

Search for Cabibbo-suppressed decay

$$\Lambda_b \rightarrow (J/\psi)p\pi$$

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Physical context

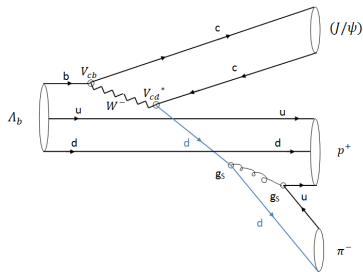


Figure: Cabibbo-suppressed decay:
 $\Lambda_b \rightarrow (J/\psi) p \pi$

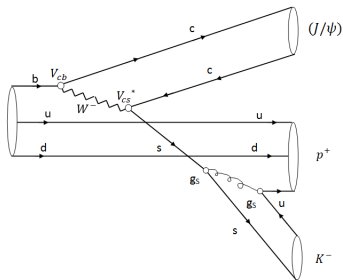


Figure: Cabibbo-favoured decay:
 $\Lambda_b \rightarrow (J/\psi) p K$

- ▶ interesting for CKM - physics: $\frac{|V_{cd}|^2}{|V_{cs}|^2}$

Overview of method

- ▶ MC11a-Signal tree (S)
- ▶ MC11a-Background tree (B)
 - Inclusive (J/ψ)
- ▶ Data tree (D)

Overview of method

- ▶ MC11a-Signal tree (**S**)
 - ▶ MC11a-Background tree (**B**)
 - Inclusive (J/ψ)
 - ▶ Data tree (**D**)
- ▶ Study variables for **S** and **B**
 - ▶ Train NN on **S** and **B**
 - ▶ Test NN on **S** and **B**
 - ▶ Use NN on **D**
 - ▶ Optimize NN-cut on **D**

Finding discriminating variables

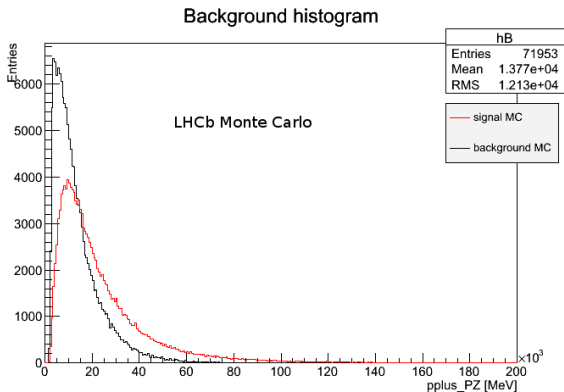
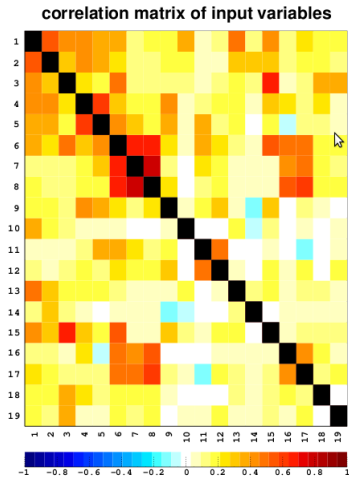
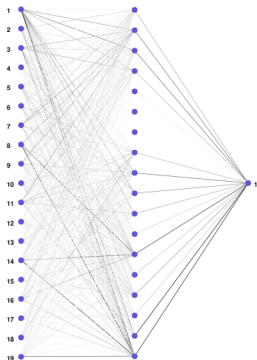


Figure: Combined **S** and B proton p_z histogram

Training the Neural Network (NN)

- ▶ 18 discriminating variables



Using NN on real data

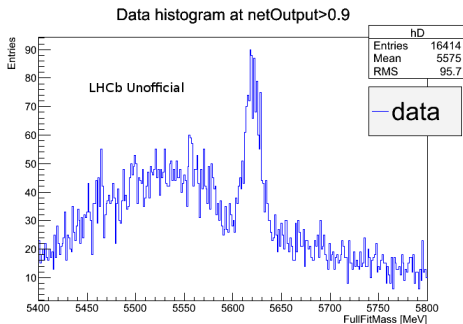
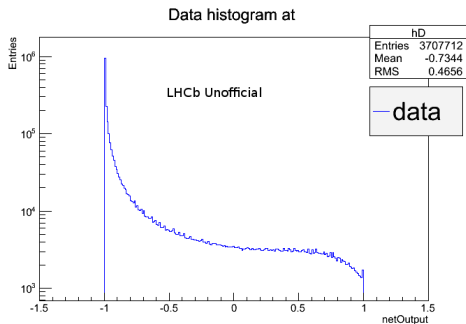


Figure: NN output distribution

Figure: NN invariant mass distribution

► Observed peak at $M_{\Lambda_b} = 5620$ MeV !

Conclusions and Outlook

- ▶ first observation of the $\Lambda_b \rightarrow (J/\psi)p\pi$!

Conclusions and Outlook

- ▶ first observation of the $\Lambda_b \rightarrow (J/\psi)p\pi$!
- ▶ mass-fitting the peak
- ▶ s-plot analysis
- ▶ studying the $p\pi$ mass distribution
- ▶ extracting branching fractions ratios:
 $\Lambda_b \rightarrow (J/\psi)p\pi : \Lambda_b \rightarrow (J/\psi)pK$

Backup

Stripping and loose Cuts

Data: 2011 Reco12-Stripping17b. 1 fb^{-1} .

Stripping line: BetaSLambdaB2JpsiipiDetachedLine based on StdLooseProtons, NoPIDPions and StdMassConstrainedJpsi2MuMu. Vertex $\chi^2/\text{dof} < 5$ and $\tau_{\Lambda_b} > 0.2 \text{ ps}$.

Candidates are filled in DecayTreeTuple. Several instances of DecayTreeFitter are run with various mass hypotheses.

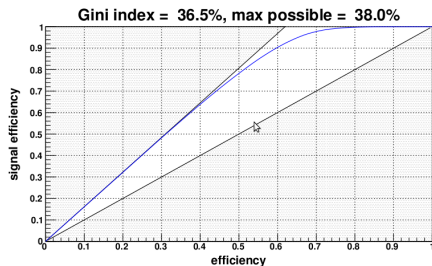
Trigger: No trigger requirements are made yet. This will be studied later.

List of discriminating variables

- ▶ B_FullFit_chi2_B
- ▶ $\text{acos}(B_DIRA_OWNPV)$
- ▶ B_FDCHI2_OWNPV
- ▶ B_FullFit_ctauErr
- ▶ B_MINIP
- ▶ pplus_PT
- ▶ pplus_PZ
- ▶ pplus_PIDp
- ▶ pplus_PIDK
- ▶ pplus_IPCHI2_ORIVX
- ▶ pplus_MINIPCHI2
- ▶ pminus_PZ
- ▶ pminus_PT
- ▶ pminus_PIDK
- ▶ pminus_IPCHI2_ORIVX
- ▶ pminus_MINIPCHI2
- ▶ Psi_FD_OWNPV
- ▶ nLongTracks

More on the Neural Network

- ▶ 5 Λ_b variables
- ▶ 6 p variables
- ▶ 5 π variables
- ▶ 1 (J/ψ) variable and 1 global event variable



Testing NN on MC-background (combinatorial)

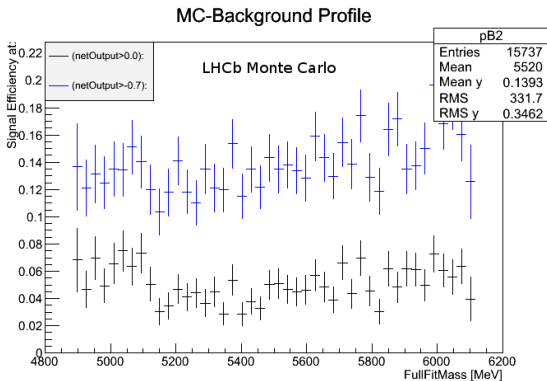


Figure: NN efficiency function of (total) invariant mass

Testing NN on MC-signal

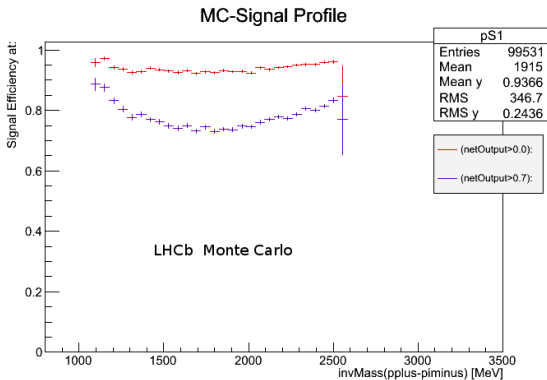


Figure: NN efficiency function of $p\pi$ invariant mass

Optimizing the NN output

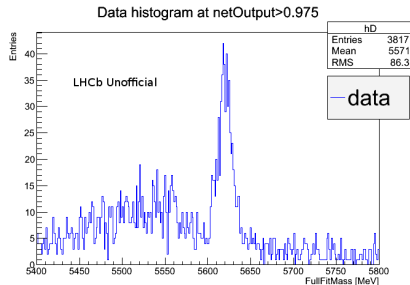
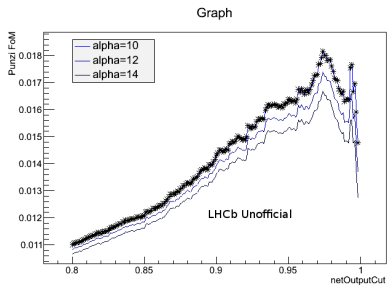


Figure: Maximising Punzi FoM on
 Signal (MC) and Data sidebands

Figure: Optimal NN Inv. mass distrib.

- ▶ NN efficiency for netOutput > 0.975: $\epsilon_{NN} = 0.41$

Punzi Figure of Merit

- ▶ $\frac{\epsilon_{NN}}{\frac{\alpha}{2} + \sqrt{B_{NN}}}$
- ▶ ϵ_{NN} , B_{NN} defined within [5600, 5640]
- ▶ B_{NN} from linear extrapolation from [5640, 5800] to [5600, 5640]
- ▶ ϵ_{NN} obtained from **S**