Heavy Flavour Results from the Tevatron

B^{**}, $X(4140)$, B_s Lifetime,
B_c Production, B^+ F-B Asymmetry,
D_s CP Violation, Dimuon Asymmetry

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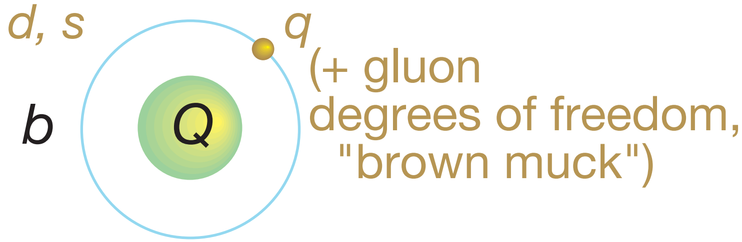
Beach 2014, Birmingham,
24 July 2014

L-Excited B Mesons

arXiv:1309.5961

Hydrogen atom of strongly interacting systems



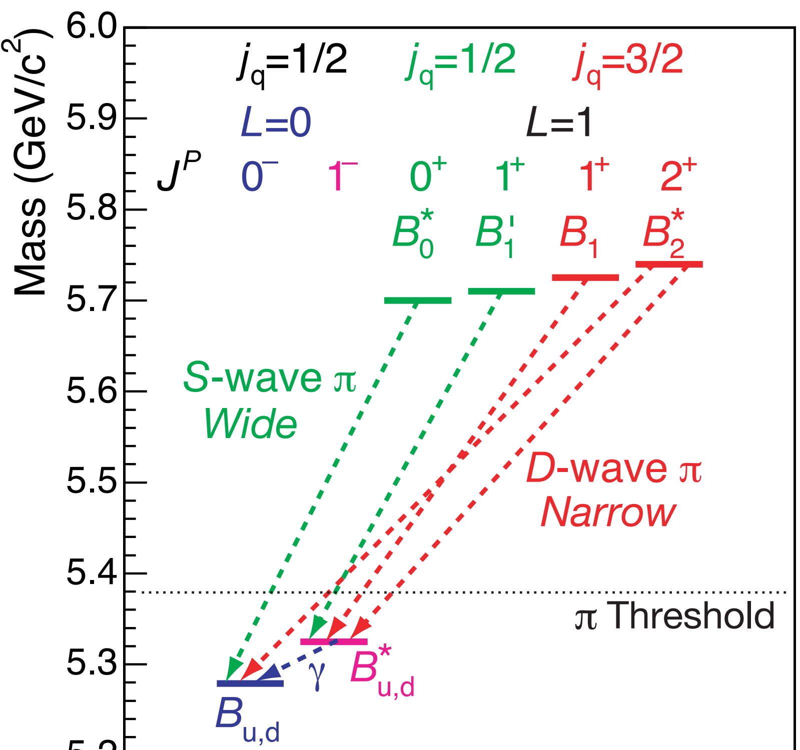
Orbitally Excited *B* Mesons

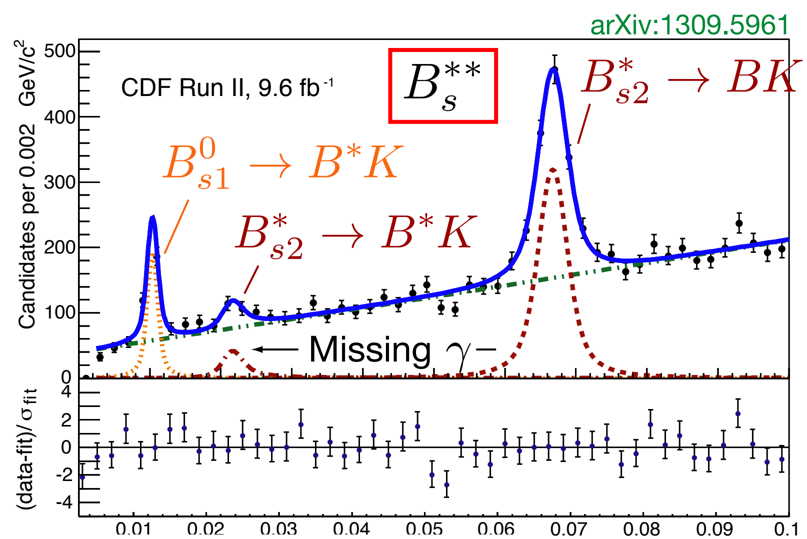
$L = 1$

$\vec{j}_q = \vec{s}_q + \vec{L}$	$\vec{J} = \vec{s}_Q + \vec{j}_q$		
$j_q = 1/2$	$J = 0, 1$	B_0^*, B_1'	B_{s0}^*, B_{s1}'
$j_q = 3/2$	$J = 1, 2$	B_1, B_2^*	B_{s1}, B_{s2}^*

Collectively referred to as: B^{**} B_J B_s^{**} B_{sJ}

$$B^{**} \to B^{0(*)} K^0$$
$$\to B^+ K^-$$

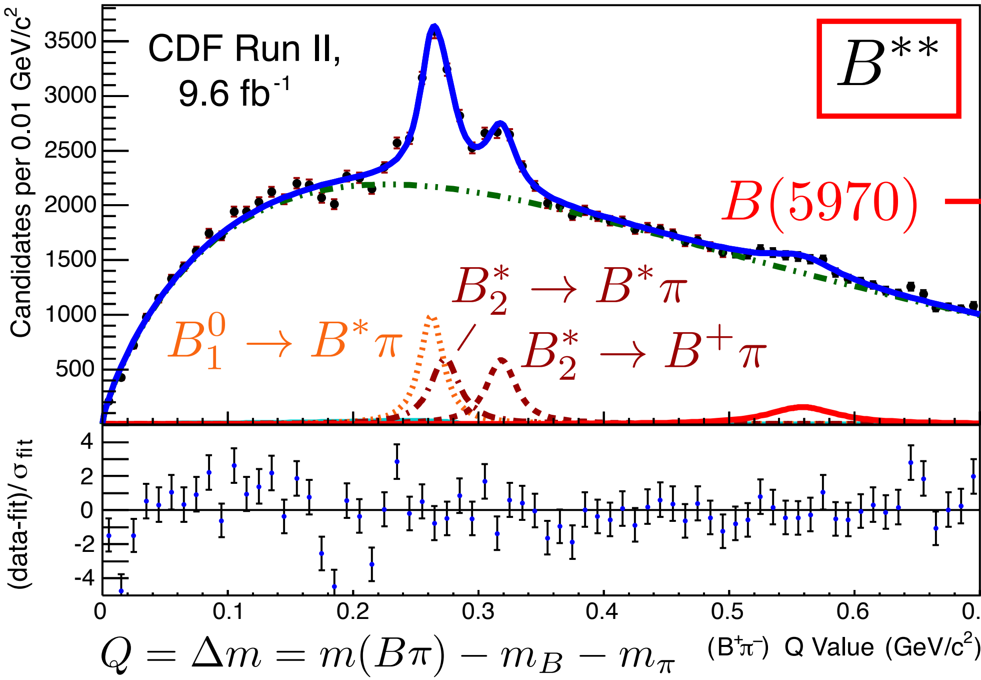




$$Q = \Delta m = m(BK) - m_B - m_K$$

Orbitally & Radially Excited States

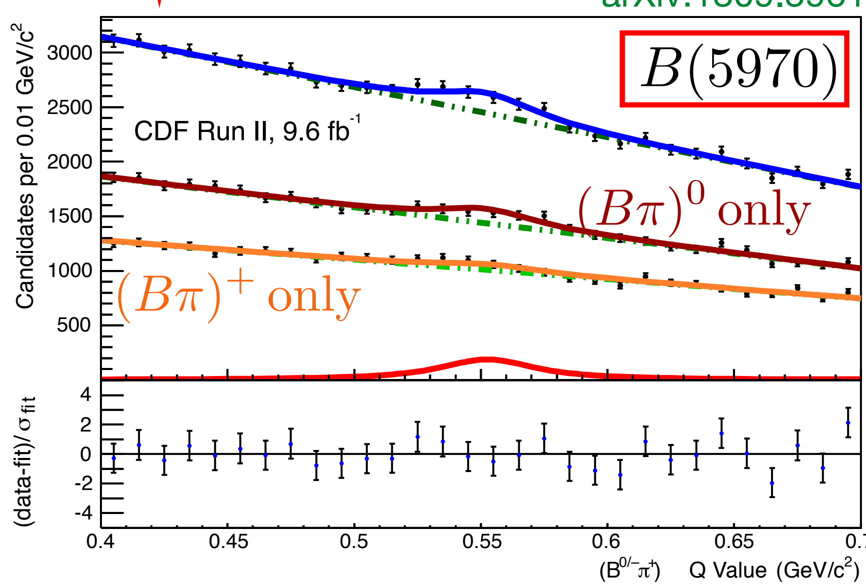
arXiv:1309.5961



$Q = \Delta m = m(B\pi) - m_B - m_\pi$

- Significance of 4.4σ

First evidence of this new state



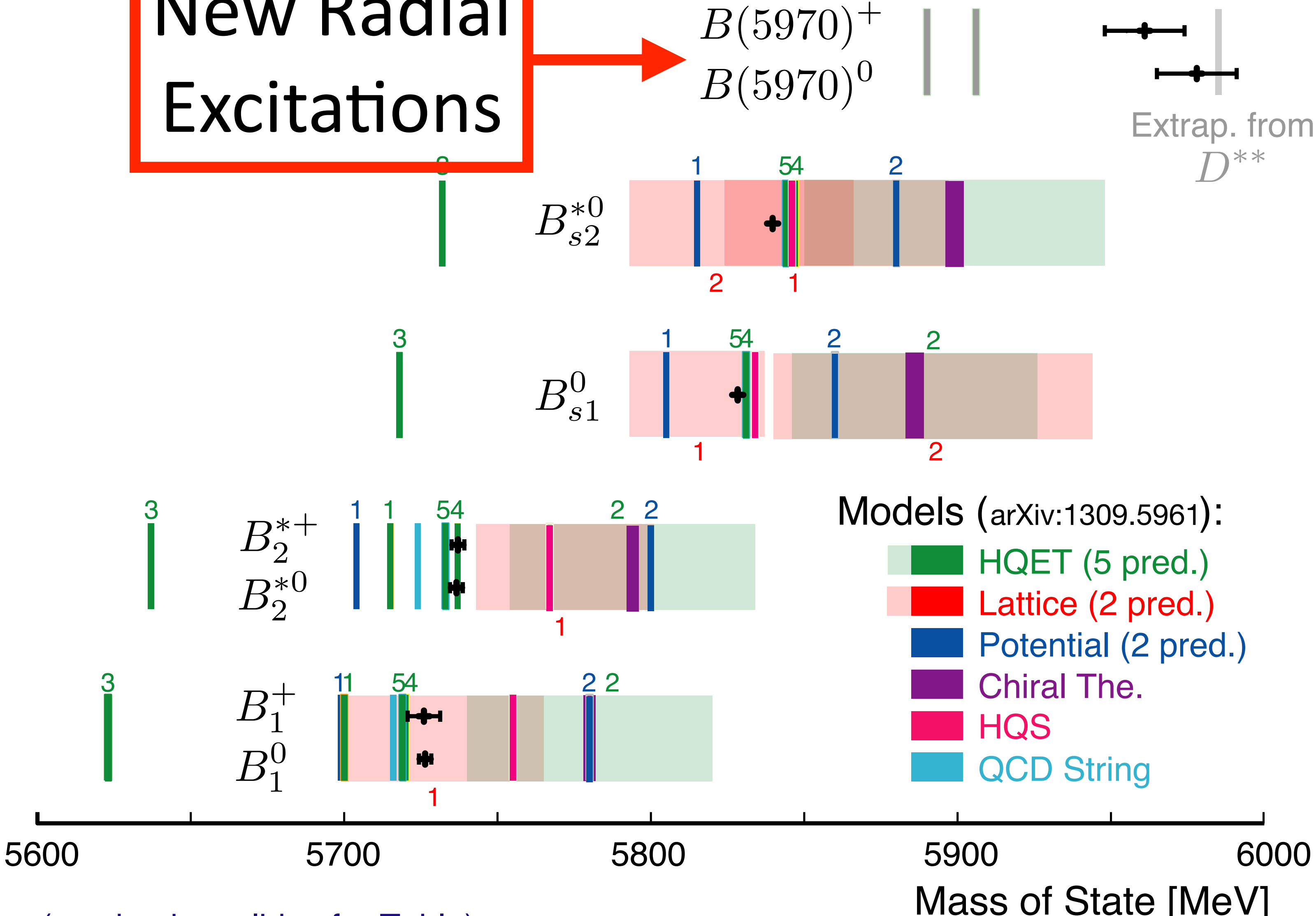
- From extrapolations of D^{**} and theory[†], consistent with *radial* excitation $2(^3S_1)$ of ground state B

[†] EPJ C **66**, 197 (2010)

arXiv:1309.5961

Orbitally & Radially Excited States

New Radial Excitations



(see backup slides for Table)

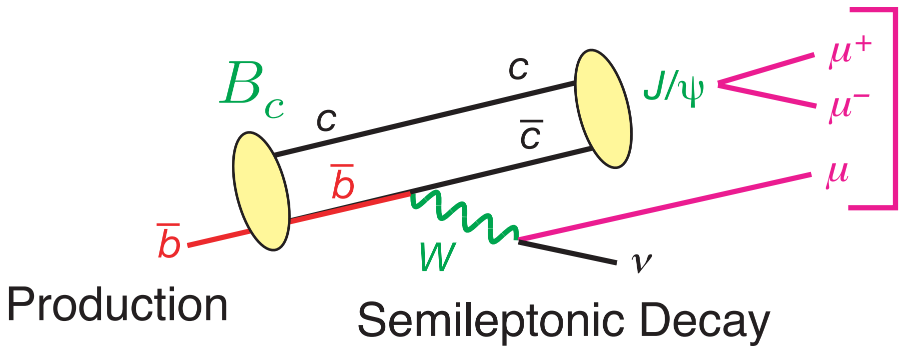
B_c Production Ratio

CDF Note 11083

- B_c the most massive non-quarkonium meson

- $R_{\text{prod}} = \dfrac{\sigma(B_c^+) \cdot \mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \to J/\psi\mu^+\nu_\mu)}{\sigma(B^+) \cdot \mathcal{B}(B^+ \to J/\psi K^+)} = \dfrac{N(B_c^+)}{N(B^+)} \times \epsilon_{\text{rel}}$

$p_T(B_c^+) > 6\,\text{GeV},$
$|y| < 0.6$



- Start with a J/ψ, add a third track (μ or K)

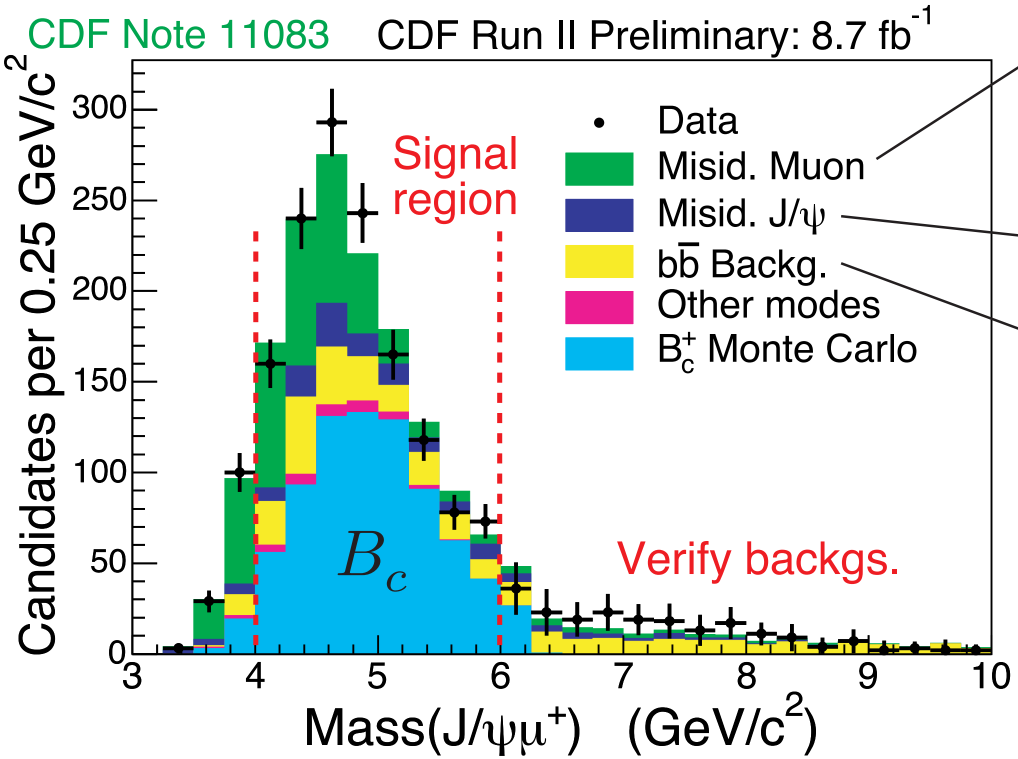
- Compare invariant mass distributions $M(J/\psi\mu^+)$ vs. $M(J/\psi K^+)$

Fraction from B_c ?

Peaks at B^+ mass
Normalization

CDF B_c Production Ratio

CDF Note 11083

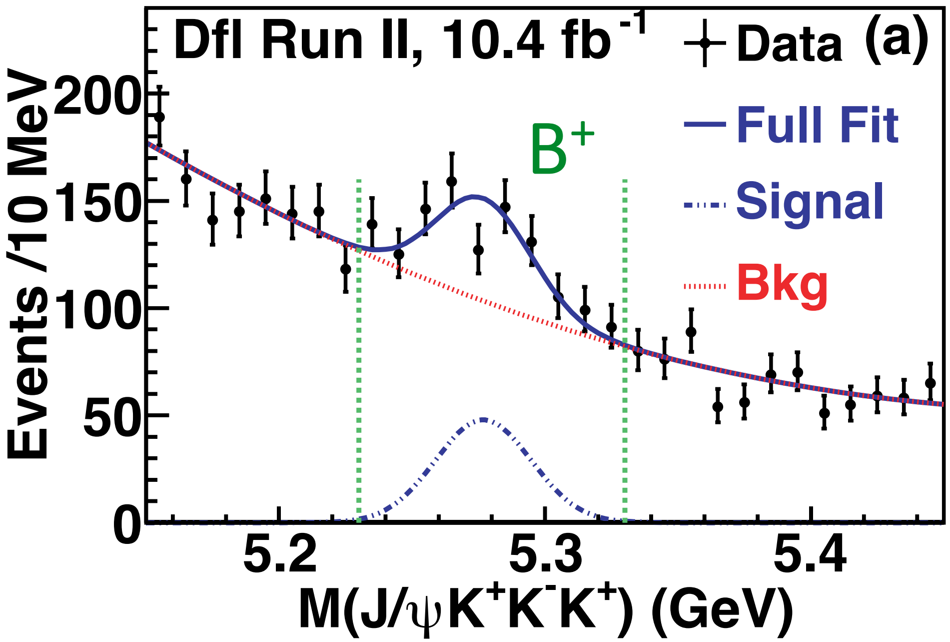


- $K \to \mu, \pi \to \mu$
  (from data, D^* peak reco, fits to dE/dx)
- J/ψ mass sidebands
- e.g., $b \to J/\psi$, $\bar{b} \to \mu^+$
  (from data, fit to $\Delta\phi(J/\psi, \mu)$ to MC shapes for $g \to b\bar{b}$, flavor creation and excitation)
- ~740 $B_c^+ \to J/\psi\mu^+\nu_\mu$ events
- Find relative efficiency

$$R_{\rm prod} = 0.211 \pm 0.012^{+0.021}_{-0.020}$$

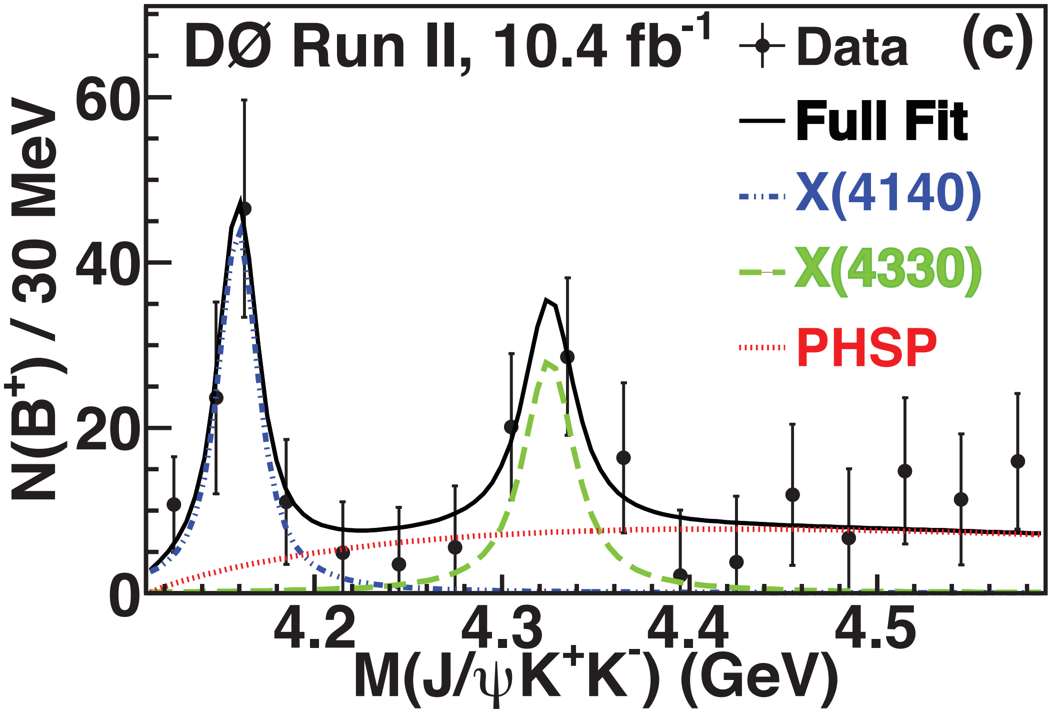
Search for X(4140)

- $B^+ \to$ $J/\psi\phi K^+$: resonance $X(4140) \to J/\psi\phi$
  - Standard quark model does not predict a state at this mass
  - Decay suggests cc, but mass is above open charm threshold
- Reconstruct $B^+ \to J/\psi\phi K^+$ (where $J/\psi \to \mu\mu$ and $\phi \to KK$)
  - veto $\psi(2S)$ and check for J/ψ + K or π structures
  - Fit for B^+ yield in bins of $M(J/\psi KK)$



Phys. Rev. D 84, 012004 (2014)

Search for X(4140)



- Evidence for X(4140) at 3.1σ

$$M = 4159.0 \pm 4.3 \pm 6.6 \text{ MeV}$$
$$\Gamma = 19.9 \pm 12.6^{+3.0}_{-8.0} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to X(4140)K^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to J/\Psi\phi K^+)} = (19 \pm 7 \pm 4)\%$$

- Status
  - First evidence at CDF (Y(4140)) at 3.8σ
    No evidence at Belle γγ → J/ψϕ in but higher mass state reported
    No evidence at LHCb
    Evidence at CMS at >5σ

B_s Lifetime

- Test theoretical predictions
  - Heavy Quark Expansion: $\tau(B_s^0)/\tau(B_d^0) = 1.00 \pm 0.01$
    Phys. Rev. D **70**, 094031
  - … most recent, Lattice inputs: $= 1.001 \pm 0.002$
    Lenz review, arXiv:1405.3601
  - Need for understanding of complex B_s^0 mixed system
- Target
  - Lifetimes of B_d^0 and B^+ measured to < 1% precision at B-factories
  - Updating latest DØ measurement (precision 3.7%) with full data set ($0.4 \rightarrow 10.4\ fb^{-1}$)

B_s Lifetime

- B_s^0 lifetime depends on final state!
  - $\Delta m_s = B_s^L - B_s^H$ Mixing, mass eigenstates…
  - $\Delta\Gamma_s = \Gamma_s^L - \Gamma_s^H$ … with different lifetimes
  - $\Delta\Gamma_s = \Gamma_s^{CP\text{-even}} - \Gamma_s^{CP\text{-odd}}$ if no CP violation

$$\Gamma_s = \frac{\Gamma_s^L + \Gamma_s^H}{2}$$

define

$$\overline{\tau}(B_s^0) = 1/\Gamma_s$$

- Lifetimes
  - $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\Psi f_0(980)$ Pure CP-odd, Only single lifetime, $\Gamma_s^{CP\text{-odd}}$, Γ_s^H
  - $B_s^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$ Pure CP-even, $\Gamma_s^{CP\text{-even}}$, Γ_s^L
  - $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \mu^+ \nu$ Flavour specific, 50% CP-even, CP-odd at t=0
  - $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\Psi\phi$ complicated mix of CP-even and -odd, complex analysis to extract.

B_s Lifetime

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  - $\Delta m_s = B_s^L - B_s^H$ Mixing, mass eigenstates…
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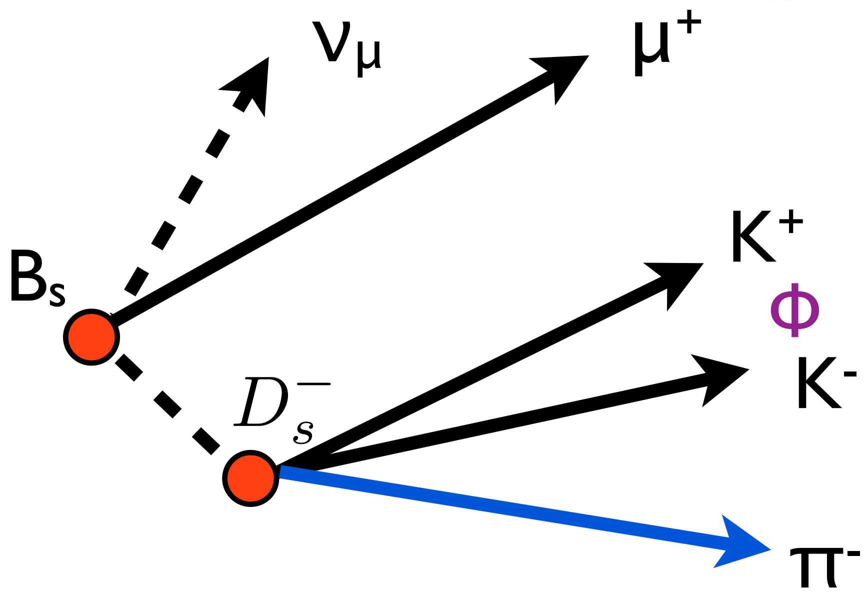
$$\Gamma_s = \frac{\Gamma_s^L + \Gamma_s^H}{2}$$

define

$$\overline{\tau}(B_s^0) = 1/\Gamma_s$$

B_s Reconstruction

- Reconstruct B_s^0 using D_s^- with opposite signed muon.
- Single and dimuon triggers
  - No IP based triggers

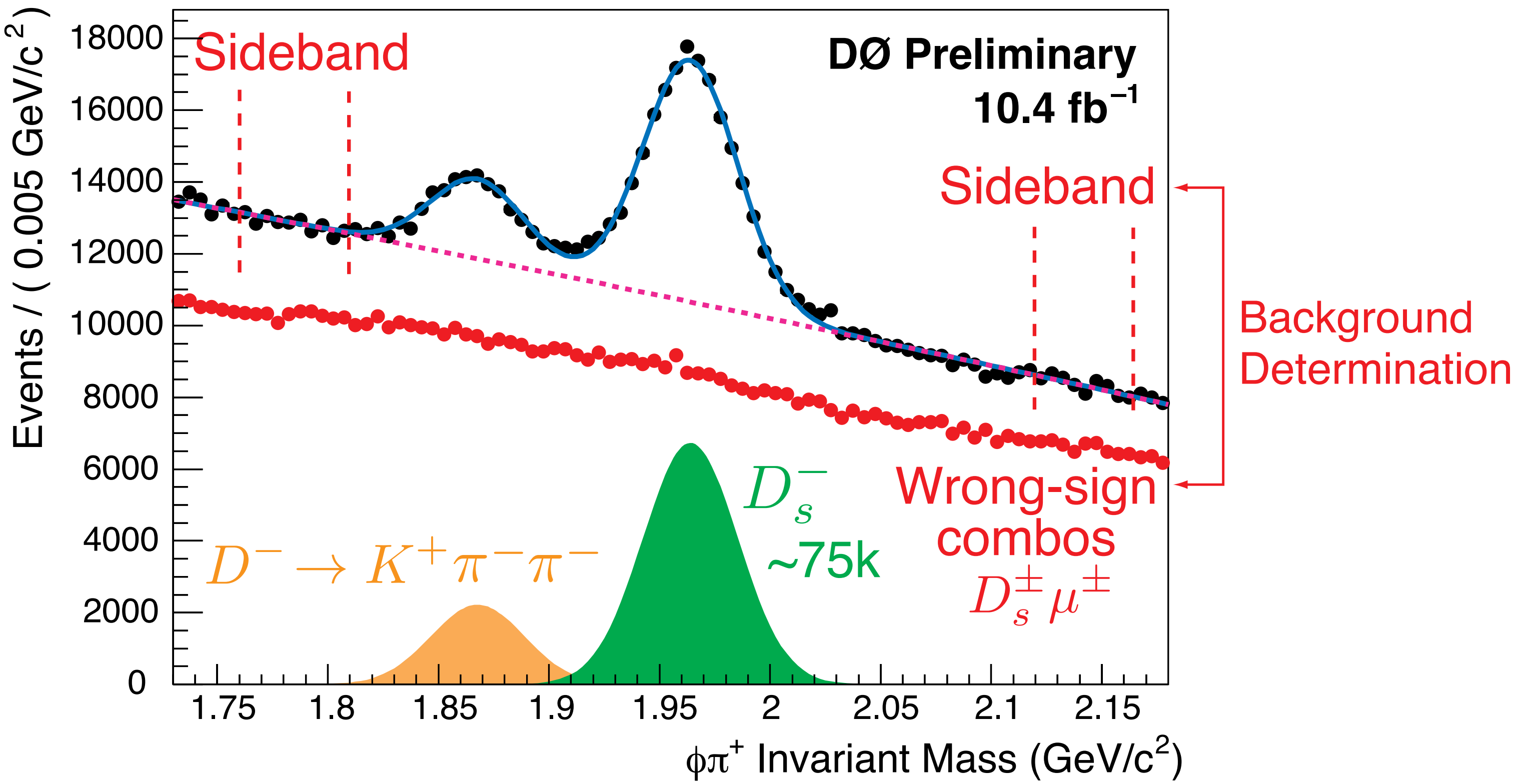


- Kinematic Requirements
  - $\mu^{\pm}$ with $p_T > 1.5$ GeV and $p_{tot} > 3.0$ GeV
  - ϕ: $K^{\pm}$ with $p_T > 1.0$ GeV and $1.08 \leq m(KK) \leq 1.32$ GeV
  - D_s: $\pi^{\pm}$ with $p_T > 0.7$ GeV and $1.6 \leq m(\phi\pi) \leq 2.3$ GeV
  - B_s: $2.5 \leq m(\mu D_s) \leq 5.5$ GeV

B_s Reconstruction

$$B_s^0 \to D_s^- \mu^+ \nu X$$
$$\hookrightarrow \phi\pi^-$$
$$\hookrightarrow K^+K^-$$

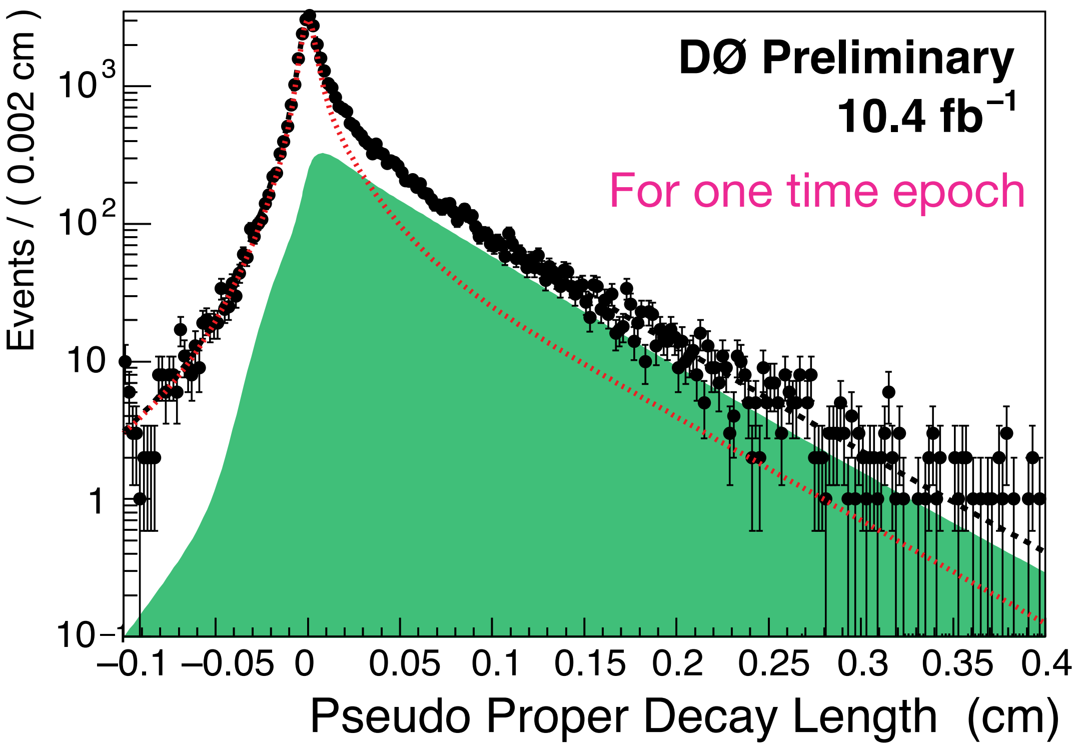
Reconstruct a D_s^- associated with a correct-sign muon



Likelihood

$$\mathcal{L} = \prod_{i \in \text{sig.sample}} \left[f_{\text{sig}} \mathcal{F}^i_{\text{sig}} + (1 - f_{\text{sig}}) \mathcal{F}^i_{\text{bckg}} \right] \prod_{i \in \text{bckg.sample}} \mathcal{F}^i_{\text{bckg}}$$

- f_{sig} from D_s mass fit, $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}_{\text{bckg}}$ Mass sidebands and WS signal.
- Lifetime models: convolved exponentials,
  cc : Gaussians, combinatorial: multiple exponentials



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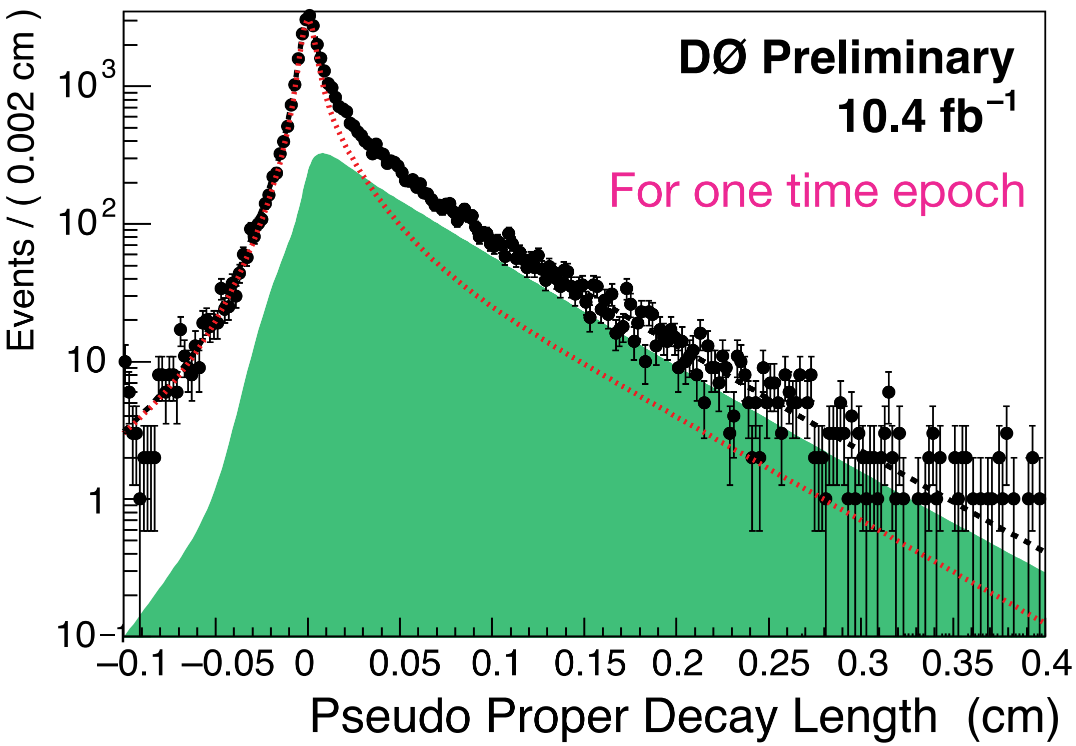
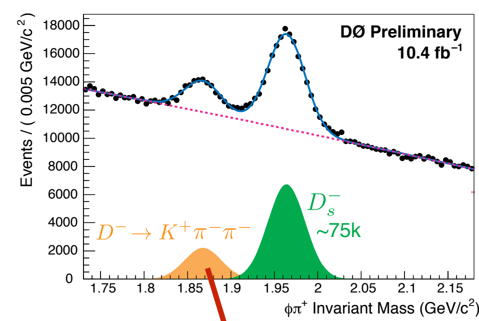




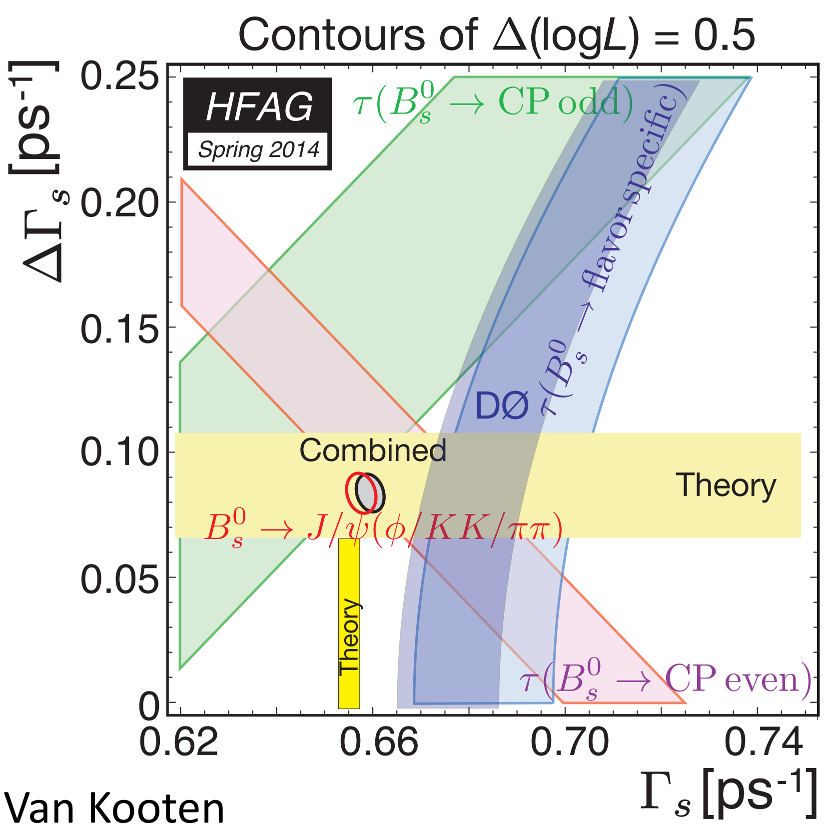
- Use $B_d \to D^-\mu^+\nu X$ peak fit for ratio $R = \tau(B_s^0)_{fs}/\tau(B_d^0)$

D0 Note 6442-CONF

B_s Lifetime

$$\tau\left(B_s^0\right)_{\text{fs}} = 1.479 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.021 \text{ ps}$$

$$R = \tau\left(B_s^0\right)_{\text{fs}} / \tau\left(B_d^0\right) = 0.964 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.007$$



$$\tau(B_s^0)_{\text{fs}} = \frac{1}{\Gamma_s} \frac{1+(\Delta\Gamma_s/2\Gamma_s)^2}{1-(\Delta\Gamma_s/2\Gamma_s)^2}$$

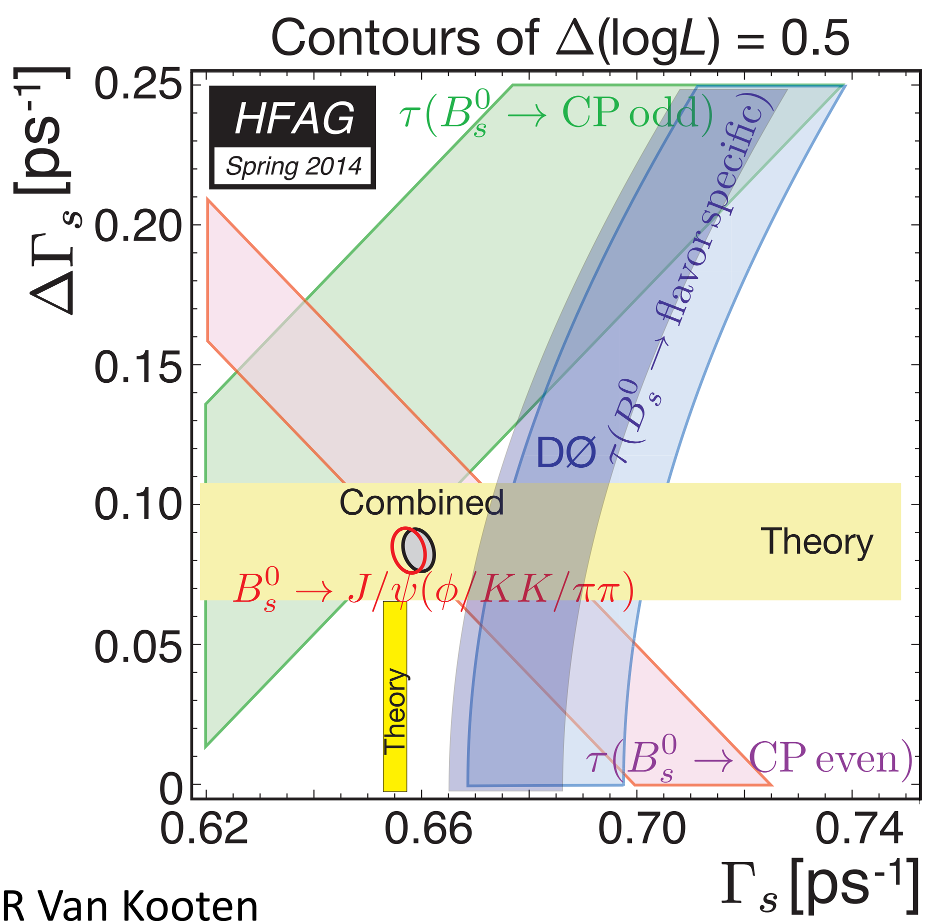
- Measurement precision better than previous world average
- DØ working on $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi f_0(980)$ Pure CP-odd
- Stay tuned!

R Van Kooten

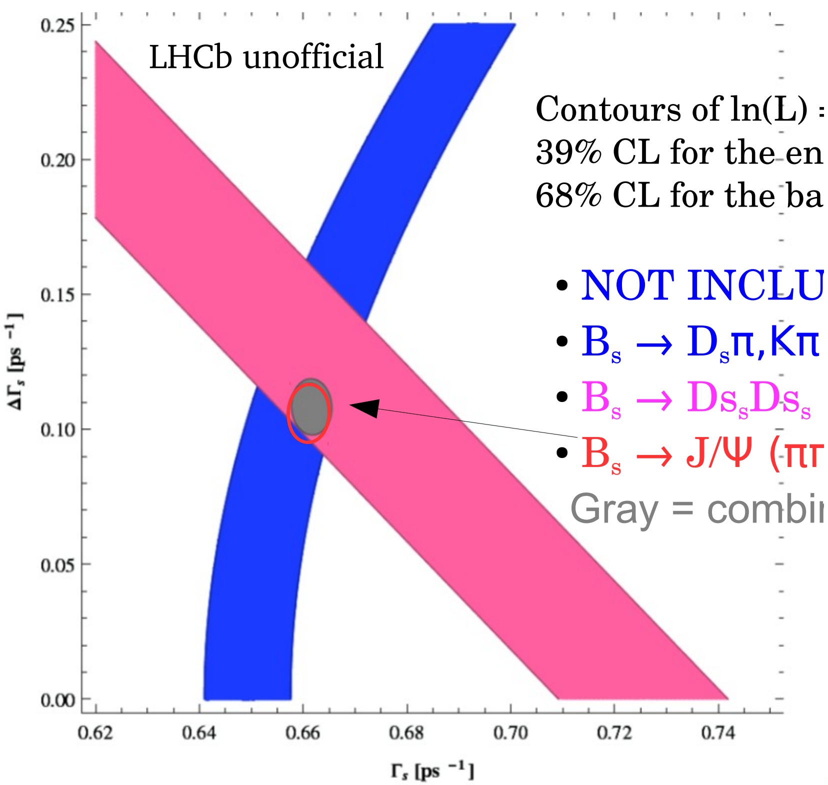
D0 Note 6442-CONF

B_s Lifetime

$$R = \tau\left(B_s^0\right)_{\rm fs} / \tau\left(B_d^0\right) = 0.964 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.007$$



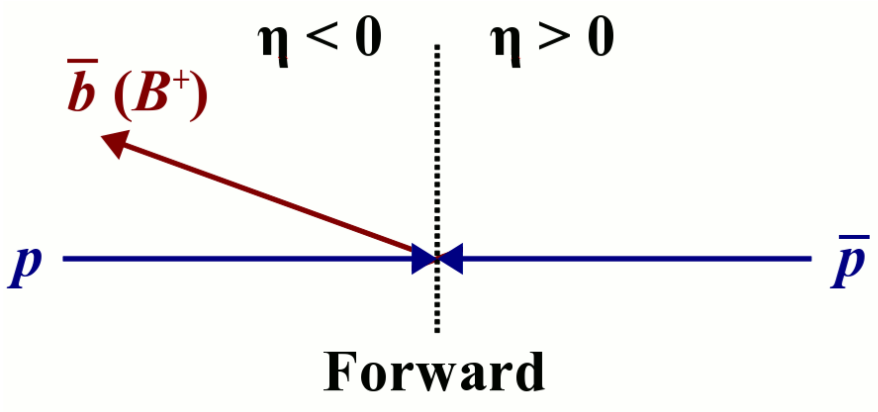
Gandini (Beauty 2014)

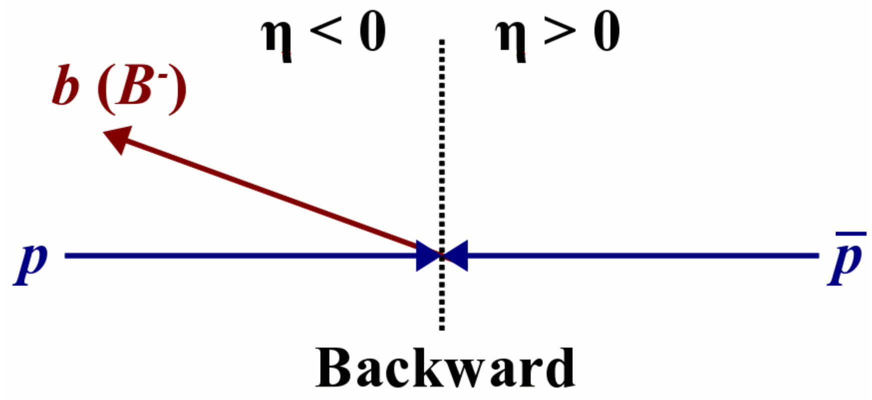


R Van Kooten

$B^{\pm}$ F-B Asymmetry

- Forward-backward asymmetry may probe for new physics.
- D0 uses $B^{\pm} \rightarrow J/\Psi K^{\pm}$ to probe asymmetry of b-quarks.





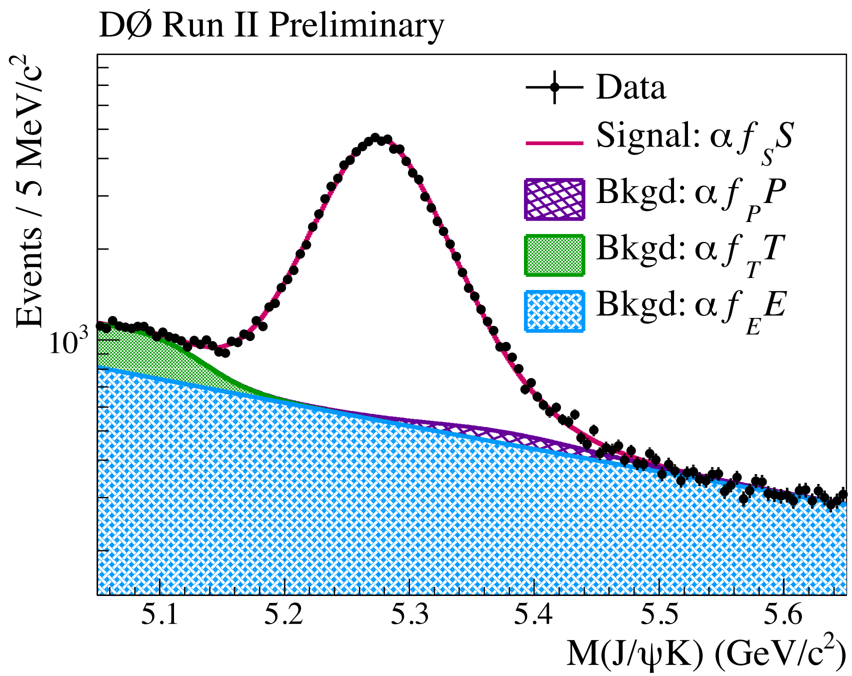
$$A_{FB} = \frac{N_F - N_B}{N_F + N_B}$$

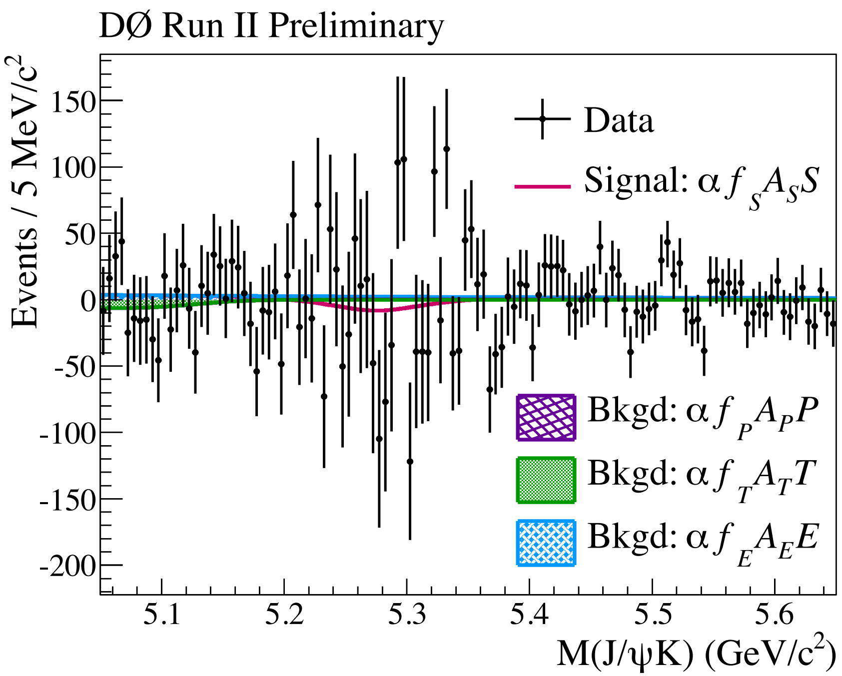
Forward: b-quark in same direction as proton

anti-b in same direction as anti-proton

B± F-B Asymmetry

- An unbinned maximum likelihood fit is used to extract the number of B meson decays in each category.
- Unblinded projections: D0 Note 6441-CONF





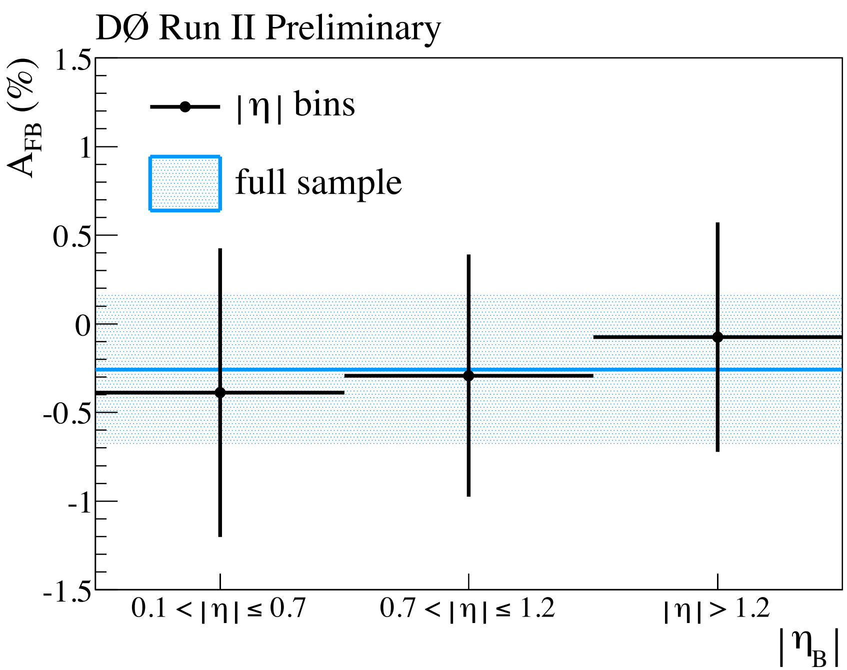
$$A_{FB} = [-0.26 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.17]\,\%$$

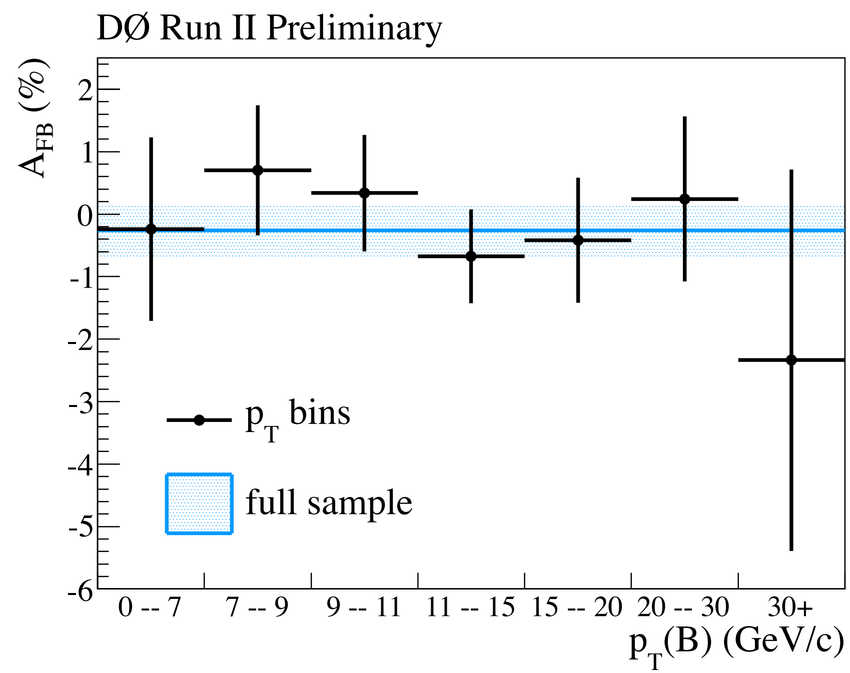
$B^{\pm}$ F-B Asymmetry

$$A_{FB} = [-0.26 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.17]\,\%$$

- Comparison with MC@NLO

$$A_{\mathrm{MC@NLO}} = [1.63 \pm 0.43 \pm X.XX]\,\%$$



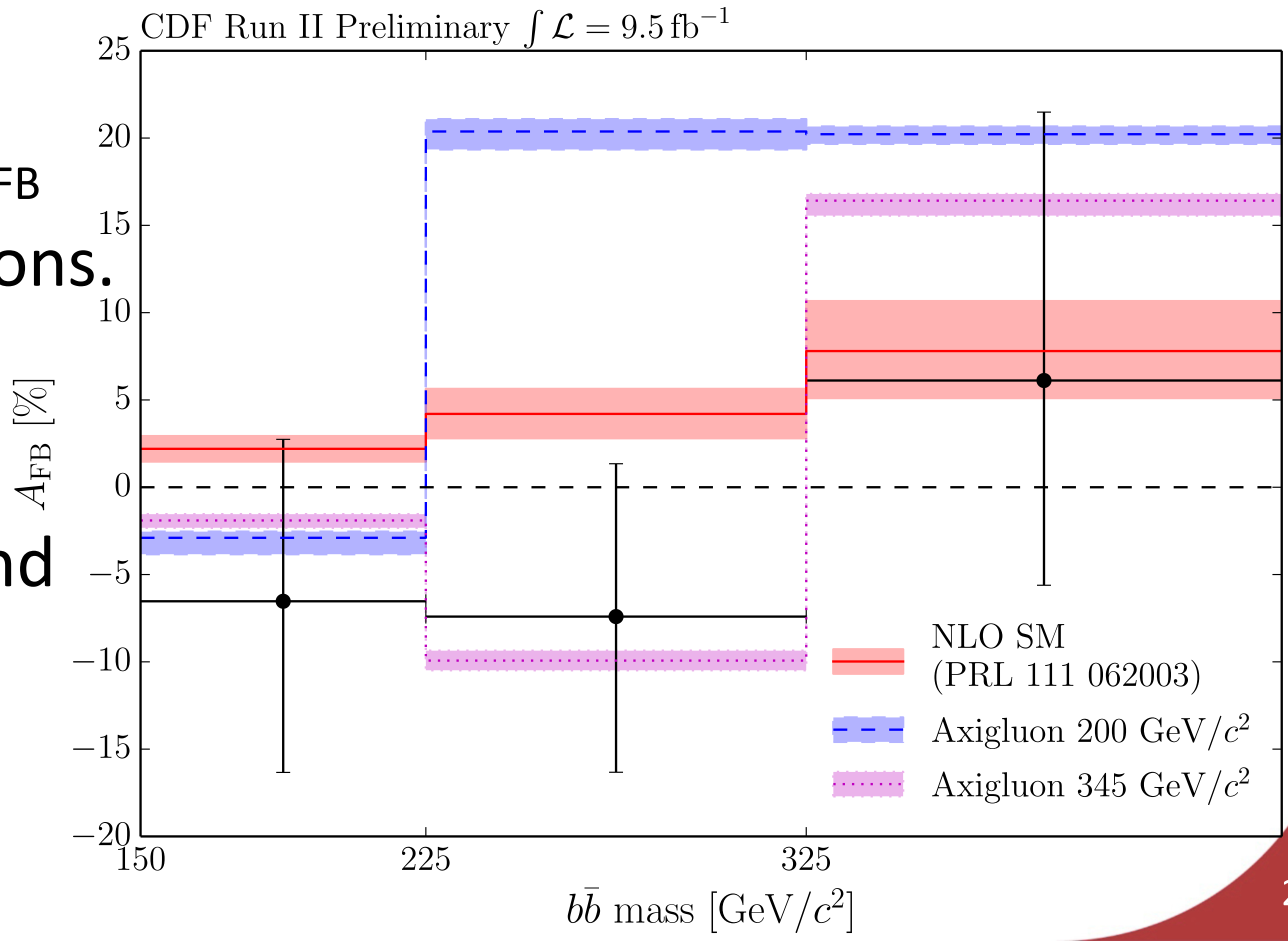


- Theory systematics to come: different PDFs, renorm. scale. etc.

CDF Note 11092.

b-jet F-B Asymmetry

- Possible larger than expected F-B asymmetry in top events suggests possible hint new physics.
- What about b?
- CDF measure A_{FB} in pbar-p collisions.
- Compared with NLO SM and Axigluons.



Direct CPV in $D_s^{\pm} \to \phi\pi^{\pm}$

- Motivation:
  - Direct CP violation can occur if tree and loop (penguin) can interfere with different strong and weak phases
  - No CP violation is expected in decay $D_s^{\pm} \to \phi\pi^{\pm}$ (all process have same weak phase)
  - Non-zero value implies new physics
- Motivation
  - Assume zero-CPV in many other analyses:

e.g.: $B_s^0 \to \bar{B}_s^0 \to D_s \mu\nu$ — CPV in mixing

$\sigma(D_s^{\pm})$ — Production asymmetry (LHCb)

- Experimentally measure

$$A_{D_s} = \frac{N_{D_s^+} - N_{D_s^-}}{N_{D_s^+} + N_{D_s^-}},$$

Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 111804 (2014)

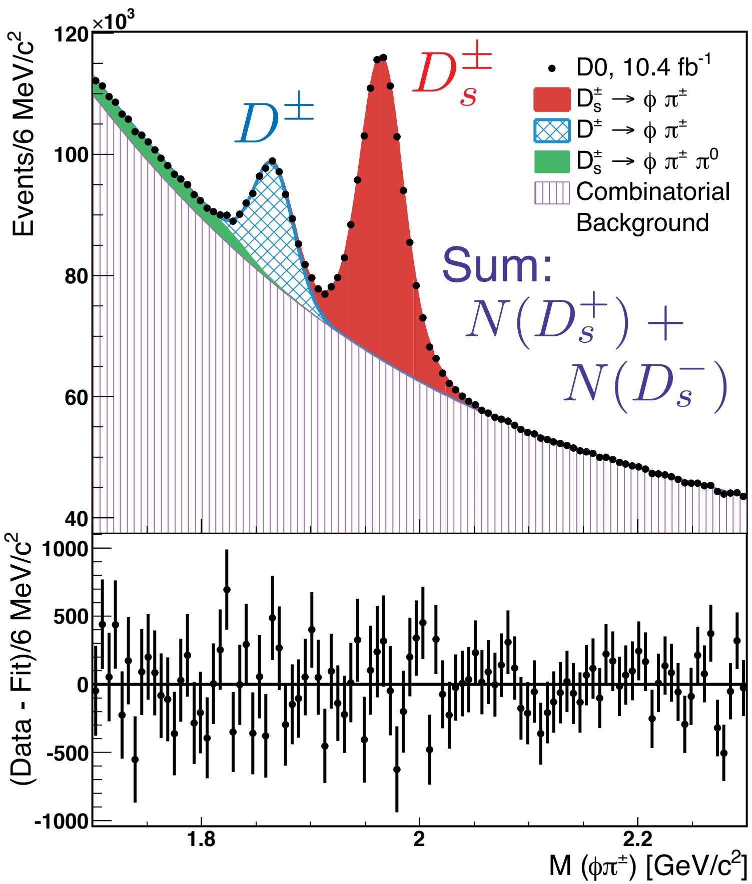
Direct CPV in $D_s^\pm \to \phi\pi^\pm$

- Use similar techiques for CP asymmetries as other DØ analyses

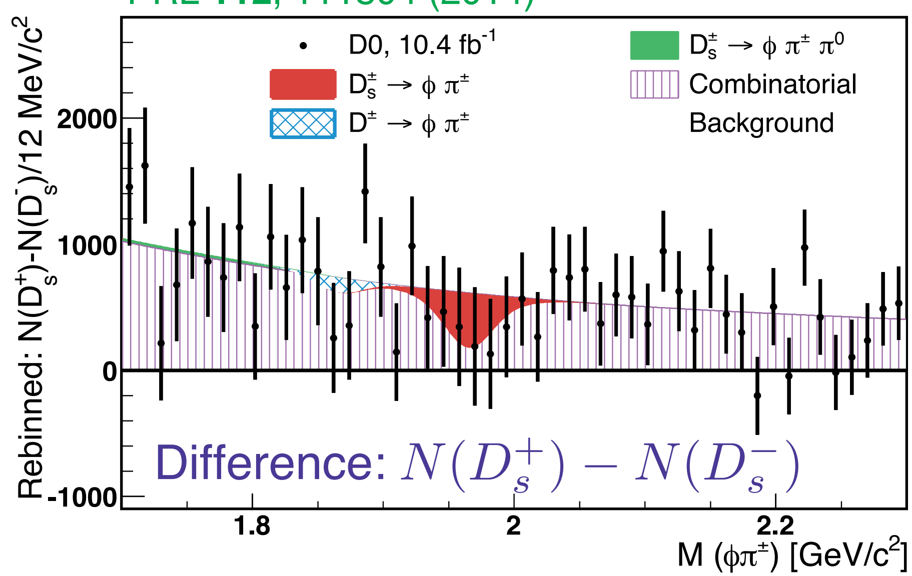
- $D_s^\pm \to \phi\pi^\pm$, $\hookrightarrow K^\oplus K^\ominus$ — Dominant kaon charge asymmetry ~cancels!

$$A_{\rm CP} = A_{D_s} - A_{\rm det} - A_{\rm phys}$$

($A_{\rm det}$: small)



PRL **112**, 111804 (2014)



$$A_{\rm CP} = (-0.38 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.08)\%$$

- Most precise measurement
- Consistent with zero

Dimuon Charge Asymmetry

Direct semileptonic decay

Neutral *B* meson oscillation and then semileptonic decay

- CP violation *in mixing*: $\Gamma(B^0_{(s)} \to \bar{B}^0_{(s)} \to \mu^- X) \neq \Gamma(\bar{B}^0_{(s)} \to B^0_{(s)} \to \mu^- X)$
- Measure via

$$A = \frac{N(\mu^+\mu^+) - N(\mu^-\mu^-)}{N(\mu^+\mu^+) + N(\mu^-\mu^-)}$$

Inclusive single muons

$$a^{\text{raw}} = \frac{n(\mu^+) - n(\mu^-)}{n(\mu^+) + n(\mu^-)}$$

Mostly background

Constrain backg.

Reduce syst.

$$A^b_{sl} = \frac{N_b(\mu^+\mu^+) - N_b(\mu^-\mu^-)}{N_b(\mu^+\mu^+) + N_b(\mu^-\mu^-)}$$

Correct for backgrounds, fraction from *b*'s

- Asymmetry is a linear combination semileptonic charge asymmetries of B^0_d and B^0_s

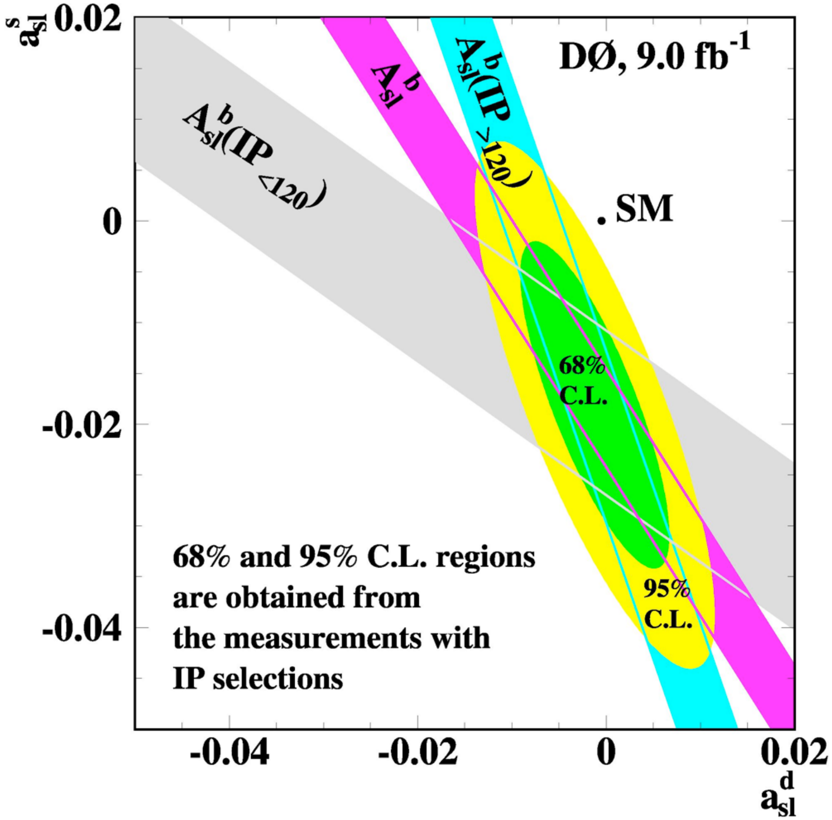
$$A^b_{sl} = C_d a^d_{sl} + C_s a^s_{sl} \quad ; \qquad a^b_{sl} = \frac{\Gamma(\overline{B} \to \mu^+ X) - \Gamma(B \to \mu^- X)}{\Gamma(\overline{B} \to \mu^+ X) + \Gamma(B \to \mu^- X)}$$

Dimuon: 2011 Result

$$A_{sl}^{b} = (-0.787 \pm 0.172(\text{stat}) \pm 0.093(\text{syst}))\,\%$$

- 9.0 fb^{-1} → 10.4 fb^{-1}
- More detailed study of asymmetry dependence on impact parameter (IP) on each muon
- More detailed study of asymmetry dependence on muon (p_T, η)
- Another cross check using independent alternative way to measure background
- Additional CP-violating process included to interpret result

CPV in interference of decays w/ and w/o mixing & special decay class

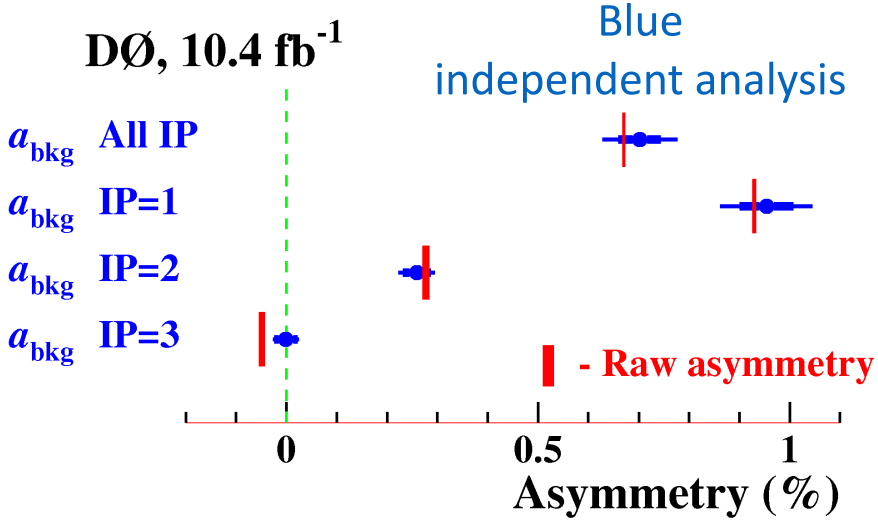


PRD **84** 052007 (2011)

Dimuon Charge Asymmetry

IP Sample	Muon IP (μm)
IP=1	0-50
IP=2	50-120
IP=3	120-3000

More backgrounds due to K→μ,π→μ which result in an asymmetry since σ(K⁻N) > σ(K⁺N)



$a_{CP} = a_{raw} - a_{det}$

Similar result if bin in (η, p_T)
where there are 27 independent bins

Dimuon Charge Asymmetry

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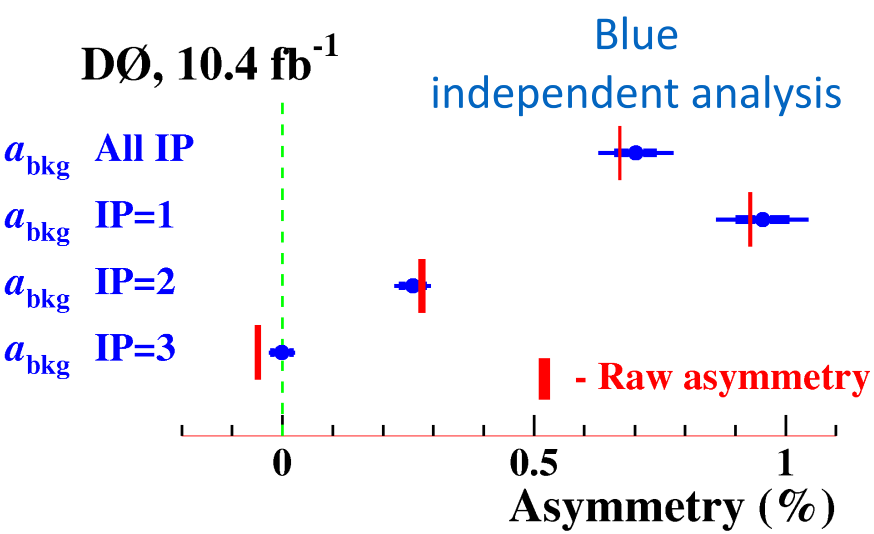
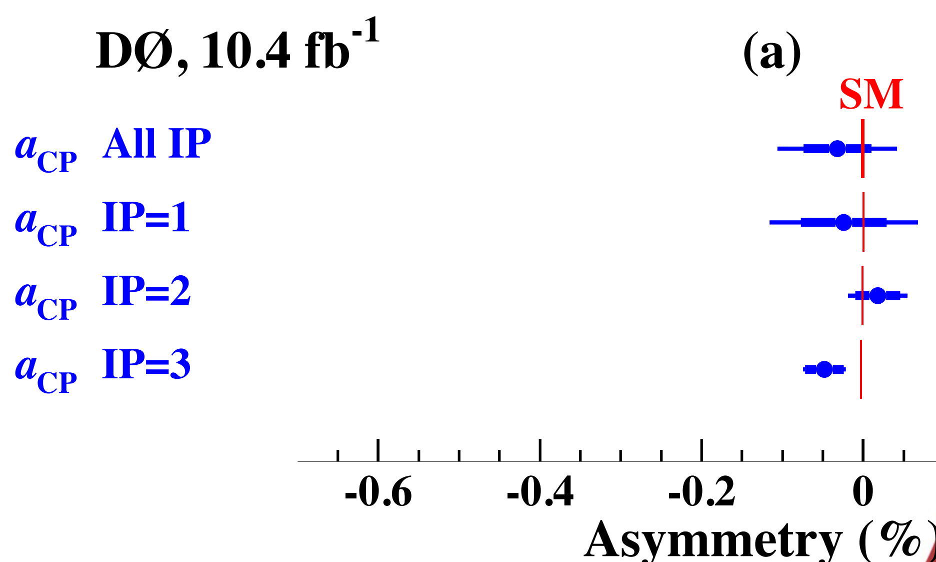
IP=2	50-120
IP=3	120-3000

↑ More backgrounds due to $K \to \mu, \pi \to \mu$ which result in an asymmetry since $\sigma(K^- N) > \sigma(K^+ N)$





Similar result if bin in (η, p_T) where there are 27 independent bins

Phys. Rev. D 89, 012002 (2014)

Dimuon Charge Asymmetry

IP Sample	Muon IP (μm)
IP=1	0-50
IP=2	50-120
IP=3	120-3000

Using same sign dimuons

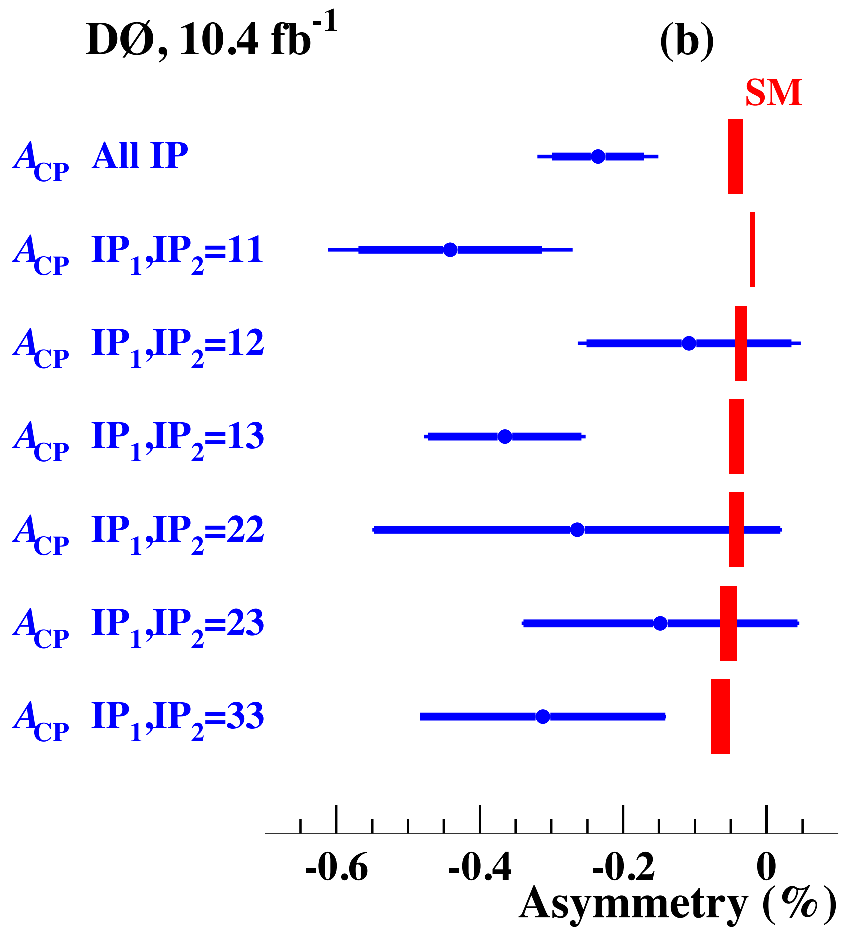
$A_{CP} = (-0.235 \pm 0.064 \pm 0.055)\%$

3.6σ deviation from SM

$$A_{CP}^{mix}(SM) + A_{CP}^{int}(SM)$$

$$(-0.8 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-4} + (-3.5 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-4}$$

PRD 87, 074020 (2013)

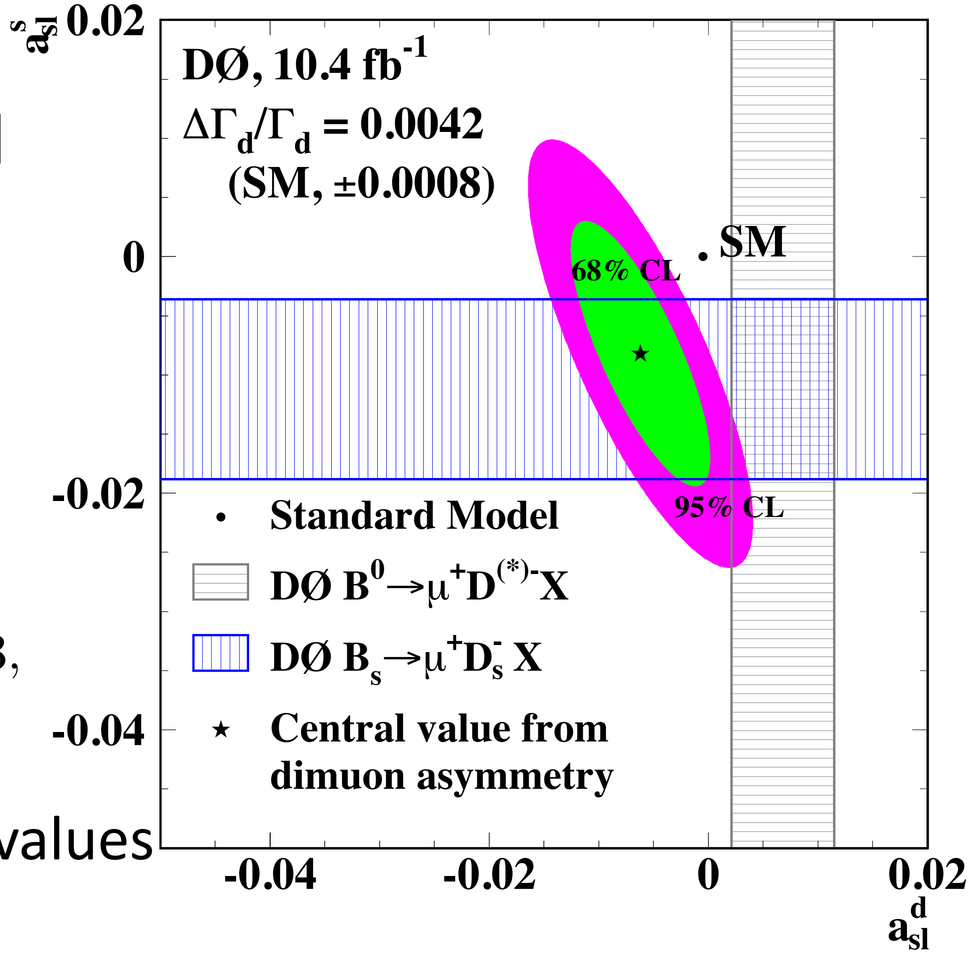


Phys. Rev. D 89, 012002 (2014)

Dimuon Charge Asymmetry

- Interpretation & results
  - Fractional mix of B_s and B_d in each IP bin and A_{CP} proportional to $\Delta\Gamma_d$

$$a^s_{\rm sl} = (-0.82 \pm 0.99)\,\%,$$
$$a^d_{\rm sl} = (-0.62 \pm 0.43)\,\%,$$
$$\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d = (+0.50 \pm 1.38)\,\%,$$
$$\rho_{s,d} = -0.61, \qquad \rho_{d,\Delta\Gamma} = -0.03,$$
$$\rho_{s,\Delta\Gamma} = +0.66.$$



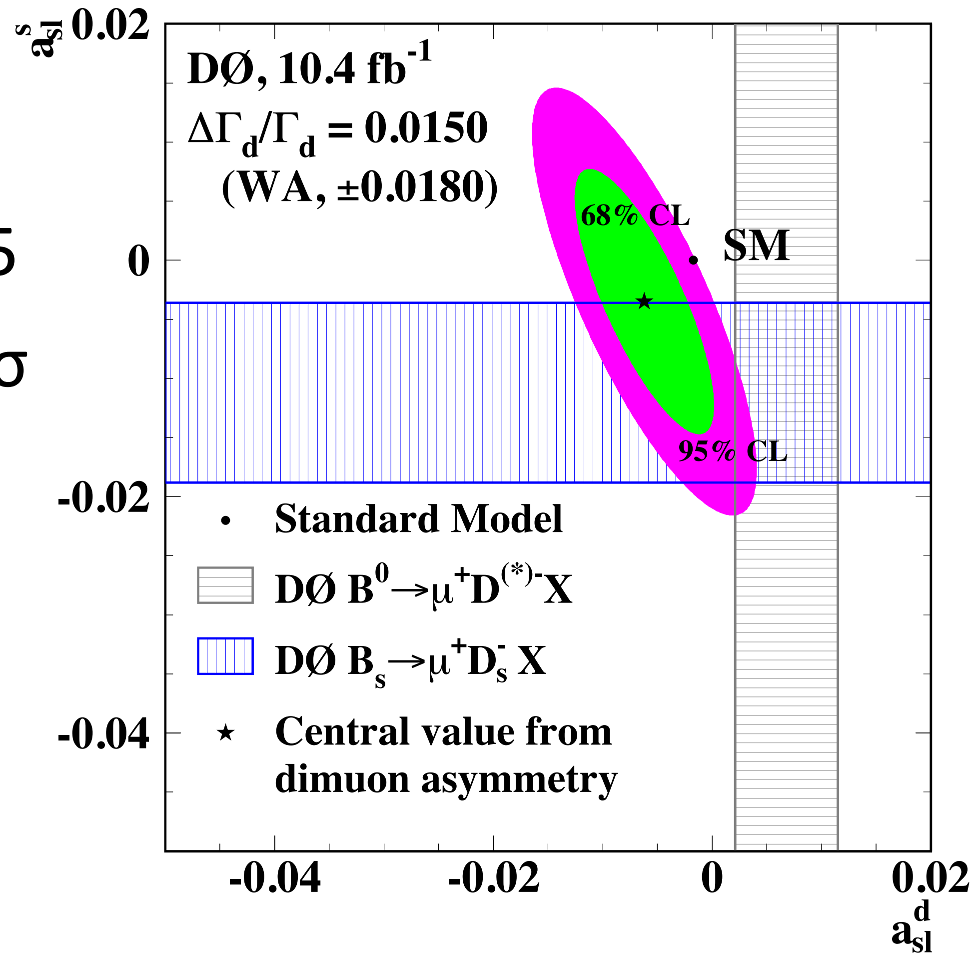
3.0σ deviation from SM of three values

Result consistent with D0 measurements of a^s_{sl} and a^d_{sl}

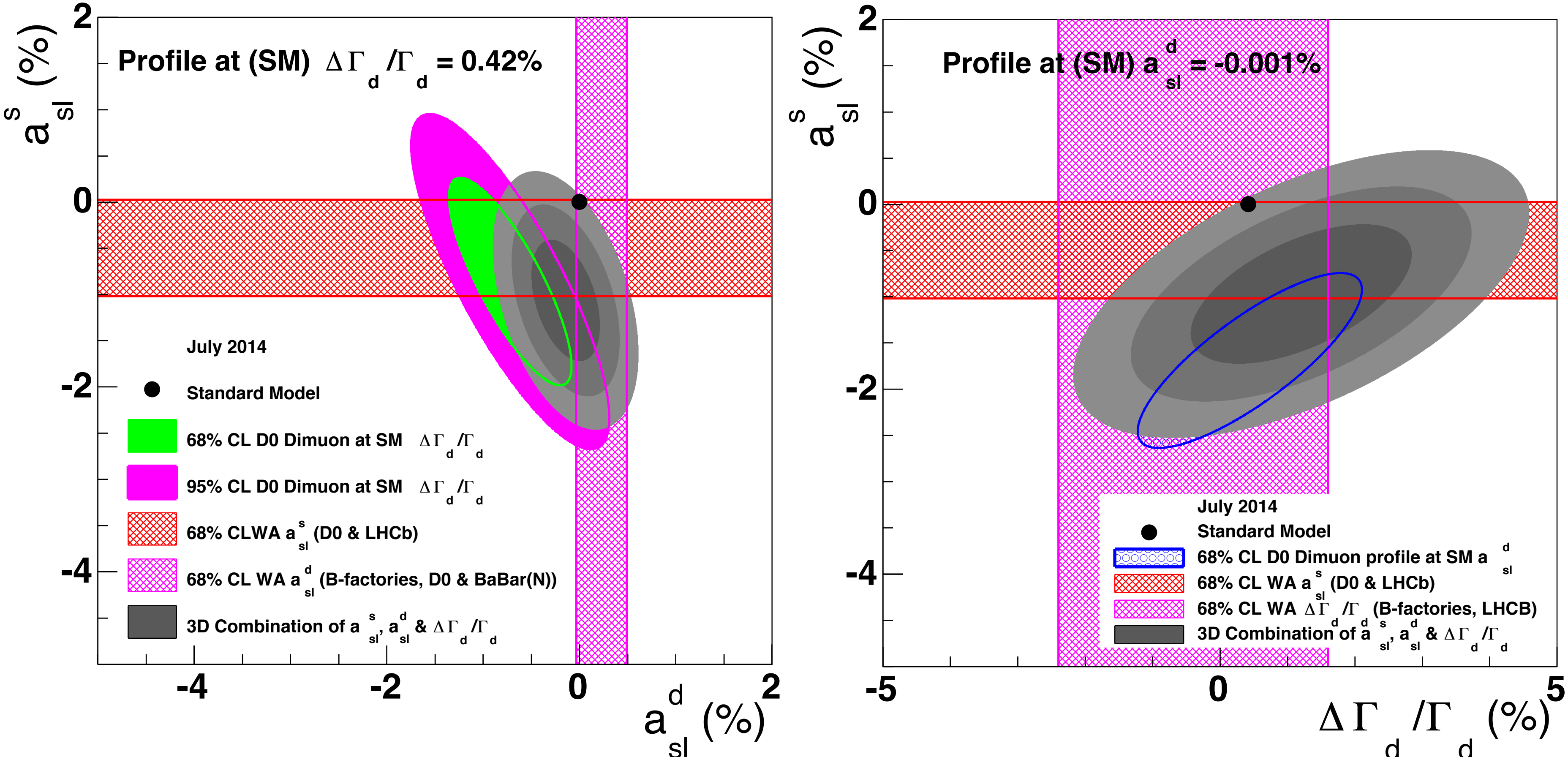
Phys. Rev. D 89, 012002 (2014)

Dimuon Charge Asymmetry

- Interpretation & results
  - Sensitive to $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$
  - Fix to WA $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d = 0.015$
  - Deviation now only 1.9σ



Semi-Leptonic CPV WA



$$a_{\rm sl}^{s} = (-0.92 \pm 0.43)\ \%,$$
$$a_{\rm sl}^{d} = (-0.11 \pm 0.21)\ \%,$$
$$\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d = (+1.09 \pm 0.93)\ \%,$$

$$\rho_{s,d} = -0.24, \quad \rho_{d,\Delta\Gamma} = +0.23, \quad \rho_{s,\Delta\Gamma} = +0.48.$$

$$\chi^2(\text{comb}) = 4.98/3\text{d.o.f.}$$

2.8σ deviation from SM

Summary

- DØ has a well understood detector & dataset with well developed analysis techniques.
  - small levels of pile-up
  - p–anti-p CP symmetric initial state
  - regular flipping of magnet polarities
- Still producing results with LHC in niche areas.
  - new tests of CPV and FB asymmetries
  - Leaving Dimuon charge asymmetry puzzle
    - New Physics
    - Is $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$ the solution?

Backup Slides

L-Excited B Mesons

CDF B^{**}, B_s^{**}

Orbitally & Radially Excited States

arXiv:1309.5961

	m (MeV/c^2)	Γ (MeV/c^2)
B_1^0	$5726.4 \pm 0.8 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.4$	$20 \pm 2 \pm 5$
B_2^0	$5736.6 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.2$	$26 \pm 3 \pm 3$
B_1^+	$5726 \pm 4 \pm 3 \pm 2$	$42 \pm 11 \pm 13$
B_2^+	$5737.1 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.2$	$17 \pm 6 \pm 8$
B_{s1}^0	$5828.3 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.4$	$0.7 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.3$
B_{s2}^0	$5839.7 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.2$	$2.0 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.2$
$B(5970)^0$	$5978 \pm 5 \pm 12$	
$B(5970)^+$	$5961 \pm 5 \pm 12$	

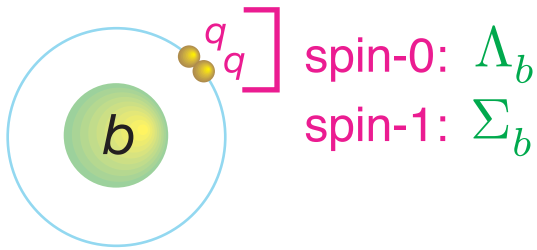
- See body of talk for comparison of masses with model predictions

b-Flavored Baryons

...at the Tevatron

L=0 "atomic" system,
heavy quark and light *diquark*

[Phys. Rev. D 89, 072014 (2014)](#)

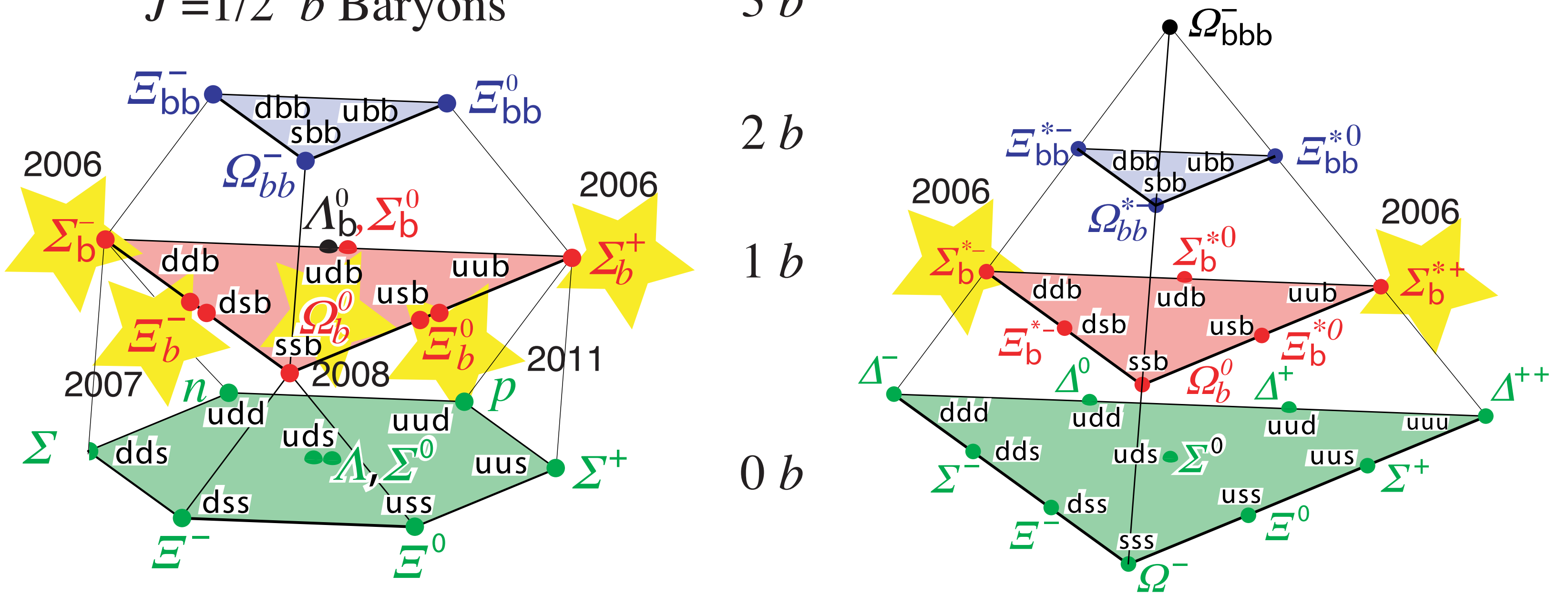


- More statistics, measure properties with more precis

- pre-Tevatron, only ground state Λ_b

$J=3/2$ *b* Baryons

$J=1/2$ *b* Baryons



CDF b Baryons

Phys. Rev. D 89, 072014 (2014)

Two data-sets:

- Decays to $J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$: provides trigger (w/ no lifetime bias)

$$\Lambda_b/\Xi_b/\Omega_b \to J/\psi + \Lambda/\Xi^-/\Omega^-$$
$\Xi^- \to \Lambda\pi$, $\Omega^- \to \Lambda K$

Reference modes
$B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$
$B^0 \to J/\psi K^{*0}/K^0_S$

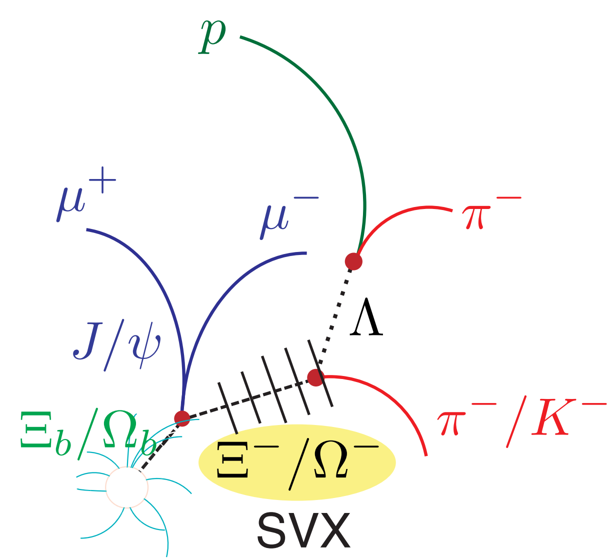
- Decays to c baryons: two-track displaced hadron trigger (lifetime biase

$$\Xi_b^{-/0} \to \Xi_c^{0/+}\pi^{-/+}$$
$\Xi_c^{0/+} \to \Xi^-\pi^+(\pi^+)$

$$\Omega_b \to \Omega_c^0\pi^+$$
$\Omega_c^0 \to \Omega^-\pi^+$

- Track long charged decay lengths Ξ^- and Ω^- in silicon detector

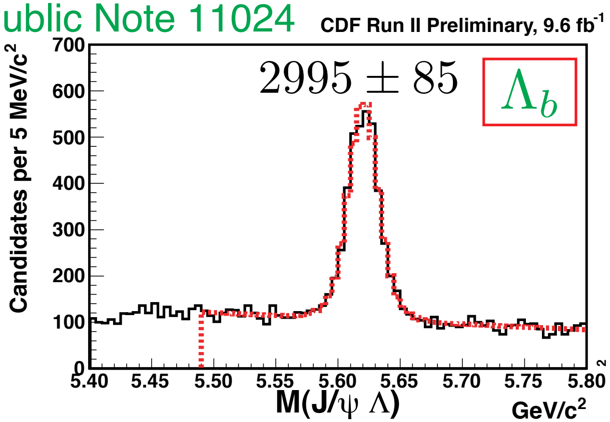
$$c\tau = 4.9\,\text{cm}\,,\quad 2.5\,\text{cm}$$

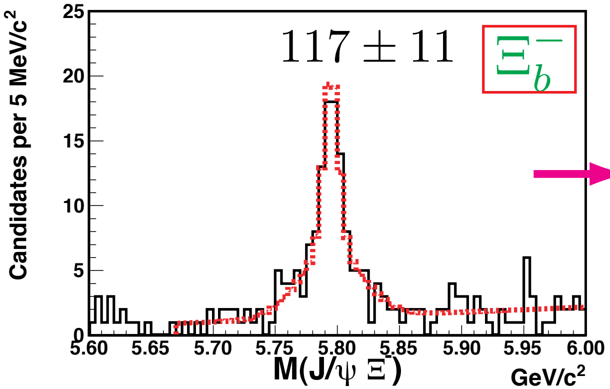


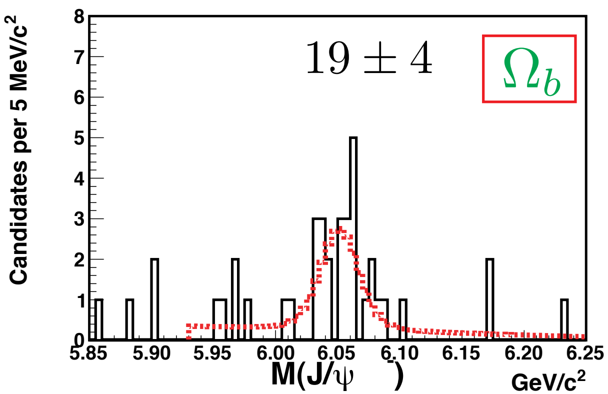
CDF *b* Baryons

Phys. Rev. D 89, 072014 (2014)

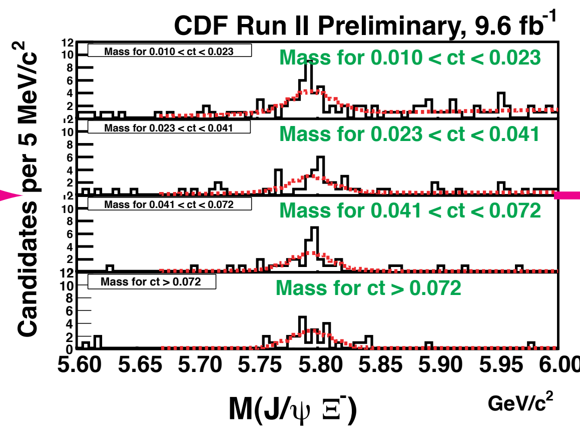
CDF Public Note 11024





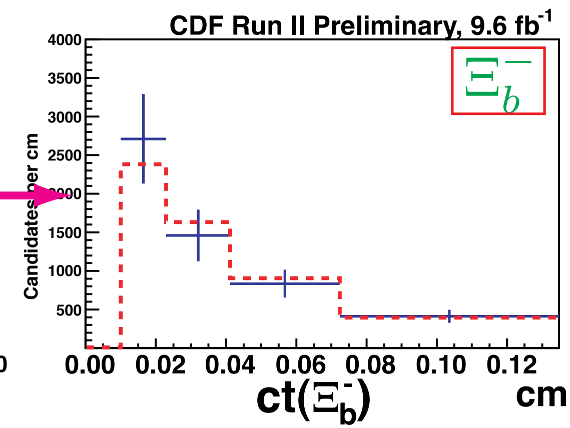


- Yield in bins of *ct*



e.g.:

$$\tau(\Xi_b^-) = 1.36 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.02\,\mathrm{ps}$$



CDF *b* Baryons

Phys. Rev. D 89, 072014 (2014)

c.f. LHCb (arXiv:1402.6242)

$\tau(\Lambda_b) = 1.479 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.004\,\mathrm{ps}$

WA and comparisons in backups

CDF Public Note 11024

Final State	Mass (MeV/c^2)	Mean Life (ps)
Ξ_c^0	$2470.30 \pm 0.28(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.35(\mathrm{syst})$	-
Ξ_c^+	$2467.19 \pm 0.17(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.35(\mathrm{syst})$	-
Λ_b	$5620.14 \pm 0.31(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.40(\mathrm{syst})$	$1.565 \pm 0.035(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.020(\mathrm{syst})$
$\Xi_b^-(J/\psi\,\Xi^-)$	$5794.1 \pm 2.0(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.40(\mathrm{syst})$	$1.36 \pm 0.15(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.02(\mathrm{syst})$
$\Xi_b^-(\Xi_c^0\,\pi^-)$	$5796.5 \pm 4.7(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.95(\mathrm{syst})$	
Ξ_b^0	$5791.6 \pm 5.0(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.73(\mathrm{syst})$	-
$\Omega_b^-(J/\psi\,\Omega^-)$	$6051.4 \pm 4.2(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.50(\mathrm{syst})$	$1.77^{+0.55}_{-0.41}(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.02(\mathrm{syst})$
$\Omega_b^-(\Omega_c^0\,\pi^-)$	$6040 \pm 8(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 2(\mathrm{syst})$	

Only exclusive Ξ_b^- lifetime

Only Ω_b lifetime

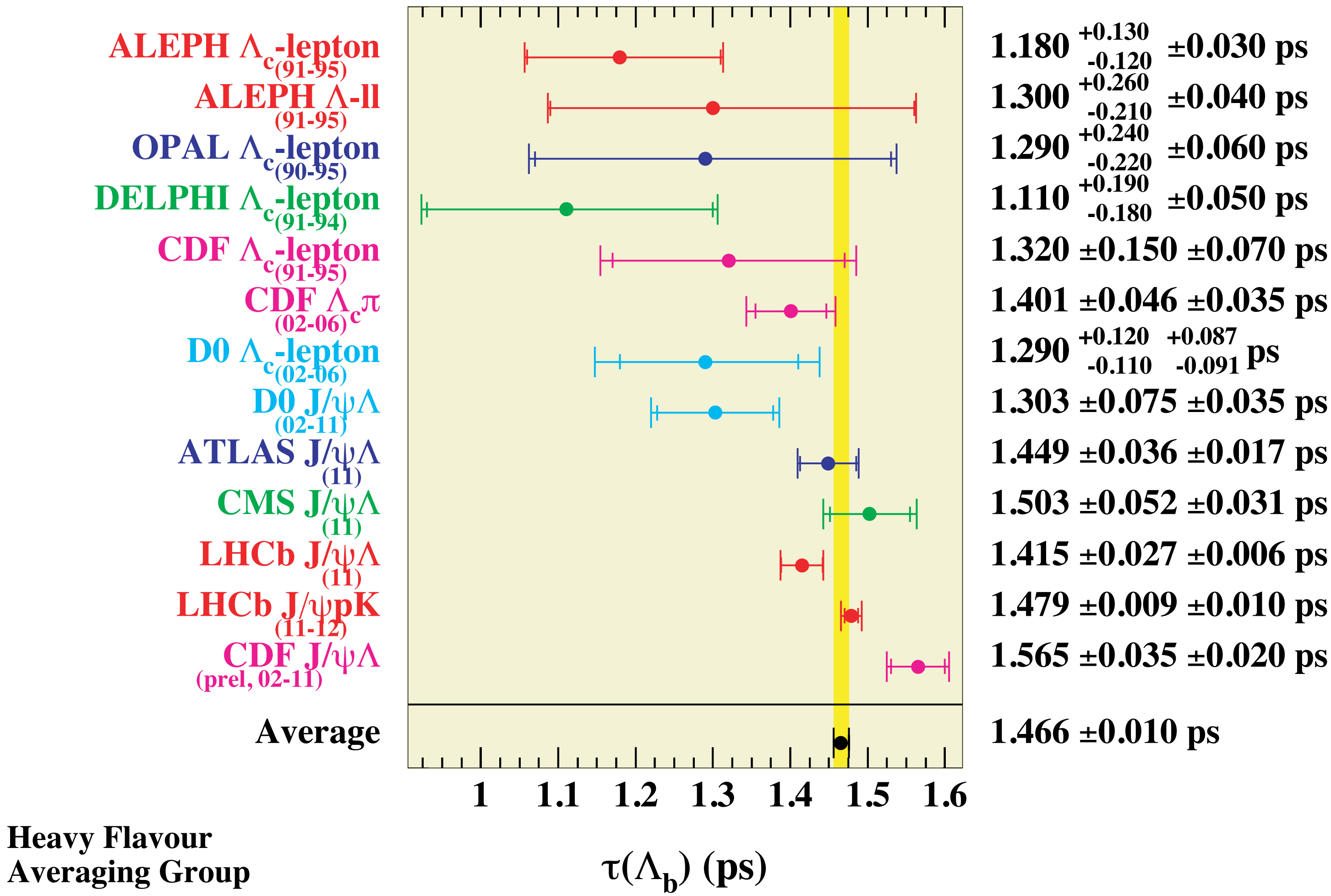
First evidence of this decay mode (3.3 – 3.6σ)

$$M(\Xi_c^0) - M(\Xi_c^+) = 3.11 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.07\,\mathrm{MeV}$$
$$M(\Xi_b^-) - M(\Xi_b^0) = 2.5 \pm 5.4 \pm 0.6\,\mathrm{MeV}$$

Isospin splitting (*u* and *d* quarks)

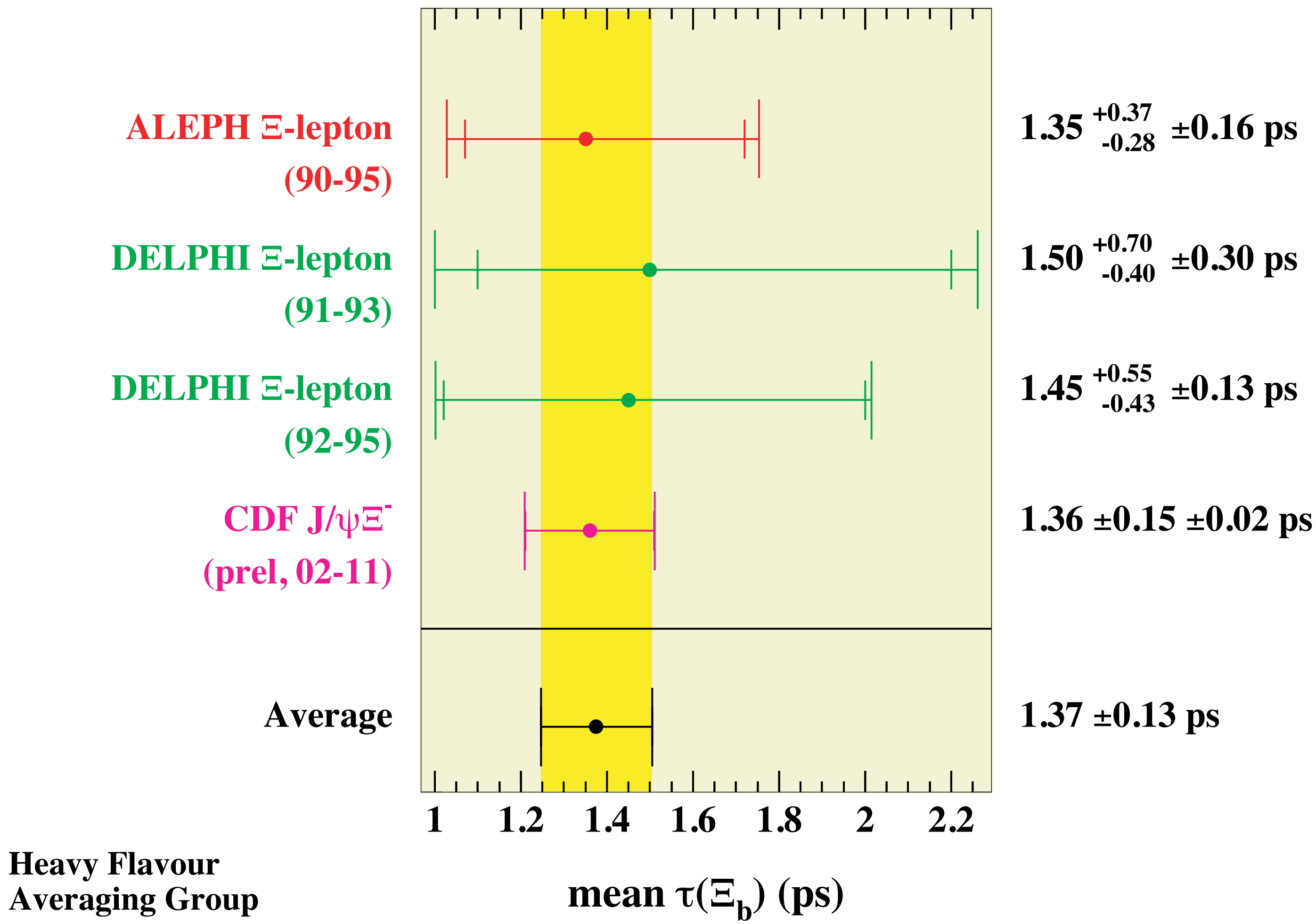
b Baryons

Phys. Rev. D 89, 072014 (2014)



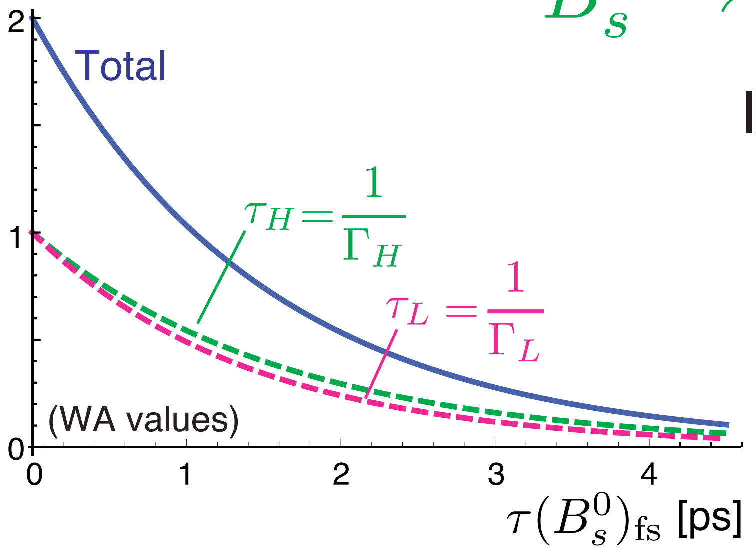
b Baryons

Phys. Rev. D 89, 072014 (2014)



Backup B_s Lifetime

$$B_s^0 \to D_s^- \ell^+ \nu X$$



If fit with a single exponential, measure:

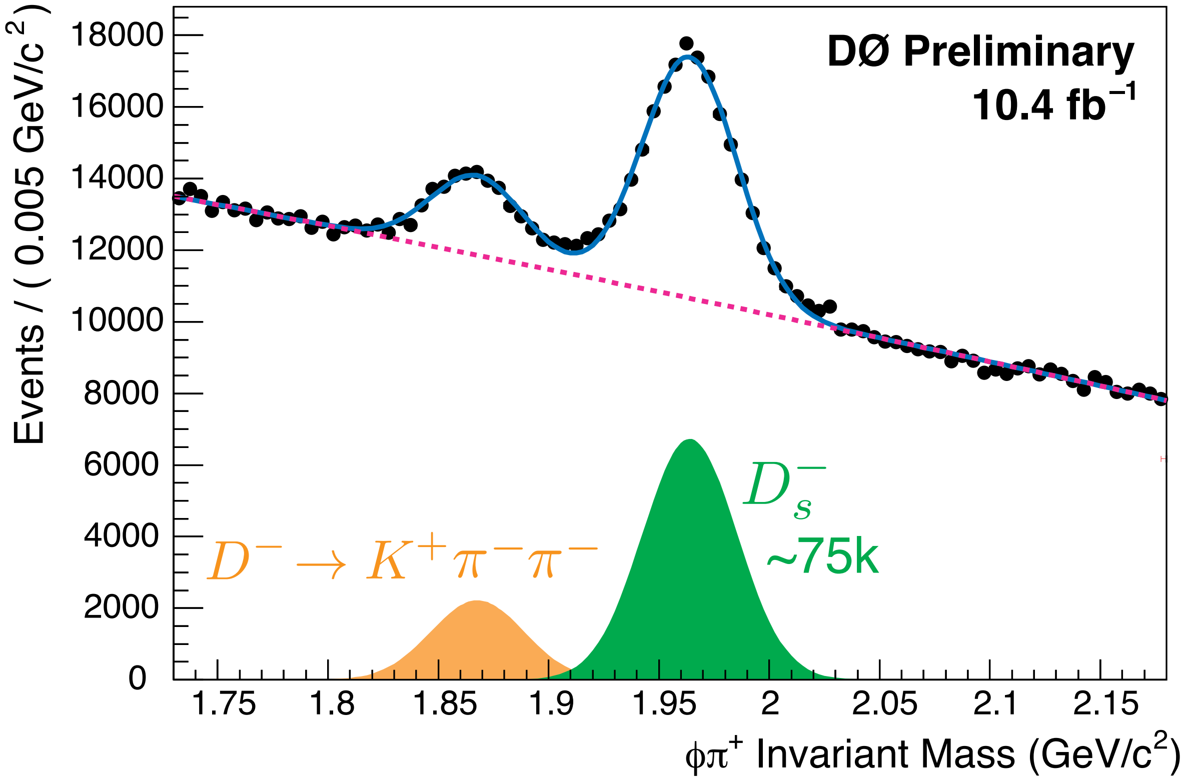
$$\tau(B_s^0)_{\rm fs} = \frac{1}{\Gamma_s} \frac{1+(\Delta\Gamma_s/2\Gamma_s)^2}{1-(\Delta\Gamma_s/2\Gamma_s)^2}$$

Difficult to distinguish two exponentials in a stable fit...

B_s Reconstruction

$$B_s^0 \to D_s^- \mu^+ \nu X$$
$$\hookrightarrow \phi\pi^-$$
$$\hookrightarrow K^+K^-$$

Reconstruct a D_s^- associated with a correct-sign muon

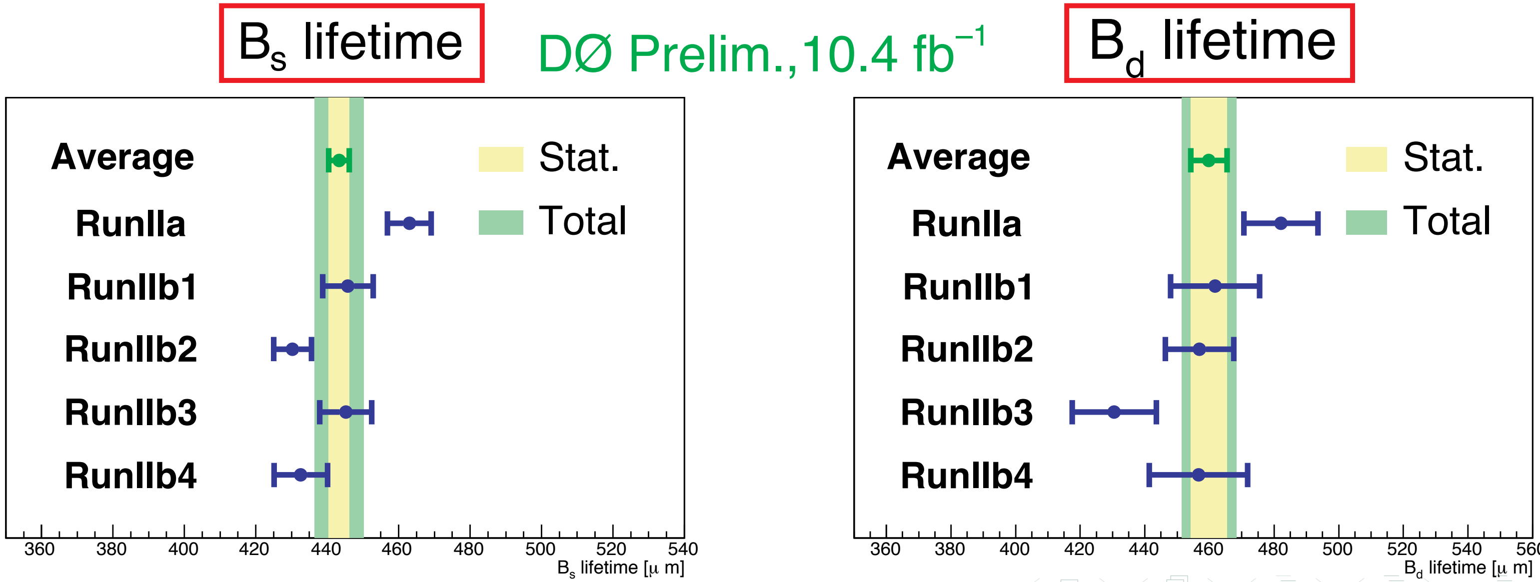


B_s Lifetime Systematics

- Decay length resolution
  Replace double-Gaussian model with single + exponential tails
- Combinatorial Background
  Use single samples (each of mass side-bands, wrong-sign)
- *K* factors
  Use different MC, vary composition and relevant lifetimes within uncertainties
- Non-Combinatorial Background
  Vary composition within uncertainties
- Detector Alignment
  Use different silicon microvertex detector alignment files with sensors moved within uncertainties
- Signal fraction
  Varied within uncertainties from mass fit, different mass models

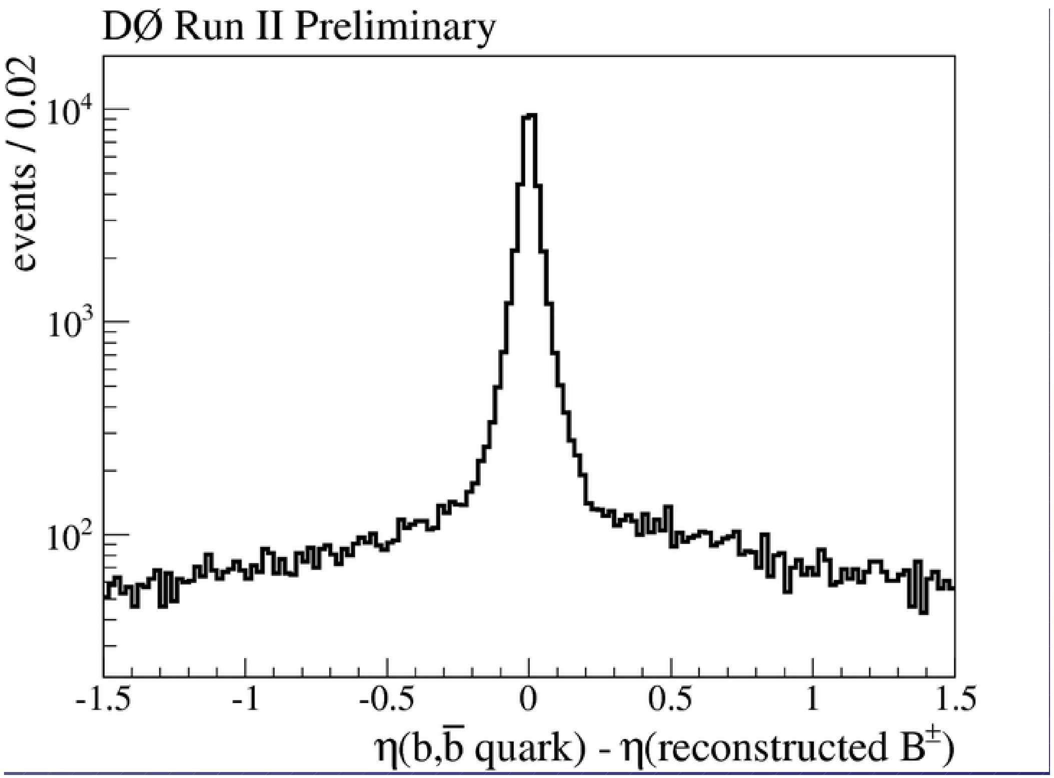
Systematics

Uncertainty source	B_s^0 (μm)	B^0 (μm)	Δ R
Resolution Model	0.7	2.1	0.003
Combinatorial Background Model	5.0	4.9	0.001
K-factor determination	1.6	1.3	0.006
Non-Combinatorial Background	2.6	2.0	0.001
Signal Fraction	1.0	1.8	0.002
Alignment of the detector	2.0	2.0	0.000
Total	**6.3**	**6.4**	**0.007**



$B^{\pm}$ F-B Asymmetry

- Correlation between parent b-quark and reconstructed B meson from MC@NLO. About 80% of the time, the B meson tracks the parent b-quark.

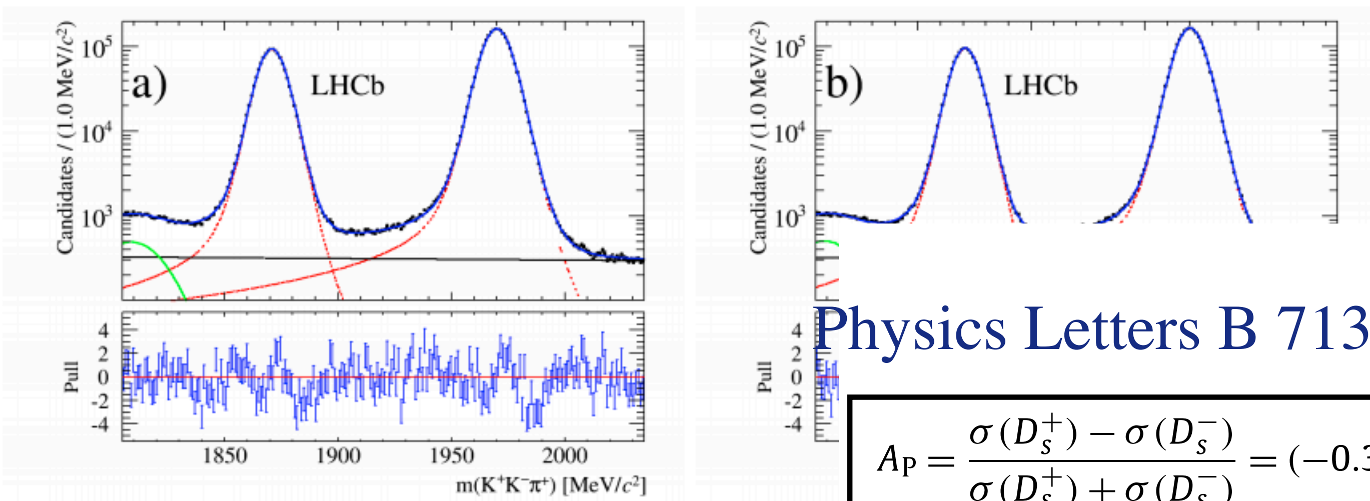


$B^{\pm}$ F-B Asymmetry

BDT Variations	0.14%
Fit Variations	0.080%
Polarity Weighting	0.0001%
Detector Asymmetries	0.058%
Systematic	0.17%
Statistical	0.41%
Total	0.44%

Determination of the raw asymmetries: $D^{\pm} \rightarrow \phi\pi^{\pm}$

L=3fb^{-1} $D^{+} \rightarrow \phi\pi^{+}$ $D^{-} \rightarrow \phi\pi^{-}$



Physics Letters B 713 (2012) 186–195

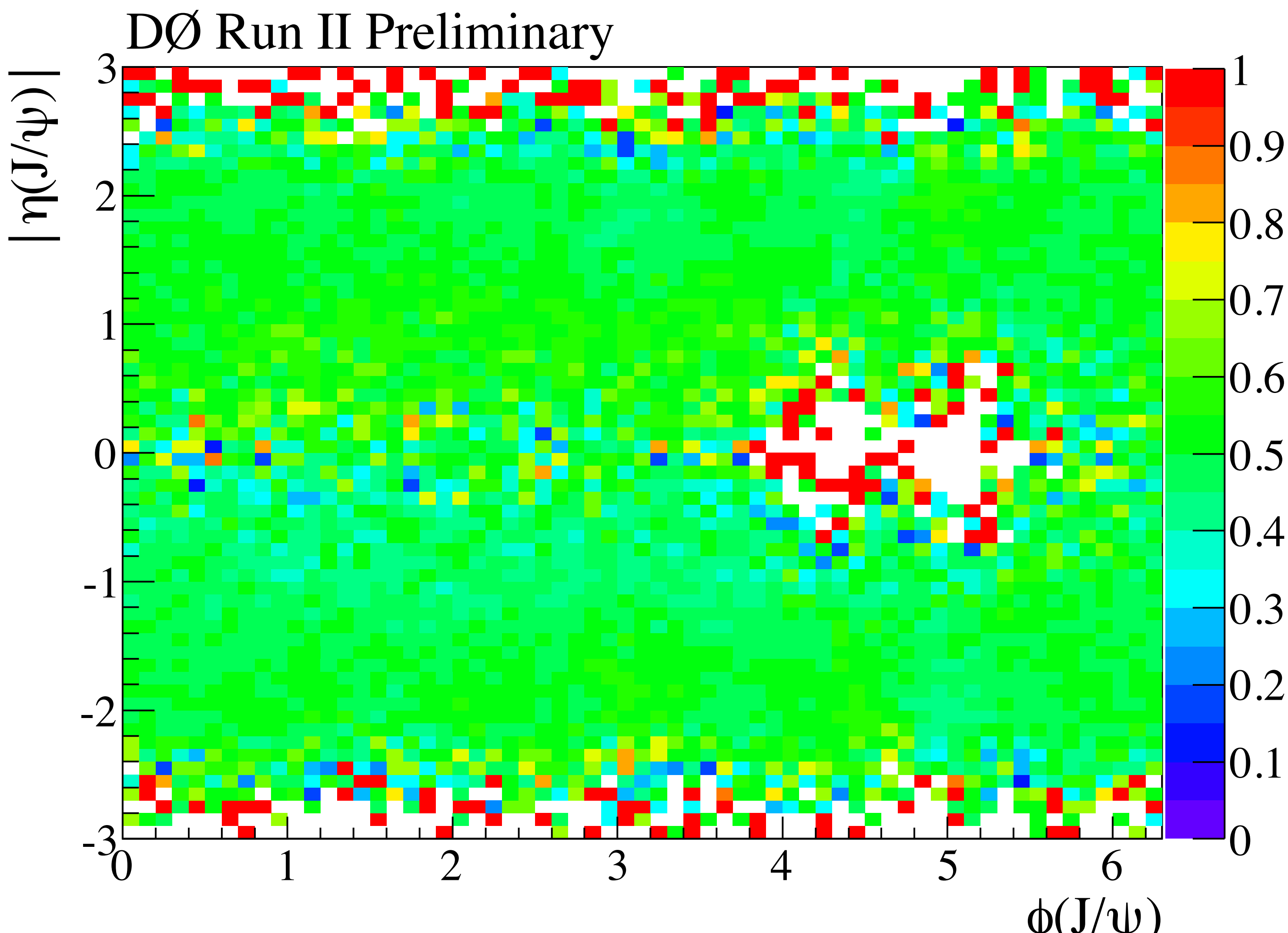
$$A_P = \frac{\sigma(D_s^+) - \sigma(D_s^-)}{\sigma(D_s^+) + \sigma(D_s^-)} = (-0.33 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.10)\%.$$

Decay Mode	Yield
$D^{\pm} \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^{\pm}$	$4\,834\,440 \pm 2\,555$
$D_s^{\pm} \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^{\pm}$	$120\,976 \pm 692$
$D^{\pm} \rightarrow K_S^0K^{\pm}$	$1\,013\,516 \pm 1\,379$
$D_s^{\pm} \rightarrow K_S^0K^{\pm}$	$1\,476\,980 \pm 2\,354$
$D^{\pm} \rightarrow \phi\pi^{\pm}$	$7\,020\,160 \pm 2\,739$
$D_s^{\pm} \rightarrow \phi\pi^{\pm}$	$13\,144\,900 \pm 3\,879$

[%] Asymmetry	Total
$\mathcal{A}_{\rm meas}^{D^{\pm}\rightarrow K_S^0\pi^{\pm}}$	-0.95 ± 0.05
$\mathcal{A}_{\rm meas}^{D_s^{\pm}\rightarrow K_S^0\pi^{\pm}}$	-0.15 ± 0.46
$\mathcal{A}_{\rm meas}^{D^{\pm}\rightarrow K_S^0K^{\pm}}$	$+0.01 \pm 0.19$
$\mathcal{A}_{\rm meas}^{D_s^{\pm}\rightarrow K_S^0K^{\pm}}$	$+0.27 \pm 0.11$
$\mathcal{A}_{\rm meas}^{D_s^{\pm}\rightarrow \phi\pi^{\pm}}$	-0.41 ± 0.05

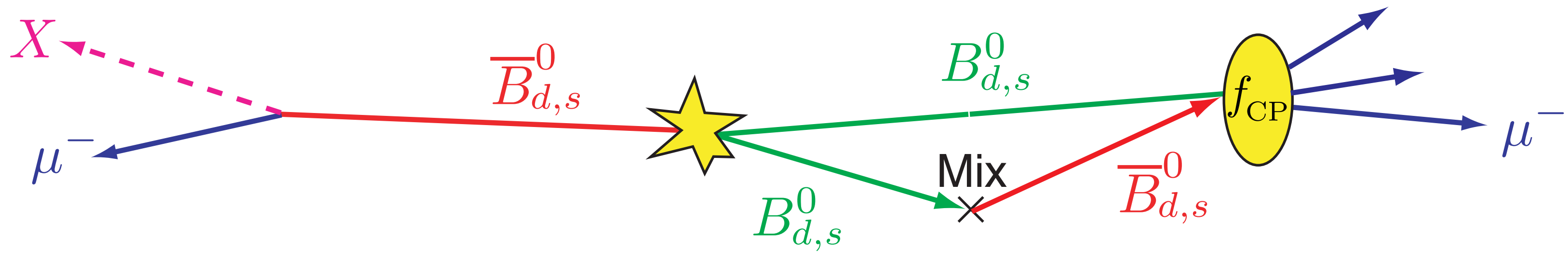
$B^{\pm}$ F-B Asymmetry

- Detector Asymmetry



Additional Source of CPV in Like-Sign Dimuons

Borissov, Hoeneisen, arXiv:1303.0175v1 [hep-ex],
Understanding the like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry in pp(bar) collisions



e.g.,

$$B^- B^0 \;(B^- \to \mu^- X),\quad B^0 \to D^+ D^-,\quad D^- \to \mu^- X$$

$$B^+ \bar{B}^0 \;(B^+ \to \mu^+ X),\quad \bar{B}^0 \to D^+ D^-,\quad D^+ \to \mu^+ X$$

but due to interference between mixing and decay in *B* system:

$$\Gamma(B^0 \to D^+ D^-) \neq \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \to D^+ D^-) \qquad \mathcal{A} = -\sin(2\beta)\frac{x_d}{1+x_d^2}$$

$$\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{mix}}_{\mathrm{CP}}(SM) = (-0.8 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{int}}_{\mathrm{CP}}(SM) = (-3.5 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-4}$$ ← additional

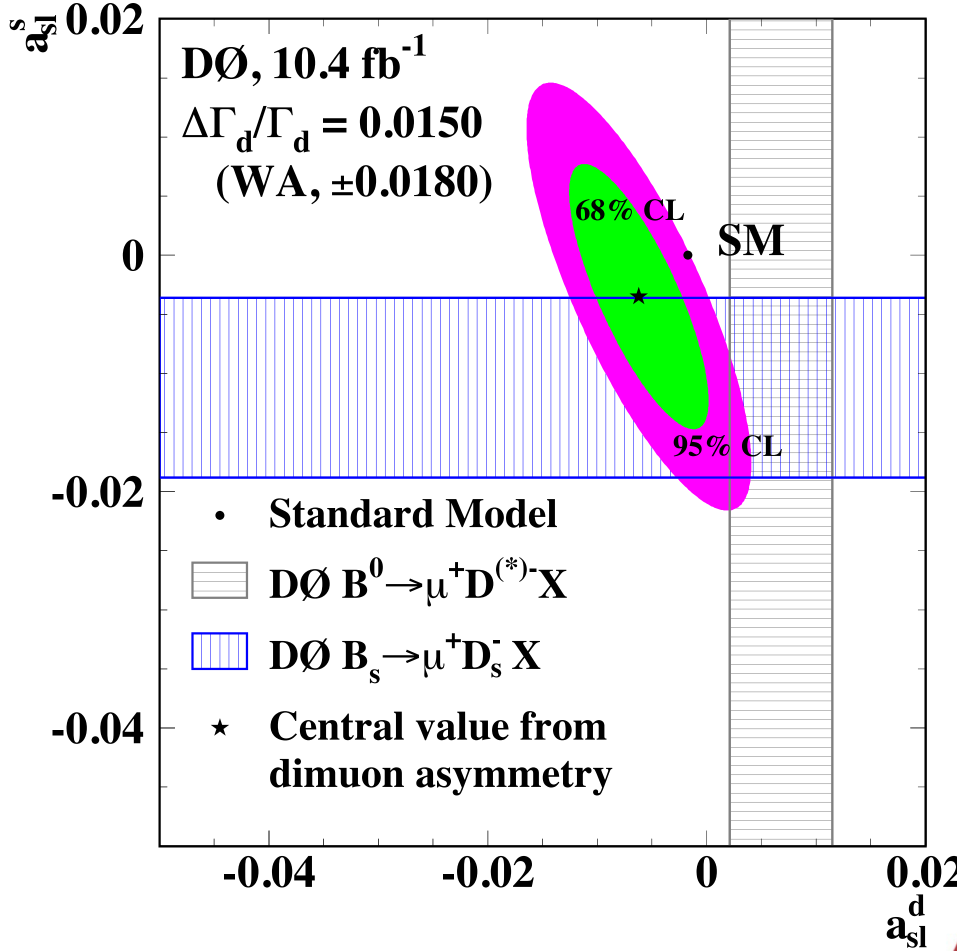
Phys. Rev. D 89, 012002 (2014)

Dimuon Charge Asymmetry

- Average of all three D0 semi-leptonic charge asymmetries

$$a_{\rm sl}^{s} = (-1.33 \pm 0.58)\,\%,$$
$$a_{\rm sl}^{d} = (-0.09 \pm 0.29)\,\%,$$
$$\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d = (+0.79 \pm 1.15)\,\%,$$
$$\rho_{s,d} = -\,0.34, \qquad \rho_{d,\Delta\Gamma} = +0.24,$$
$$\rho_{s,\Delta\Gamma} = +\,0.55.$$

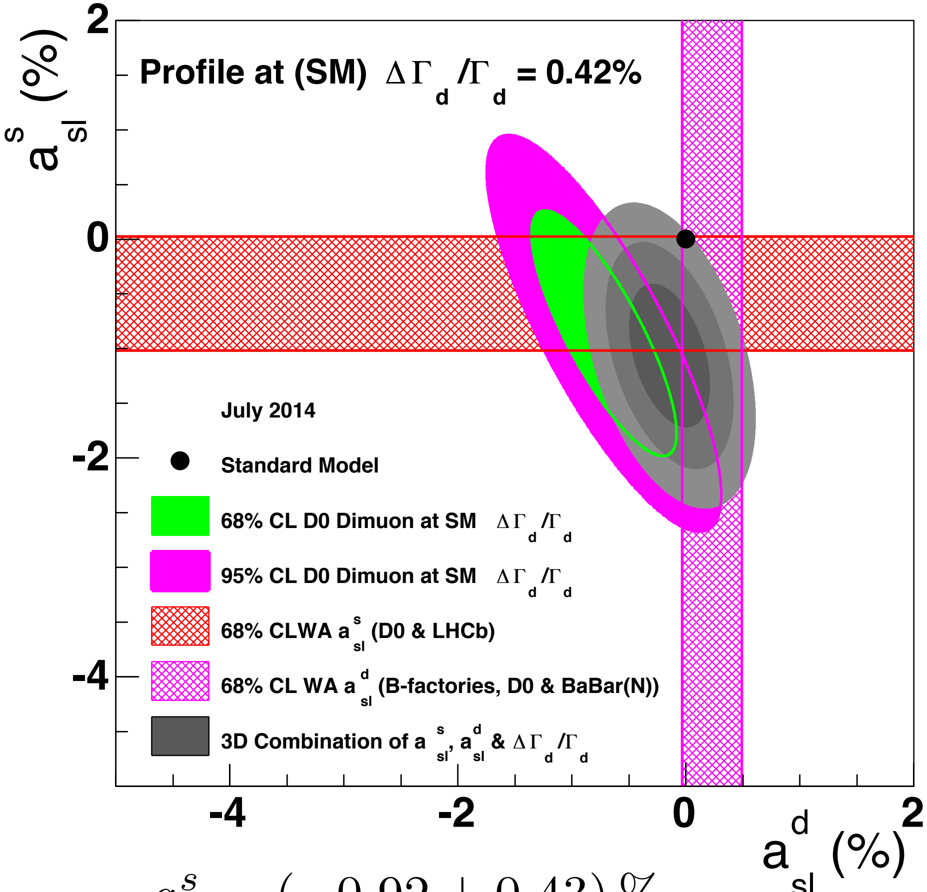
3.1σ deviation from SM

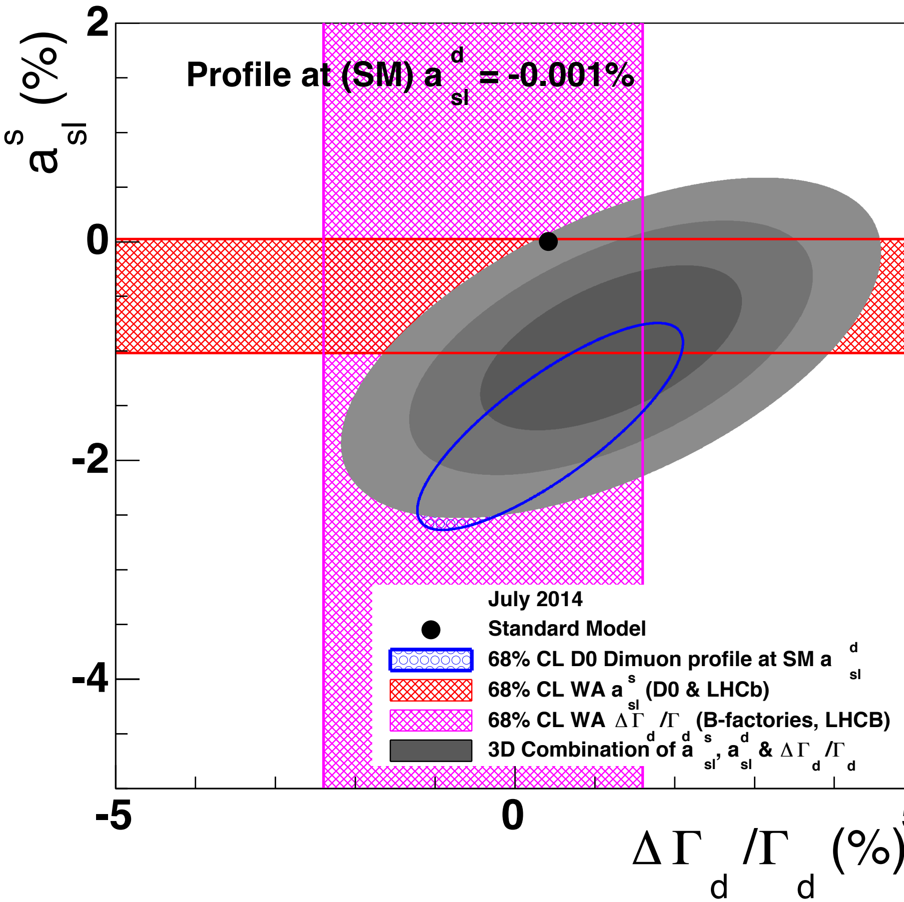


Semi-Leptonic CPV WA

- Direct Measurements of a^d_{sl} = (+0.23 ± 0.26)%
  - Previous B-factory results HFAG arXiv:1207.1158 (-0.05 ± 0.56)%
  - DØ: PRD 86, 072009 (2012) (+0.68 ± 0.47)%
  - BaBar: PRL 111, 101802 (2013) (+0.06 ± 0.38)%
- Direct Measurements of a^s_{sl} = (+0.50 ± 0.52)%
  - DØ: PRL 110, 011801 (2013) (-1.12 ± 0.76)%
  - LHCb: PLB 728C (2014) (-0.06 ± 0.63)%
- Direct Measurements of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$ = (-0.4 ± 2.0)%
  - Previous B-factory results, HFAG, arXiv:1207.1158 (+1.15 ± 1.80)% (Belle, BaBar, [DELPHI])
  - LHCb: JHEP04(2014)114 (-4.4 ± 2.7)%
- Dimuon Charge Asymmetry (see talk)

Semi-Leptonic CPV WA





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see backup for inputs

$$\rho_{s,d} = -0.24, \quad \rho_{d,\Delta\Gamma} = +0.23, \quad \rho_{s,\Delta\Gamma} = +0.48.$$
$$\chi^2(\text{comb}) = 4.98/3\text{d.o.f.}$$

2.8σ deviation from SM