \pm 0.036$ (2.2%)
Bkg1 lifetime $\tau_1$ ps	$1.320 \pm 0.24$
Bkg2 lifetime $\tau_2$ ps	$0.370 \pm 0.067$

Table 11: Lifetime fit results based on a luminosity of  $13.2pb^{-1}$

World precision today (0.67%)

## Early selections for B-physics: single muon events

1. Low pT muon cross sections – predictions uncertain, calculations in progress, however theory stress: uncertainty  $\sim 2$  possible, even if Tevatron cross sections now understood.
2. Main physics sources:  $pp \rightarrow \mu$ ,  $bb \rightarrow \mu X$ ,  $cc \rightarrow \mu X$  Expected rates at  $10^{31}$ 
  - mu4 order of  $< 1\text{kHz}$
  - mu6 order of few 100 Hz.
3. Call for early cross section measurements to resolve HF contributions, from detector influenced sources, methods:
  - Muon pT relative to nearest jet
  - Inclusive Jpsi method – vertexing need to be in good shape. see comments at di-muon physics
  - With 10-30 pb-1 start with exclusive B-decay channels.
4. Early single muon events – important to test methods for non di-muon B-physics studies:
  1.  $B_s D_s \pi$  –  $x_s$  oscillations – can measure  $x_s$  already with 10 fb-1 if with mu6
  2. Rare radiative decays  $B_s - \gamma K^0$
  3. B-Jpsi(ee)X not dominant but complementary method to B-Jpsi( $\mu\mu$ )X



# Conclusions B-physics at $10^{31}$

- $J/\psi$ ,  $\Upsilon$  ( $\mu\mu$ ) should be in express stream however can serve only for monitoring purposes, quick mass checks.
- For ID calibrations  $J/\psi$ ,  $\Upsilon$  ( $\mu\mu$ ) in physics stream is needed: higher statistics, not deleted, long enough time for analyzers teams, can re-calibrate later.
- At  $10^{31}$  single muon events (maybe prescaled) and di-muon events will be important ground for control and preparatory measurements, for cross section measurements.
- No HLT selections with early data, offline will be used to validate HLT algorithms.
- First new physics measurements possible : HF cross sections, Onia - since 10 pb<sup>-1</sup>, B-Lifetimes at world best since - 200 pb<sup>-1</sup>