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Onderwater, C. J. G.; LHCb Collaboration

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Measurement of $b$ hadron fractions in 13 TeV $pp$ collisions

R. Aaij et al.*
(LHCb Collaboration)

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The production fractions of $B^0$ and $\Lambda_b^0$ hadrons, normalized to the sum of $B^-$ and $\bar{B}^0$ fractions, are measured in 13 TeV $pp$ collisions using data collected by the LHCb experiment, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 1.67 fb$^{-1}$. These ratios, averaged over the $b$ hadron transverse momenta from 4 to 25 GeV and pseudorapidity from 2 to 5, are $0.122 \pm 0.006$ for $\bar{B}^0$, and $0.259 \pm 0.018$ for $\Lambda_b^0$, where the uncertainties arise from both statistical and systematic sources. The $\Lambda_b^0$ ratio depends strongly on transverse momentum, while the $\bar{B}^0$ ratio shows a mild dependence. Neither ratio shows variations with pseudorapidity.

The measurements are made using semileptonic decays to minimize theoretical uncertainties. In addition, the ratio of $D^+$ to $D^0$ mesons produced in the sum of $B^0$ and $B^-$ semileptonic decays is determined as $0.359 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.009$, where the uncertainties are statistical and systematic.

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Knowledge of the fragmentation fractions of $\bar{B}^0 (f_{\bar{B}})$ and $\Lambda_b^0 (f_{\Lambda_b})$ hadrons is essential for determining absolute branching fractions ($\mathcal{B}$) of decays of these hadrons at the LHC, allowing measurements, e.g., of $B(S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ [1] and the future evaluation of $|V_{cb}|$ from $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda^0\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu$ decays [2]. Once these fractions are determined, measurements of absolute branching fractions of $B^-$ and $\bar{B}^0$ mesons performed at $e^+e^-$ colliders operating at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance can be used to determine the $B^0_s$ and $\Lambda_b^0$ branching fractions [3].

In this paper we measure the ratios $f_{\bar{B}}/(f_u + f_d)$ and $f_{\Lambda_b}/(f_u + f_d)$, where the denominator is the sum of $B^-$ and $\bar{B}^0$ contributions, in the LHCb acceptance of pseudorapidity $2 < \eta < 5$ and transverse momentum $4 < p_T < 25$ GeV, in 13 TeV $pp$ collisions. These ratios can depend on $p_T$ and $\eta$; therefore, we perform the analysis using two-dimensional binning.

Much of the analysis method adopted in this study is an evolution of our previous $b$ hadron fraction measurements for 7 TeV $pp$ collisions [4]. We use the inclusive semileptonic decays $H_b \rightarrow H_c X \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$, where $H_b$ indicates a $b$ hadron, $H_c$ a charm hadron, and $X$ possible additional particles. Each of the different $H_c$ plus muon final states can originate from the decay of different $b$ hadrons.

Semileptonic decays of $B^0$ mesons usually result in a mixture of $D^0$ and $D^+$ mesons, while $B^-$ mesons decay predominantly into $D^0$ mesons with a smaller admixture of $D^+$ mesons. Both include a tiny component of $D_s^+K$ meson pairs. Similarly, $\bar{B}^0$ mesons decay predominantly into $D_s^-$ mesons, but can also decay into $D_s^0 K^+$ and $D_s^+ K^0$ meson pairs; this is expected if the $\bar{B}^0$ meson decays into an excited $D_s^+$ state that is heavy enough to decay into a $DK$ pair. We measure this contribution using $D_s^0 K^+ X \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ events. Finally, $\Lambda_b^0$ baryons decay semileptonically mostly into $\Lambda_c^+$ final states, but can also decay into $D^0 p$ and $D^+ n$ pairs. We ignore the contributions of $b \rightarrow u$ decays that comprise approximately 1% of semileptonic $b$ hadron decays and contribute almost equally to all $b$ hadron species. The detailed equations relating these yields to the final results are given in Ref. [4] and in the Supplemental Material [5].

The theoretical basis for this measurement is the near equality of semileptonic widths, $\Gamma_{SL}$, for all $b$ hadron species [6] whose differences are predicted to precisions of about 1%. The values we use for the individual $H_b$ semileptonic branching fractions ($\mathcal{B}_{SL}$) are listed in Table I. The $H_c$ decay modes used and their branching fractions are given in Table II.

The ratio of $D^+$ to $D^0$ meson production in the sum of semileptonic $B^0$ and $B^-$ decays, $f_+/f_0$, is used to check the analysis method. This result can be related to models of the hadronic final states in $B^-$ and $\bar{B}^0$ semileptonic decays [11].

The data sample corresponds to 1.67 fb$^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity obtained with the LHCb detector in 13 TeV $pp$ collisions during 2016. The LHCb detector [12,13] is a single-arm forward spectrometer covering the pseudorapidity range $2 < \eta < 5$, designed for the study of particles containing $b$ or $c$ quarks.
TABLE I. Branching fractions of semileptonic $b$ hadron decays from direct measurements for $B^0$ and $B^-$ mesons, $\langle B \rangle \equiv (B^0 + B^-)$, and derived for $B^0_s$ and $\Lambda^0_b$ hadrons based on the equality of semileptonic widths and the lifetime ratios [3,6]. Corrections to $F_{SL}$ for $B^0_s (1.0 \pm 0.5\%)$ and $\Lambda^0_b (3.0 \pm 1.5\%)$ are applied [6]. Correlations in the $B^0$ and $B^-$ branching fraction measurements have been taken into account. See Ref. [7] for more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particle</th>
<th>$\tau$ (ps)</th>
<th>$B_{SL}$ (%)</th>
<th>$B_{SL}$ (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$B^0$</td>
<td>1.520 ± 0.004</td>
<td>10.30 ± 0.19</td>
<td>10.30 ± 0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B^-$</td>
<td>1.638 ± 0.004</td>
<td>11.08 ± 0.20</td>
<td>11.08 ± 0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\langle B \rangle$</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.70 ± 0.19</td>
<td>10.70 ± 0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\bar{B}^0_s$</td>
<td>1.526 ± 0.015</td>
<td>10.24 ± 0.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Lambda^0_b$</td>
<td>1.470 ± 0.010</td>
<td>10.26 ± 0.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE II. Charm-hadron branching fractions for the decay modes used in this analysis. Note that the $\Lambda^+_c$ branching fraction has been significantly improved since the previous analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decay</th>
<th>$B$ (%)</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$D^0 \to K^-\pi^+$</td>
<td>3.93 ± 0.05</td>
<td>PDG average [3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D^+ \to K^-\pi^+$</td>
<td>9.22 ± 0.17</td>
<td>CLEO-c [8]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D^+_s \to K^-\pi^+$</td>
<td>5.44 ± 0.18</td>
<td>PDG average [3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Lambda^+_c \to pK^-\pi^+$</td>
<td>6.23 ± 0.33</td>
<td>From Refs. [9,10]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The online event selection is performed by a trigger [14] which consists of a hardware stage, based on information from the calorimeter and muon systems, followed by a software stage, which applies a full event reconstruction. At the hardware trigger stage, events are required to have a muon with large $p_T$ or a hadron, photon or electron with high transverse energy in the calorimeters. For hadrons, the transverse energy threshold is 3.5 GeV. The software trigger requires a two-, three- or four-track secondary vertex with a significant displacement from any primary $p\bar{p}$ interaction vertex (PV). At least one charged particle must have $p_T > 1.6$ GeV and be inconsistent with originating from a PV. A multivariate algorithm [15] is used for the identification of secondary vertices consistent with the decay of a $b$ hadron.

Simulation is required to model the effects of the detector acceptance and the imposed selection requirements. Here $p\bar{p}$ collisions are generated using PYTHIA [16] with a specific LHCb configuration [17]. Decays of unstable particles are described by EVTGEN [18], in which final-state radiation is generated using PHOTOS [19]. The interaction of the generated particles with the detector and its response are implemented using the GEANT4 toolkit [20] as described in Ref. [21].

Selection criteria are applied to muons and $H_c$ decay particles. The transverse momentum of each hadron must be greater than 0.3 GeV, and that of the muon larger than 1.3 GeV. Each track cannot point to any PV, implemented by requiring $\chi^2_{IP} > 9$ with respect to any PV, where $\chi^2_{IP}$ is defined as the difference in the vertex-fit $\chi^2$ of a given PV reconstructed with and without the track under consideration being included. All final-state particles are required to be positively identified using information from the Ring Imaging CHERENKOV detectors particle identification (PID). Particles from $H_c$ decay candidates must have a good fit to a common vertex with $\chi^2/ndof < 9$, where ndof is the number of degrees of freedom. They must also be well separated from the nearest PV, with the flight distance divided by its uncertainty greater than 5.

Candidate $b$ hadrons are formed by combining $H_c$ and muon candidates originating from a common vertex with $\chi^2/ndof < 9$ and an $H_c\mu^-$ invariant mass, $m_{H_c\mu^-}$, in the range 3.0–5.0 GeV for $D^0$ and $D^+$, 3.1–5.1 GeV for $D_s^+$ and 3.3–5.3 GeV for $\Lambda^+_c$ candidates. In addition, we define $m_{corr} = \sqrt{m^2_{H_c\mu^-} + p^2_\perp + p_{\perp}}$, where $p_{\perp}$ is the magnitude of the combination’s momentum component transverse to the $b$ hadron flight direction; we require that $m_{corr} > 4.2$ or 4.5 GeV for $B^0_s$ or $\Lambda^0_b$ candidates, respectively. For the $D_s^+ \to K^+K^-\pi^+$ decay mode, vetoes are employed to remove backgrounds from real $D^+$ or $\Lambda^+_c$ decays where the particle assignments are incorrect.

Background from prompt $H_c$ production at the PV needs to be considered. We use the natural logarithm of the $H_c$ impact parameter, IP, with respect to the PV in units of mm. Requiring $\ln(IP/mm) > -3$ is found to reduce the prompt component to be below 0.1%, while preserving 97% of all signals. This restriction allows us to perform fits only to the $H_c$ candidate mass spectra to find the $b$ hadron decay yields.

The $H_c$ candidates’ mass distributions integrated over $p_T(H_b)$ and $\eta$ are shown in Fig. 1. They consist of a prominent peak resulting from signal and a small contribution due to combinatorial background from random combinations of particles that pass the selection. They are fit with a signal component comprised of two Gaussian functions and a combinatorial background component modeled as a linear function. The total signal yields for $D^0X\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu$, $D^+X\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu$, $D_s^+X\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu$, and $\Lambda^+_c\mu^-X\bar{\nu}_\mu$ are 13 775 000, 4 282 700, 845 300, and 1 753 600, respectively.

Background contributions to the $b$ hadron candidates include hadrons faking muons, false combinations of charm hadrons and muons from the two $b$ hadrons in the event, as well as real muons and charm hadrons from $B \to D\bar{D}X$ decays, where one of the $D$ mesons decays into a muon. All the backgrounds are evaluated in two-dimensional $\eta$ and $p_T$ intervals. The first two backgrounds are evaluated using events where the $H_c$ is combined with a muon of the wrong sign (e.g., $D^0\mu^+$), forbidden in a semileptonic $b$ hadron decay. The wrong-sign backgrounds are <1% for each $H_c$ species. The background from $B \to D\bar{D}X$ decays is
However, the dominant component in $B^0_s$ semileptonic decays is $D^+_s X \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$, where $X$ contains possible additional hadrons. However, the $B^0_s$ meson also can decay into $D^0 K^+$ or $D^{+} K^0$ instead of $D^+_s$, so we must add this component to the $B^0_s$ rate and subtract it from the $f_\mu + f_\mu^*$ fraction. Similarly, in $\Lambda^0_b$ semileptonic decays we find a $D^0 p X$ component. The selection criteria for these final states are similar to those for the $D^0 X \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ and $\Lambda^+_c X \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ final states described above with the addition of a kaon or proton with $p_T > 300$ MeV that has been positively identified. A veto is also applied to reject $D^{*+} \to \pi^+ D^0$ decays where the pion mimics a kaon or a proton.

These samples contain background, resonant and nonresonant decays. Separation of these components is achieved by using both right-sign ($H_+$ with $\mu^+$) and wrong-sign ($H_-$ with $\mu^-$) candidates. In addition, the logarithm of the difference between the vertex $\chi^2$ formed by the added hadron track and the $D^0 B^0_s$ system and the vertex $\chi^2$ of the $D^0 \mu$ system, $\ln(\Delta \chi^2)$, provides separation between combinatorial background and nonresonant semileptonic decays. True resonant and nonresonant $B^0_s \to D^0 K^+ \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ or $\Lambda^0_b \to D^0 p \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ decays peak in the $\ln(\Delta \chi^2)$ distribution at a value of unity while the background is smooth and rises at higher values as the added track is generally not associated with the $D^0 \mu^-$ vertex. To distinguish signal from background we define $m(D^0 h)_C \equiv m(D^0 h) - m(D^0) + m(D^0)_{\text{PDG}}$ and perform two-dimensional fits to the $m(D^0 h)_C$ and $\ln(\Delta \chi^2)$ distributions, where $h = K^+(p)$ for right-sign $B^0_s (\Lambda^0_b)$ decays.

The wrong-sign shapes are used to model the backgrounds. The resonant structures are modeled with relativistic Breit-Wigner functions convoluted with Gaussians to take into account the experimental resolution, except for the narrow $D_{s1} (2536)^+$, which is modeled with the sum of two Gaussians with a fixed mean. The nonresonant shape for the $\ln(\Delta \chi^2)$ distribution is taken as the same as the resonant one. Figure 2 shows the data and result of the fits for $B^0_s$ and $\Lambda^0_b$ candidates.

For the $B^0_s$ case, we find $22610 \pm 210$ $D_{s1} (2536)^+$, $14290 \pm 260$ $D_{s2} (2573)^+$, and 38 $140 \pm 460$ nonresonant decays, confirming the existence of both the $D_{s1} [22,23]$ and $D_{s2}^{*+} [23]$ particles in semileptonic $B^0_s$ decays, with substantially more data, and showing the existence of the nonresonant component. To account for the unmeasured $D^{*} K^0$ channel we take different mixtures of $D^*$ and $D$ final states for the different resonant and nonresonant components. The $D_{s1}^{*+}$ decays dominantly into $D^*$, while the $D_{s2}^{*+}$ decays dominantly into $D$ mesons [3]. For the nonresonant part we assume equal $D^*$ and $D$ yields.

In the $\Lambda^0_b$ case, we find $6120 \pm 460 \Lambda^+_c (2860)$, $2200 \pm 200 \Lambda^+_c (2880)$, $1200 \pm 260 \Lambda^+_c (2940)$, and $29770 \pm 690$...
nonresonant events. The decay rate into $D^0 p$ is assumed to be equal to that into $D^+ n$ using isospin conservation. All decays with an extra hadron have lower detection efficiencies than the sample without.

Efficiencies for all the samples are determined using data in two-dimensional $p_T$ and $\eta$ bins. Trigger efficiencies are determined using a sample of $B^- \rightarrow J/\psi K^-$, with $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays where only one muon track is positively identified, in conjunction with viewing the effects of combinations of different triggers [24]. This sample is also used to determine muon identification efficiencies. Decays of $J/\psi$ mesons to muons reconstructed using partial information from the tracking system, e.g., eliminating the vertex locator information, are also used to determine tracking efficiencies using data and to correct the simulation. Finally, the PID efficiencies are evaluated using kaons and pions from $D^{*+} \rightarrow \pi^+ D^0$ decays, with $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$, and protons from $\Lambda \rightarrow p \pi^-$ and $\Lambda^+_c \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$ decays [25]. In the measurement of $b$ hadron fraction ratios many of the efficiencies cancel and we are left with only residual effects to which we assign systematic uncertainties.

The $b$ hadron $\eta$ and $p_T$, $p_T(H_b)$, must be known because the $b$ fractions can depend on production kinematics. While $\eta$ can be evaluated directly using the measured primary and secondary $b$ vertices, the value of $p_T(H_b)$ must be determined to account for the missing neutrino plus extra particles. The correction factor $k$ is given by the ratio of the average reconstructed to true $p_T(H_b)$ as a function of $m(H_b, \mu^-)$ and is determined using simulation. It varies from 0.75 for $m(H_b, \mu^-) = 3$ GeV to unity at $m(H_b, \mu^-) = m(H_b)$.

The distribution of $f_s/(f_u + f_d)$ as a function of $p_T(H_b)$ is shown in Fig. 3. We perform a linear $\chi^2$ fit incorporating a full covariance matrix which takes into account the bin-by-bin correlations introduced from the kaon kinematics, and PID and tracking systematic uncertainties. The factor $A$ in Eq. (1) incorporates the global systematic uncertainties described later, which are independent of $p_T(H_b)$. The resulting function is

$$\frac{f_s}{f_u + f_d}(p_T) = A[p_1 + p_2 \times (p_T - \langle p_T \rangle)],$$

(1)

where $p_T$ here refers to $p_T(H_b)$, $A = 1 \pm 0.043$, $p_1 = 0.119 \pm 0.001$, $p_2 = (-0.91 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-3}$ GeV$^{-1}$, and $\langle p_T \rangle = 10.1$ GeV. The correlation coefficient between the fit parameters is 0.20. After integrating over $p_T(H_b)$, no $\eta$ dependence is observed (see the Supplemental Material [5]).
We determine an average value for $f_s/(f_u + f_d)$ by dividing the yields of $\bar{B}^0$ semileptonic decays by the sum of $\bar{B}^0$ and $B^−$ semileptonic yields, which are all efficiency-corrected, between the limits of $p_T(H_b)$ of 4 and 25 GeV and $\eta$ of 2 and 5, resulting in

$$\frac{f_s}{f_u + f_d} = 0.122 \pm 0.006,$$

where the uncertainty contains both statistical and systematic components, with the latter being dominant, and discussed subsequently. The total relative uncertainty is 4.8%.

Figure 3 also shows the $\Lambda^0_b$ fraction as a function of $p_T(H_b)$ demonstrating a large $p_T$ dependence. The distribution in $\eta$ is flat. We perform a similar fit as in the $\bar{B}^0$ fraction case, using

$$\frac{f_{\Lambda^0_b}}{f_u + f_d}(p_T) = A[p_1 + \exp(p_2 + p_3 \times p_T)],$$

where $p_T$ here refers to $p_T(H_b)$, $A = 1 \pm 0.061$, $p_1 = (7.93 \pm 1.41) \times 10^{-2}$, $p_2 = -1.022 \pm 0.047$, and $p_3 = -0.107 \pm 0.002$ GeV$^{-1}$. The correlation coefficients among the fit parameters are 0.40 ($p_{12}$), $-0.95$ ($p_{13}$), and $-0.63$ ($p_{23}$).

The average value for $f_{\Lambda^0_b}/(f_u + f_d)$ is determined using the same method as in the $\bar{B}^0$ case. The result is

$$\frac{f_{\Lambda^0_b}}{f_u + f_d} = 0.259 \pm 0.018,$$

where the dominant uncertainty is systematic, and the statistical uncertainty is included. The overall uncertainty is 6.9%.

As a systematic check of the analysis method, and a useful measurement to test the knowledge of known semileptonic branching fractions and extrapolations used to saturate the unknown portion of the inclusive hadron spectrum, we measure the ratio of the $D^0X\mu^+\bar{\nu}_\mu$ to $D^+X\mu^+\nu_\mu$ corrected yields $f_+/f_0$. We subtract the small contributions from $\bar{B}^0_s$ and $\Lambda^0_b$ decays, and a very small contribution from $B \to D_s^\pm \bar{K}\mu X$ decays has been taken into account [26], as in all the fractions measured above.

Assuming $f_u = f_d$, Ref. [11] estimates the fraction of $D^+\mu$ with respect to $D^0\mu$ modes in the sum of $B^−$ and $B^0$ decays as $0.387 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.026$. The first uncertainty comes from the uncertainties on known measurements. The second uncertainty comes from the different extrapolations from excited $D$ mesons used to saturate the remaining portion of the inclusive rate.

The $f_+/f_0$ ratio must be independent of $\eta$ and $p_T$. To derive an overall value for $f_+/f_0$, the $p_T(H_b)$ distribution is fit to a constant. Only the PID and tracking systematic uncertainties on the second pion in the $D^+$ decay need be considered. Performing a $\chi^2$ fit using the full covariance matrix we find $f_+/f_0 = 0.359 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.009$, where the first uncertainty is from bin-by-bin statistical and systematic uncertainties, including correlations, and the second is systematic. The $\chi^2$/ndf is 0.63, in agreement with a flat spectrum. The measurement is consistent with the prediction and places some constraints on the $D^{*+}$ content of semileptonic $B$ decays [11].

The dominant global systematic uncertainties are listed in Table III. Simulation uncertainties are due to the

### Table III. Global systematic uncertainties. The $D^0$ and $D^+$ branching fraction uncertainties are scaled by the fraction of each decay, $f_0$ and $f_+$ for $f_s/(f_u + f_d)$ and $f_{\Lambda^0_b}/(f_u + f_d)$ uncertainties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Value (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simulation</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backgrounds</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross feeds</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B(D^0 \to K^-\pi^+)$</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B(D^+ \to K^+\pi^-\pi^-)$</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B(D_s^+ \to K^+K^-\pi^+)$</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B(\Lambda^0_b \to pK^+\pi^-)$</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measured lifetime ratio</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Gamma_{SL}$ correction</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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modeling of excited charm states for the $f_s/(f_u + f_d)$ determination and the weighting required for the $f_{0B}/(f_u + f_d)$ ratio, due to differences between the simulated and measured $p_T$ spectra. Background uncertainties arise from $D\bar{D}X$ final states with uncertain branching fractions. Cross-feed uncertainties come from errors on efficiency estimates and the assumed fractions. Other smaller uncertainties depend on the fraction ratio is consistent with the 7 TeV measurements similar [4, 28, 29]. We observe no rapidity dependence over a slope larger than, but consistent with, these 13 TeV results [27]; no dependence on $\eta$ was observed.

In conclusion, we measure the ratios of $B_0^s$ and $\Lambda^0_b$ production to the sum of $B^-$ and $\bar{B}^0$ to be $p_T(H_b)$ dependent [see Eqs. (1) and (2)]. The averages in the ranges $4 < p_T(H_b) < 25$ GeV and $2 < \eta < 5$ are $f_s/(f_u+f_d) = 0.122 \pm 0.006$ and $f_{0B}/(f_u+f_d) = 0.259 \pm 0.018$, respectively. Using 7 TeV data, LHCb determined $f_s/(f_u+f_d) = 0.1295 \pm 0.0075$ with a $p_T(H_b)$ slope larger than, but consistent with, these 13 TeV results [27]; no dependence on $\eta$ was observed. For the $\Lambda^0_b$ baryon, the fraction ratio is consistent with the 7 TeV measurements after taking into account the different $p_T(H_b)$ ranges used [4, 28, 29]. We observe no rapidity dependence over a similar $p_T(H_b)$ range as in Ref. [29].

These results are crucial for determining absolute branching fractions of $B_0^s$ and $\Lambda^0_b$ hadron decays in LHC experiments. We also determine the ratio of $D^+$ to $D^-$ mesons produced in the sum of $\bar{B}^0$ and $B^-$ semileptonic decays as $f_+/f_0 = 0.359 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.009$.

We express our gratitude to our colleagues in the CERN accelerator departments for the excellent performance of the LHC. We thank the technical and administrative staff at the LHCb institutes. We acknowledge support from CERN and from the national agencies: CAPES, CNPq, FAPERJ and FINEP (Brazil); MOST and NSFC (China); CNRS/IN2P3 (France); BMBF, DFG and MPG (Germany); INFN (Italy); NWO (Netherlands); MNiSW and NCN (Poland); MEN/IFA (Romania); MSHE (Russia); MinECo (Spain); SNSF and SER (Switzerland); NASU (Ukraine); STFC (United Kingdom); and NSF (USA). We acknowledge the computing resources that are provided by CERN, IN2P3 (France), KIT and DESY (Germany), INFN (Italy), SURF (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), GridPP (United Kingdom), RRCKI and Yandex LLC (Russia), CSCS (Switzerland), IFIN-HH (Romania), CBPF (Brazil), PL-GRID (Poland) and OSC (USA). We are indebted to the communities behind the multiple open-source software packages on which we depend. Individual groups or members have received support from the AvH Foundation (Germany); EPLANET, Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions and ERC (European Union); ANR, Labex P2IO and OCEVU, and Région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (France); Key Research Program of Frontier Sciences of CAS, CAS PIFI, and the Thousand Talents Program (China); RFBR, RSF and Yandex LLC (Russia); GVA, XuntaGal and GENCAT (Spain); the Royal Society and the Leverhulme Trust (United Kingdom); and Laboratory Directed Research and Development program of LANL (USA).

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1Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas (CBPF), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
2Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
3Center for High Energy Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China
4University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
5Institute of High Energy Physics (ihep), Beijing, China
6University Grenoble Alpes, University Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS, IN2P3-LAPP, Annecy, France
7Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, LPC, Clermont-Ferrand, France
8Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS/IN2P3, CPPM, Marseille, France
9LAL, University Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France
10LPNHE, Sorbonne Université, Paris Diderot Sorbonne Paris Cités, CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
11I. Physikalisches Institut, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany
12Fakultät Physik, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
13Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik (MPIK), Heidelberg, Germany
14Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

031102-9
School of Physics, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
INFN Sezione di Bari, Bari, Italy
INFN Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
INFN Sezione di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy
INFN Sezione di Firenze, Firenze, Italy
INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
INFN Sezione di Genova, Genova, Italy
INFN Sezione di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy
INFN Sezione di Milano, Milano, Italy
INFN Sezione di Cagliari, Monserrato, Italy
INFN Sezione di Padova, Padova, Italy
INFN Sezione di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
INFN Sezione di Roma La Sapienza, Roma, Italy
Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland
AGH—University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Kraków, Poland
National Center for Nuclear Research (NCBJ), Warsaw, Poland
Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest-Magurele, Romania
Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute (PNPI), Gatchina, Russia
Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia
Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University (SINP MSU), Moscow, Russia
Institute for Nuclear Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences (INR RAS), Moscow, Russia
Yandex School of Data Analysis, Moscow, Russia
Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics (SB RAS), Novosibirsk, Russia
Institute for High Energy Physics (IHEP), Protvino, Russia
ICCUB, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
Instituto Galego de Física de Altas Enerxías (IGFAE), Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain
European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Geneva, Switzerland
Institute of Physics, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland
Physik-Institut, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland
NSC Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology (NSC KIPT), Kharkiv, Ukraine
Institute for Nuclear Research of the National Academy of Sciences (KINR), Kyiv, Ukraine
University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
H.H. Wills Physics Laboratory, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom
Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom
STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom
Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom
School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
Department of Physics, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA
University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, USA
Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, USA
Laboratory of Mathematical and Subatomic Physics, Constantine, Algeria
[associated to Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil]
Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
[associated to Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil]
South China Normal University, Guangzhou, China
[associated to Center for High Energy Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China]
School of Physics and Technology, Wuhan University, Wuhan, China
[associated to Center for High Energy Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China]
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68 Institute of Particle Physics, Central China Normal University, Wuhan, Hubei, China
(associated to Center for High Energy Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China)
69 Departamento de Fisica, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia
(associated to LPNHE, Sorbonne Université, Paris Diderot Sorbonne Paris Cité, CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France)
70 Institut für Physik, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany
(associated to Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany)
71 Van Swinderen Institute, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands
(associated to Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics, Amsterdam, Netherlands)
72 National Research Centre Kurchatov Institute, Moscow, Russia
[associated to Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia]
73 National University of Science and Technology “MISIS,” Moscow, Russia
[associated to Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia]
74 National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia
(associated to Yandex School of Data Analysis, Moscow, Russia)
75 National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia
[associated to Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia]
76 Instituto de Física Corpuscular, Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia—CSIC, Valencia, Spain
(associated to ICCUB, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain)
77 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA
(associated to Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, USA)
78 Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), Los Alamos, New Mexico, USA
(associated to Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, USA)

† Deceased.
# Universidade Federal do Triângulo Mineiro (UFTM), Uberaba-MG, Brazil.
! Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Palaiseau, France.
§ P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Russian Academy of Science (LPI RAS), Moscow, Russia.
$ Università di Bari, Bari, Italy.
$ Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy.
$ Università di Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy.
$ Università di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy.
$ Università di Genova, Genova, Italy.
$ Università di Milano Bicocca, Milano, Italy.
$ Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy.
$ Università di Roma La Sapienza, Roma, Italy.
$ AGH—University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Computer Science, Electronics and Telecommunications, Kraków, Poland.
# LIFAELS, La Salle, Universitat Ramon Llull, Barcelona, Spain.
# Hanoi University of Science, Hanoi, Vietnam.
# Università di Padova, Padova, Italy.
# Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy.
# Università degli Studi di Milano, Milano, Italy.
# Università di Urbino, Urbino, Italy.
# Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy.
# Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, Italy.
# Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy.
# H.H. Wills Physics Laboratory, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom.
# MSU—Iligan Institute of Technology (MSU-IIT), Iligan, Philippines.
# Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia.
# Sezione INFN di Trieste, Trieste, Italy.
# School of Physics and Information Technology, Shaanxi Normal University (SNNU), Xi’an, China.
# Physics and Micro Electronic College, Hunan University, Changsha City, China.
# Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, China.