

Exercise: Design your own B -meson CP Violation Experiment

- Which type of machine would you use?
 - e^+e^- or pp , pp or $p\bar{p}$ collider or fixed target? Why?
- At which energy do you want to run this machine?
- You will measure CP asymmetry in $B_s \rightarrow D_s^\mp K^\pm$ with $BR=10^{-4}$
 - Estimate how many collisions you need for a precision of $\gamma=1^\circ$
- You measure $B_s \rightarrow D_s^\mp K^\pm$ and $\bar{B}_s \rightarrow D_s^\mp K^\pm$
 - How do you determine the flavour of the B_s at production?
 - Are there intrinsic limits to this precision?
 - How would you calibrate the wrong tag fraction?
- There is a potential large background from another B_s -decay.
 - Do you know which it could be?
 - With which detector technology would you remove this background?
- What is the formula to reconstruct the B_s meson decay time in an event in observable quantities?
 - Which subdetectors would you require to measure it?

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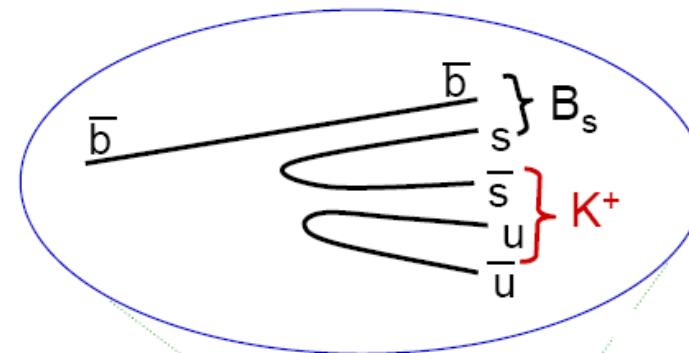
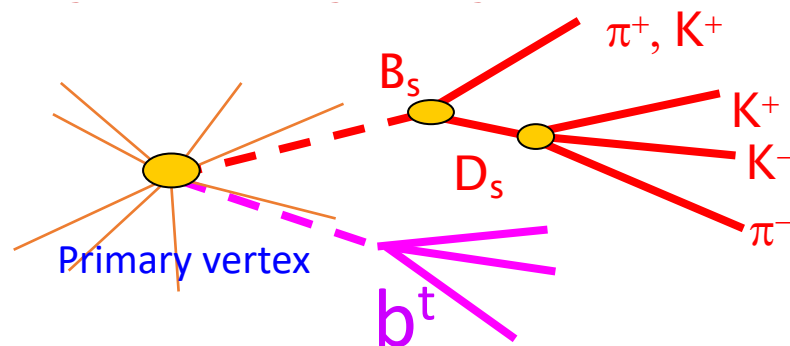
- Which type of machine would you use?
- e^+e^- or pp , pp or $p\bar{p}$ collider or fixed target? Why?
- At which energy do you want to run this machine?
- Points to consider:
 - e^+e^- at $\Upsilon(4S)$: electromagnetic production, clean, *no* B_s , coherent production: B^0 only time dependent CPV, requires asymmetric beams, good flavor tagging.
 - e^+e^- at $\Upsilon(5S)$: B_s , lower cross section, no resolution for time dependent CPV.
 - e^+e^- at Z-peak. Weak production, not coherent, interesting...?
 - pp collisions: Strong production and lots of stat's, "messy" events, large backgrounds requiring excellent detectors.
 - Fixed target vs collider: low cross section vs long decay distance.
 - b-quark cross section increases with high energy
 - pp vs $p\bar{p}$: "colour drag" asymmetry. Extra cross check for pp.

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- You will measure CP asymmetry in $B_s \rightarrow D_s^\mp K^\pm$ with $BR=10^{-4}$.
 - Estimate how many collisions you need for a precision of $\gamma=1^\circ$
 - B_s mesons: Let's assume pp collisions at LHC using LHCb
- For $\sim 1\%$ measurement precision (0.01) on asymmetry:
 - Number of perfectly measured $B_s \rightarrow D_s^\mp K^\pm$ events:
 - Fraction of collisions that produce b -quarks:
 - Fraction of events where B_s meson is produced from b -quark:
 - Fraction of B_s that decay into $B_s \rightarrow D_s^\mp K^\pm$ channel
- \rightarrow So in total 1.5×10^8 perfectly reconstructed events required
- Next, assumed measured by the LHCb experiment:
 - Acceptance x Reconstruction (background, resolution): 0.1
 - Trigger: 0.1
 - Tagging Power: 0.1
- In total 1.5×10^8 pp collisions must be collected
- Assume ~ 10 MHz collisions, 3×10^6 s/year running time: 1.5×10^8 of running.

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