

Feasibility study of the measurement of absolute branching fractions of the Λ_c baryon



Yi Bao
Supervisor: Rolf Oldeman
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Brief Intro

- Motivation:

- All decays of the heavy baryons Λ_c are presently affected by a large background of 22% in the decay of $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$.
- Investigate whether the $\Lambda_c(2595)^+$ (an excited state) can provide a tag that is precise enough to give a low enough background to count the number of Λ_c^+ baryons in the data sample.
- Estimate the precision that can be obtained in the LHCb experiment and identify possible backgrounds.

My work is doing Monte Carlo simulation to find an effective way to select Λ_c .

A Little Theory

Decay chain:

$$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

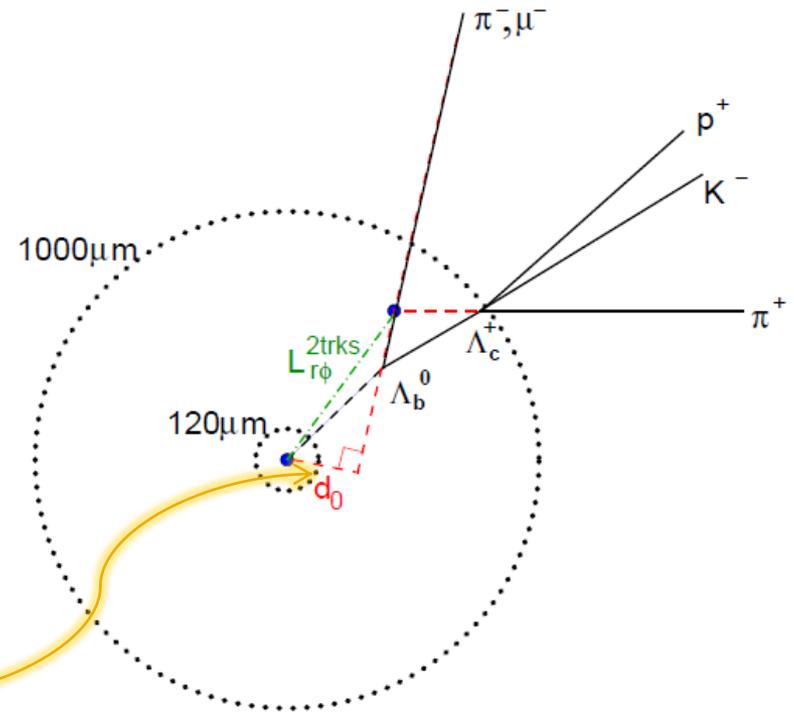
M=2455

$$\Lambda_c(2595)^+ \rightarrow \Sigma_c^{0,++} \pi^{+,-}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Sigma_c^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^- \\ \Sigma_c^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \end{array} \right.$$

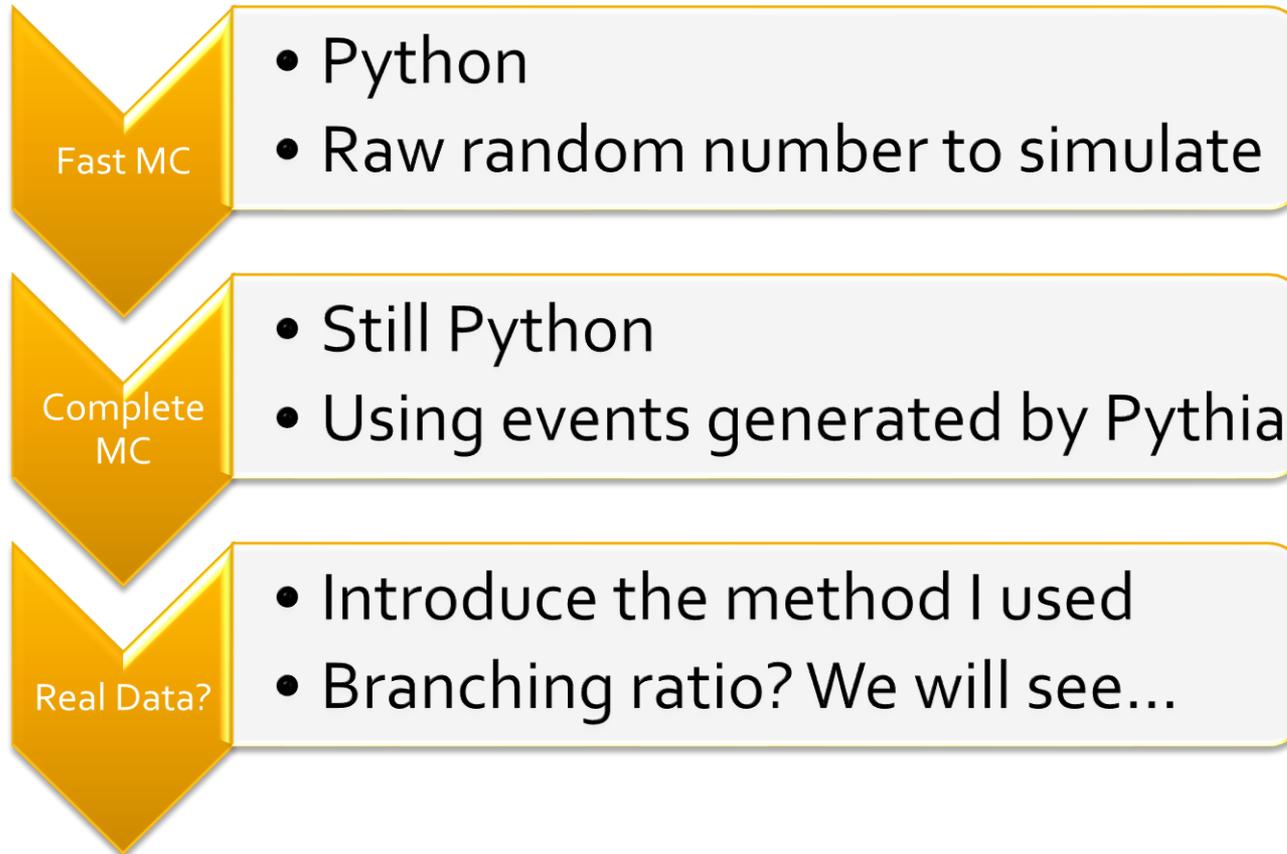
M=2286

Impact Parameter (IP)



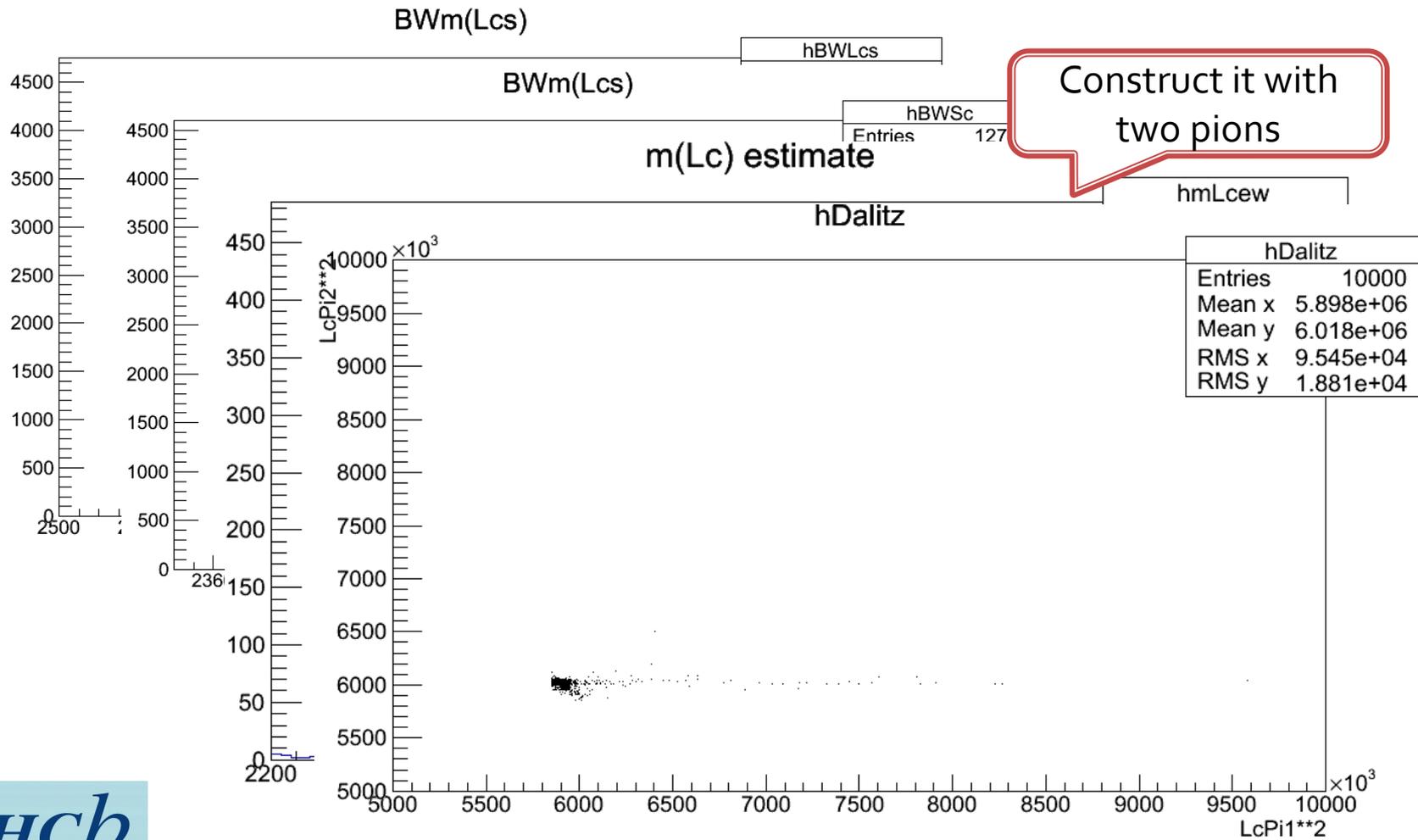
r-φ view of the decay (from CDF Collaboration)

Three Stages



- Almost all information of events are accessible
- Depend on how much cheating

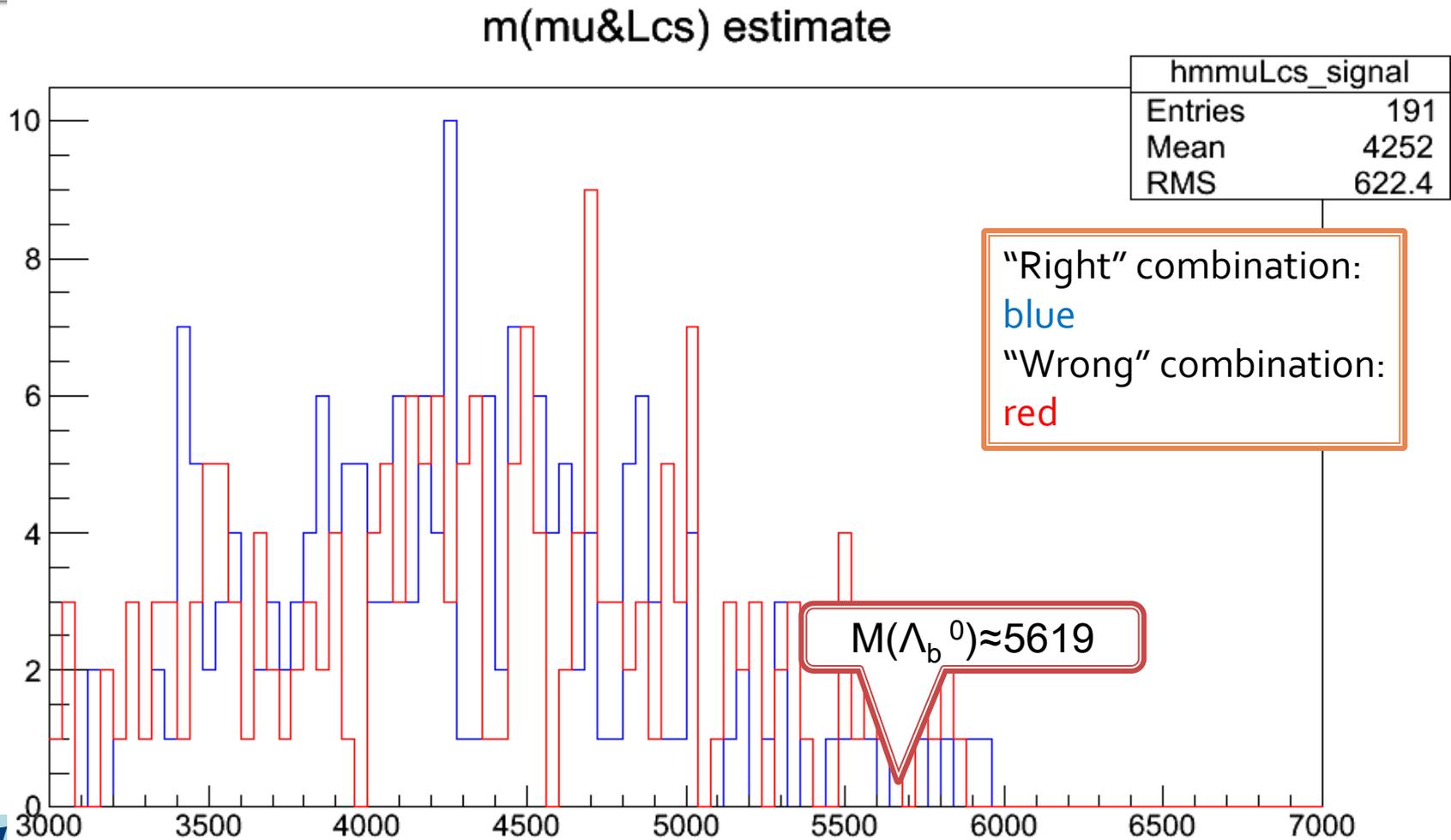
Stage One (finished)



Progress at Stage Two

- Several improvements (use generated events):
 - Less “cheating”: visible quantity (e.g. Impact parameter (IP))
 - Pointing value:
 $\langle \text{primvtx} \rightarrow \text{secondvtx}, p(\mu \Lambda_c^+ \text{ estimated}) \rangle$
 - Consider more background (e.g. muon + prompt pions which have IP=0)
 - And more potential physical quantity to make it clean
- Problem:
 - How to distinguish two pions? Cannot only rely on Pt and pointing value
 - Better way to select muons
 - Candidates are rare → time consuming

Progress at Stage Two



Enjoy

