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Baryons as polarimeters for ATLAS and CMS

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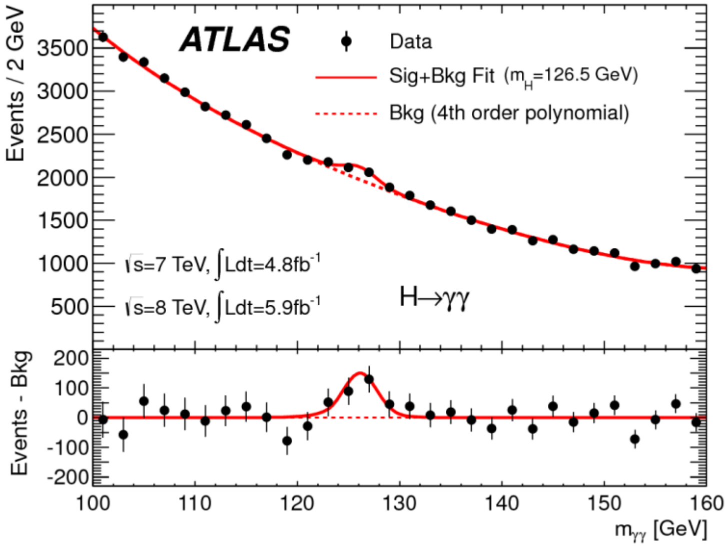
arXiv:1505.02771 (for heavy quarks)
in collaboration with:
Mario Galanti, Andrea Giammanco (experiment)
Yuval Grossman, Emmanuel Stamou, Jure Zupan (theory)

arXiv:1505.06731 (for light quarks)

Motivation

Information about new physics
is encoded in the Standard Model
particles produced in the event.



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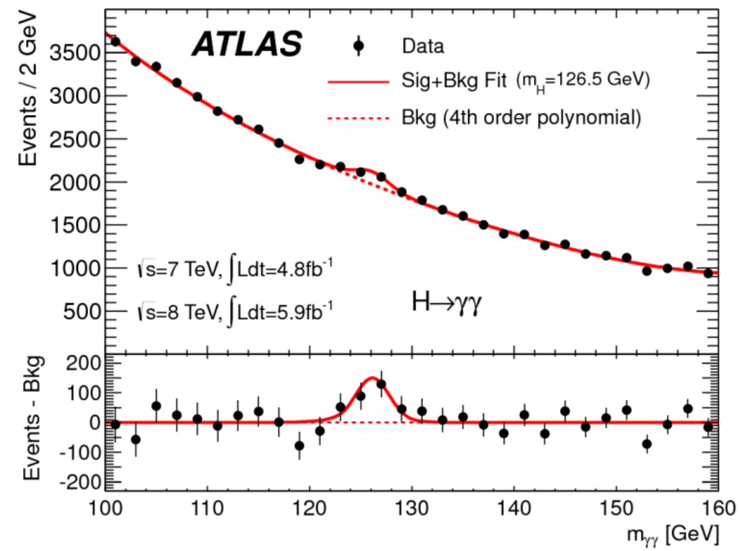

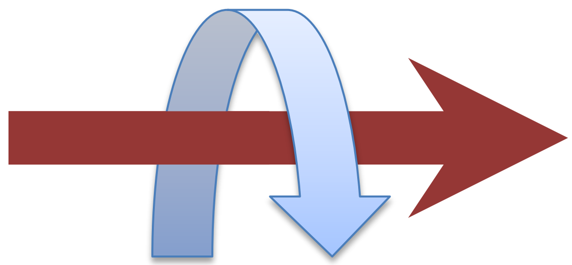

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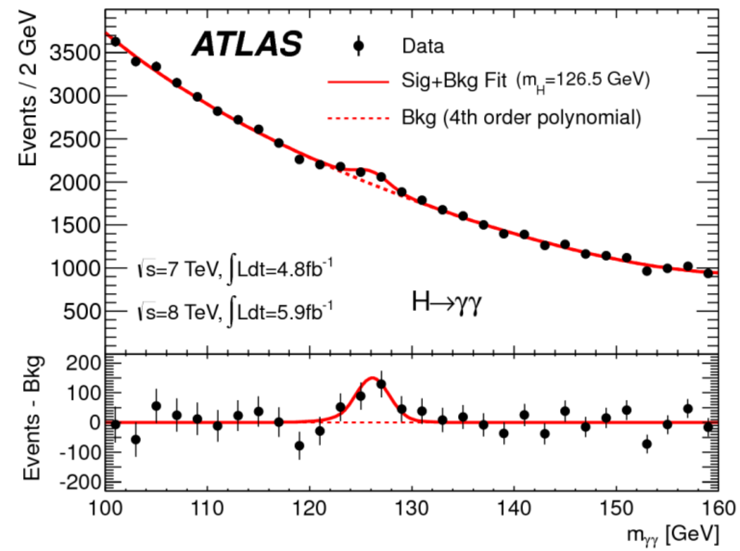
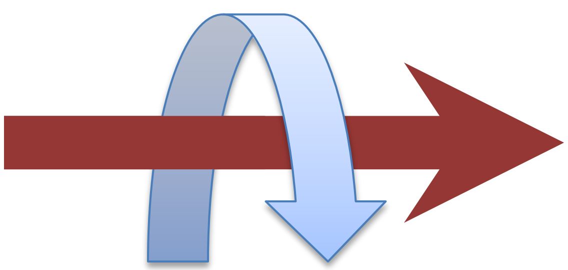




Each particle carries
momentum and **spin**.

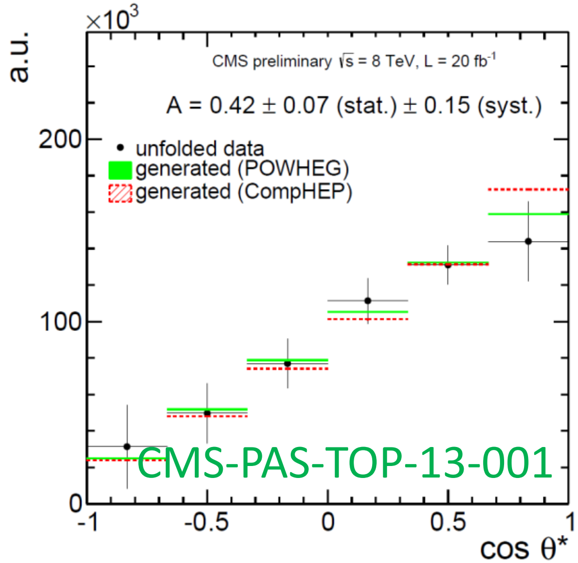
For **quarks**, momentum is easily reconstructed.

Is it possible to measure also their spin state (polarization)?

Motivation

Top quark polarization measurements are now standard.

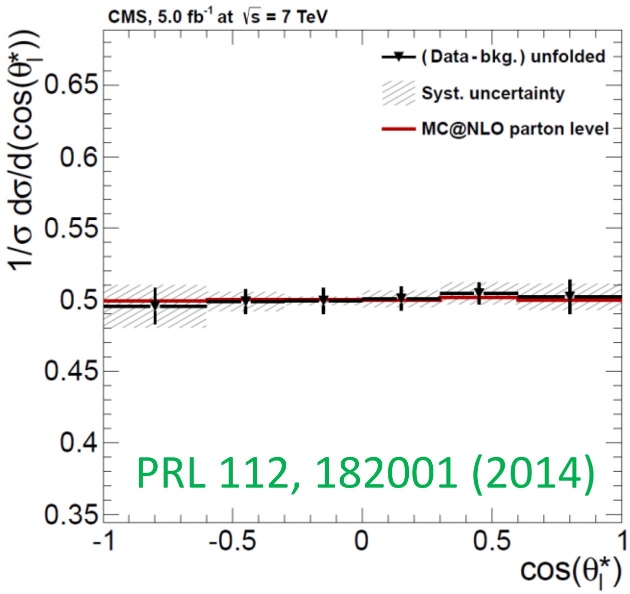
single top production



$$P_t = 0.82 \pm 0.12(stat.) \pm 0.32(syst.)$$

EW process → polarized

top pair production



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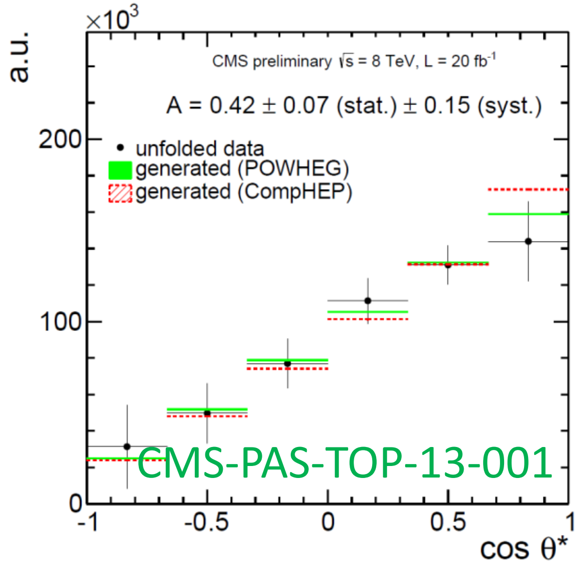

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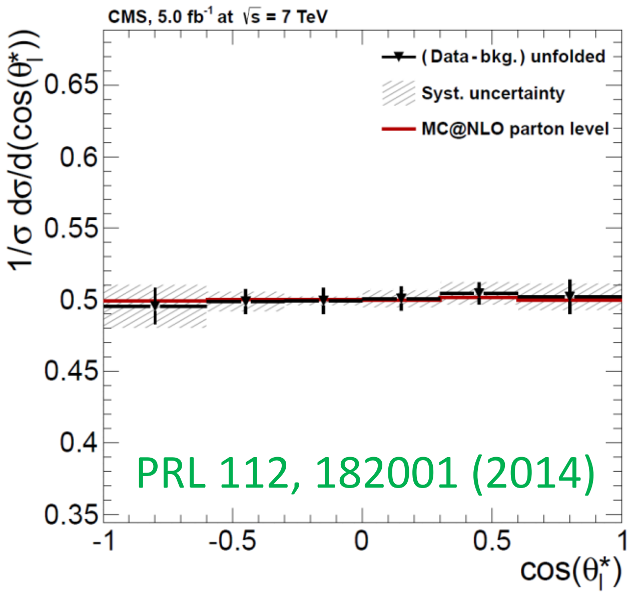

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Polarization of tops from **new physics** processes will teach us about their production mechanism!

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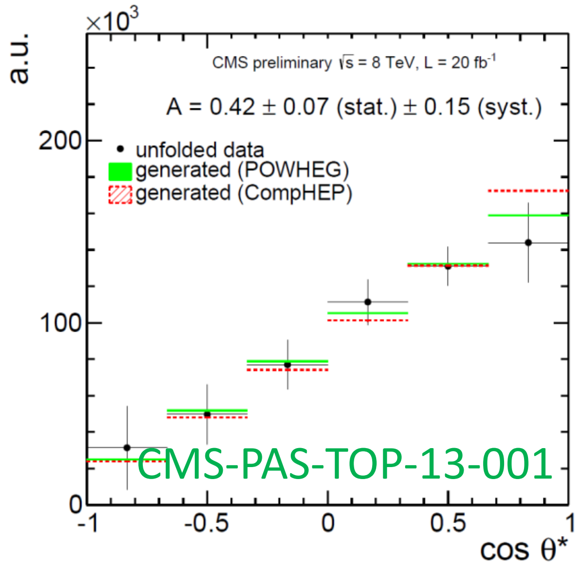

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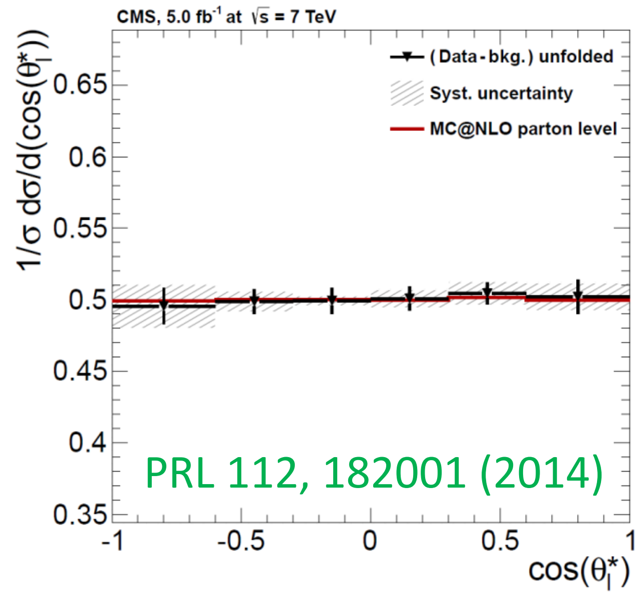


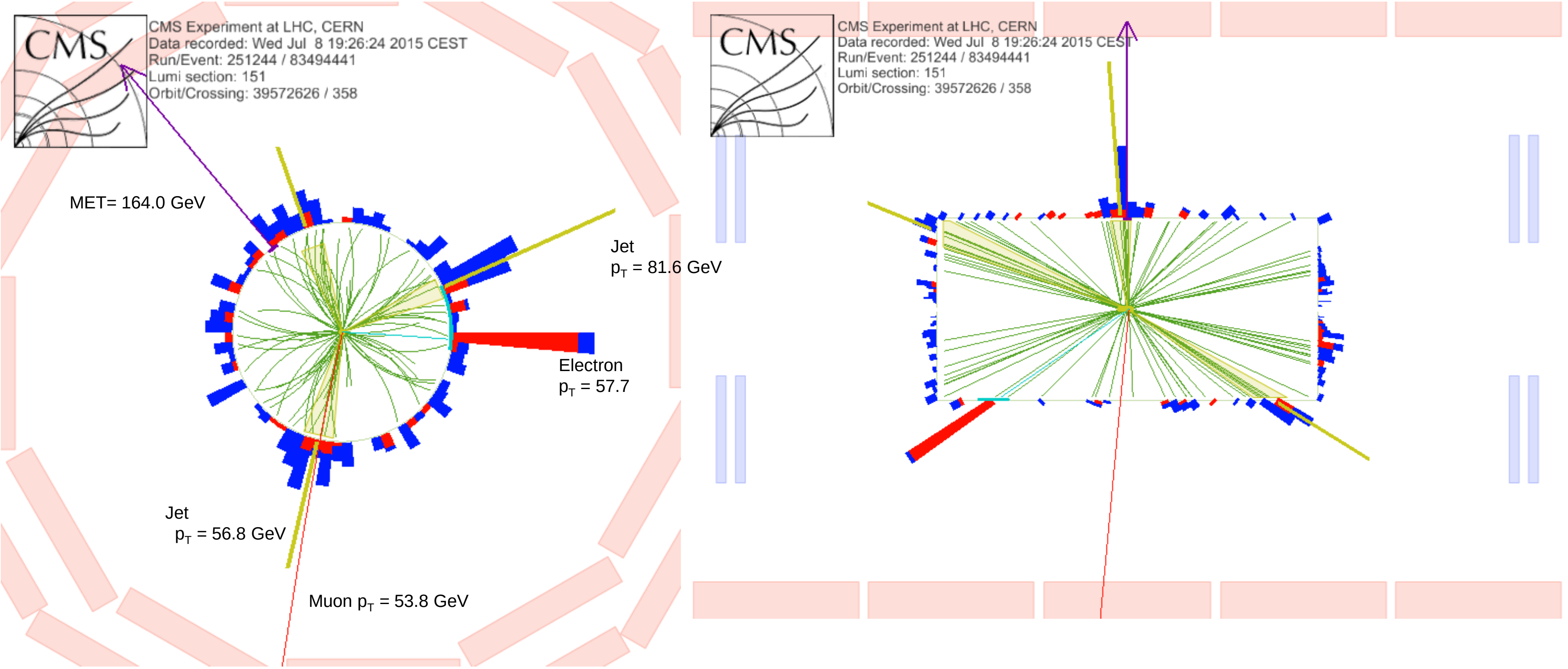
EW process → polarized

QCD process → unpolarized

Polarization of tops from **new physics** processes will teach us about their production mechanism!

Can we do analogous measurements for the **other quarks**?

Motivation



Quarks produce jets of hadrons.

Quark's **momentum** reconstructed from tracks, calorimeter deposits.

How can one reconstruct quark's **spin state (polarization)**?

Motivation

Hadronization is complicated (non-perturbative QCD).

Does the polarization survive the hadronization and the subsequent decays? Which hadron carries it?

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For heavy quarks (b, c):

- The jet contains an energetic heavy-flavored hadron.
- When it is a **baryon**, part of the polarization is expected to be retained. Falk and Peskin, PRD 49, 3320 (1994) [hep-ph/9308241]

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Evidence observed at **LEP** via Λ_b ($\approx bud$) baryons in $Z \to b\bar{b}$.

$\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b) = -0.23^{+0.24}_{-0.20}{}^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$ (ALEPH) PLB 365, 437 (1996)

$\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b) = -0.49^{+0.32}_{-0.30} \pm 0.17$ (DELPHI) PLB 474, 205 (2000)

$\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b) = -0.56^{+0.20}_{-0.13} \pm 0.09$ (OPAL) PLB 444, 539 (1998) [hep-ex/9808006]

Motivation

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- Can the **LHC** measure b polarization? c polarization?
  What about light quark polarizations (u, d, s)?
- Can we **calibrate** the measurements on Standard Model samples?
- Can we use them for discovering / characterizing **new physics**?

Source of polarized quarks: $t\bar{t}$ samples

- $t \rightarrow W^+ b$ produces polarized $\boldsymbol{b}$ quarks.

  $W^+ \rightarrow c\bar{s}, u\bar{d}$ produces polarized $\boldsymbol{c}$, $\boldsymbol{s}$, $\boldsymbol{u}$, $\boldsymbol{d}$ quarks.

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  Charm tagging, charge tagging (leptonic W) make it possible to study the different quarks separately.

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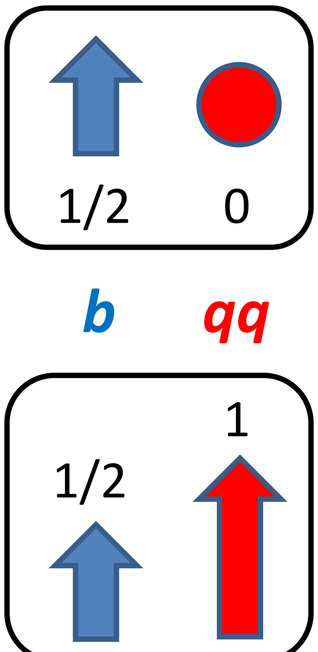
  Charm tagging, charge tagging (leptonic W) make it possible to study the different quarks separately.
- Statistics in Run 2 is as large as in Z decays at LEP.

b spin in a baryon

chromomagnetic moment $\mu_b \propto \dfrac{1}{m_b}$

$m_b \gg \Lambda_{\mathrm{QCD}}$

b spin **preserved** during hadronization



Λ_b

b spin **preserved** during lifetime

Σ_b

Σ_b^*

b spin **oscillates** during lifetime

Λ_b sample contaminated by $\Sigma_b^{(*)} \to \Lambda_b \pi$

Fragmentation fraction into baryons ≈ 8%

b-quark polarization retention

To what extent is the polarization preserved?

$$r \equiv \frac{\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b)}{\mathcal{P}(b)}$$

Polarization loss due to Λ_b's from $\Sigma_b^{(*)} \to \Lambda_b \pi$ decays:

diquarks

S	T
spin-0 isosinglet	spin-1 isotriplet

$$A = \frac{\mathrm{prob}(\Sigma_b^{(*)})}{\mathrm{prob}\,(\Lambda_b)} = 9\,\frac{\mathrm{prob}(T)}{\mathrm{prob}(S)}$$

$$w_1 = \frac{\mathrm{prob}\,(T_{\pm 1})}{\mathrm{prob}\,(T)}$$

Falk and Peskin
PRD 49, 3320 (1994)

$$|\Lambda_{b,+\frac{1}{2}}\rangle = |b_{+\frac{1}{2}}\rangle|S_0\rangle$$

$$|\Sigma_{b,+\frac{1}{2}}\rangle = -\sqrt{\tfrac{1}{3}}\;|b_{+\frac{1}{2}}\rangle|T_0\rangle + \sqrt{\tfrac{2}{3}}\;|b_{-\frac{1}{2}}\rangle|T_{+1}\rangle$$

$$|\Sigma^*_{b,+\frac{1}{2}}\rangle = \sqrt{\tfrac{2}{3}}\;|b_{+\frac{1}{2}}\rangle|T_0\rangle + \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{3}}\;|b_{-\frac{1}{2}}\rangle|T_{+1}\rangle$$

$$|\Sigma^*_{b,+\frac{3}{2}}\rangle = |b_{+\frac{1}{2}}\rangle|T_{+1}\rangle$$

Production as a b spin eigenstate.

Decay as a Σ_b or Σ_b^* mass eigenstate.

e.g. $|b_{+\frac{1}{2}}\rangle|T_0\rangle = -\sqrt{\tfrac{1}{3}}\;|\Sigma_{b,+\frac{1}{2}}\rangle + \sqrt{\tfrac{2}{3}}\;|\Sigma^*_{b,+\frac{1}{2}}\rangle$

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To what extent is the polarization preserved?

$$\boxed{r \equiv \frac{\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b)}{\mathcal{P}(b)} \approx \frac{1 + (1 + 4w_1)\, A/9}{1 + A}}$$

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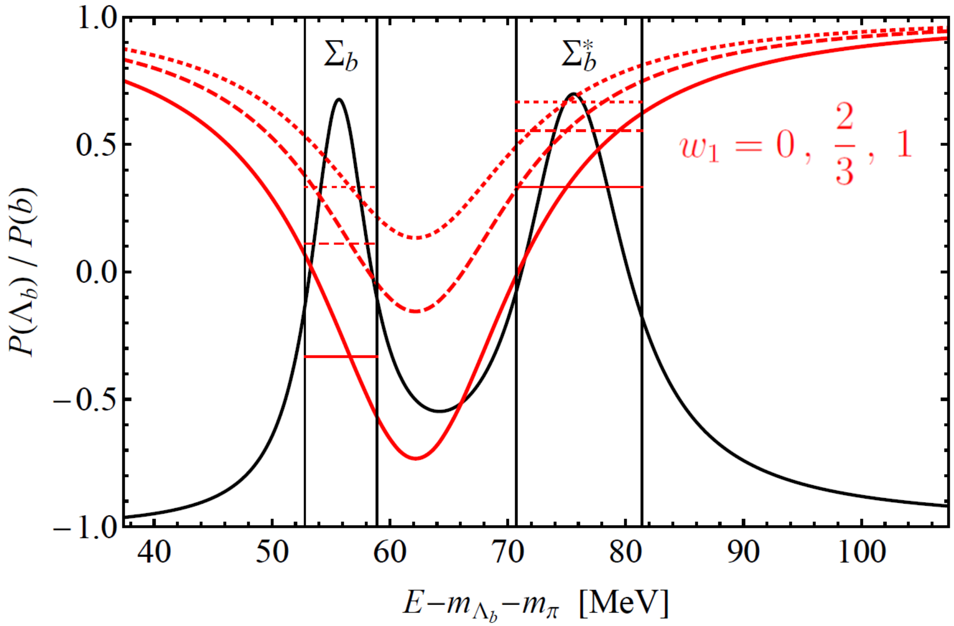
b-quark polarization retention

To what extent is the polarization preserved?

$$r \equiv \frac{\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b)}{\mathcal{P}(b)} \approx \frac{1 + (0.23 + 0.38 w_1)\, A}{1 + A}$$

More precise result after accounting for $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ widths (interference).

Parameter	(MeV)
Γ_{Σ_b}	7 ± 3
$\Gamma_{\Sigma_b^*}$	9 ± 2
$m_{\Sigma_b^*} - m_{\Sigma_b}$	21 ± 2



Calculation details in Supplementary Slides

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The values of A and w_1 are uncertain (see Supplementary Slides).

However, $A \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$, $0 \leq w_1 \leq 1$ $\Rightarrow$ $r \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$

consistent with LEP

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consistent with LEP

A and w_1 can be measured:

– Measure SM samples with polarized b quarks → ***will discuss***

– Other measurements at ATLAS, CMS, LHCb

→ ***see Supplementary Slides***

c-quark polarization retention

- Similar to the b case, heavy-quark limit suggests $\mathcal{O}(1)$ polarization retention in the Λ_c.

  $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda_{\rm QCD}/m_c)$ corrections less negligible than $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda_{\rm QCD}/m_b)$ but we propose to determine r experimentally anyway.

- Fragmentation fraction:

$$f_{\Lambda_c} = (5.7 \pm 0.7)\,\%$$

Gladilin
EPJC 75, 19 (2015)
[arXiv:1404.3888]

s-quark polarization retention

- Cannot argue for polarization retention using heavy-quark limit.
  Cannot argue for polarization loss either!

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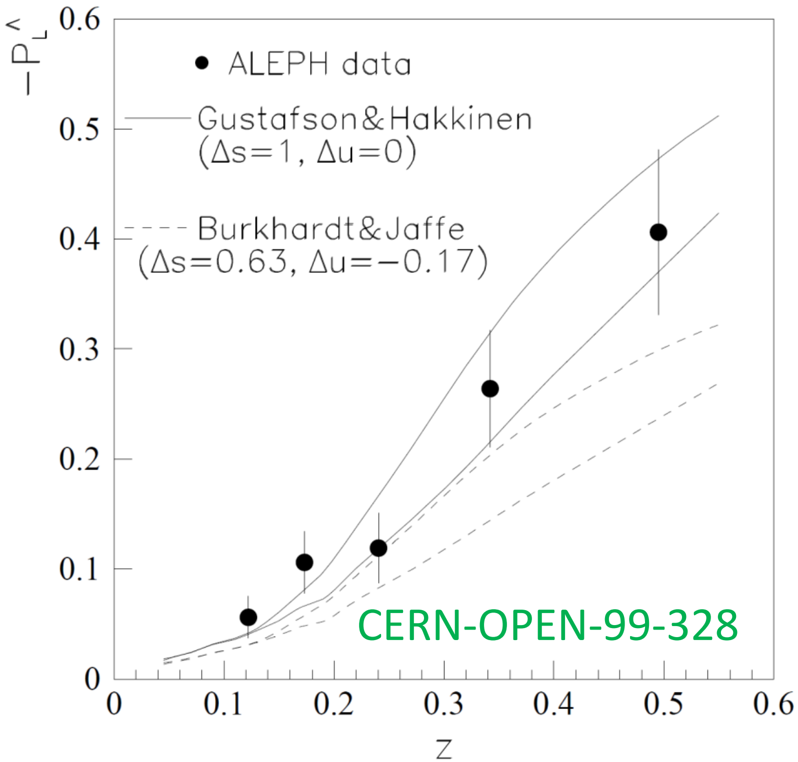
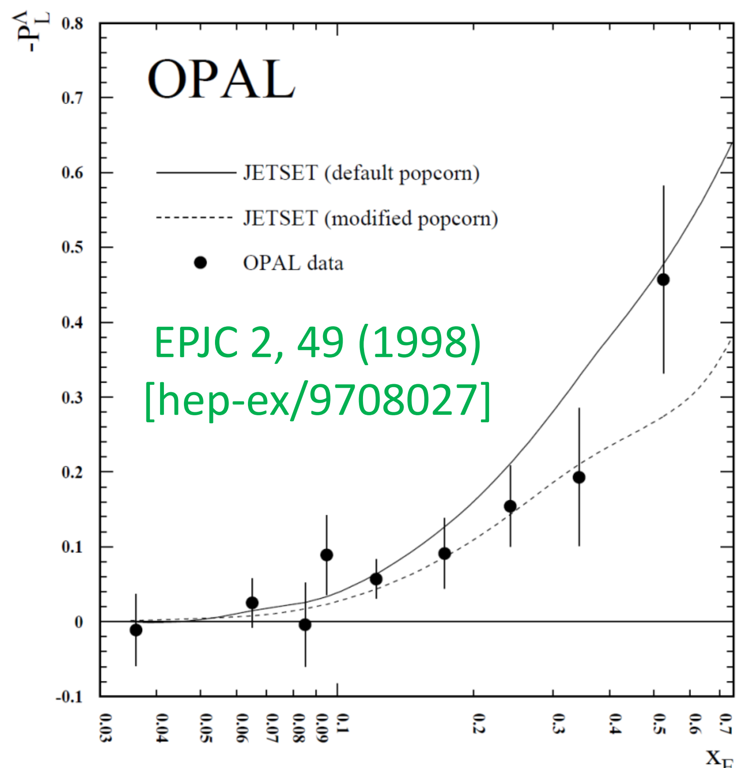




s-quark polarization retention

- Cannot argue for polarization retention using heavy-quark limit.

  Cannot argue for polarization loss either!

- Λ polarization studies were already done at LEP, in Z decays.

  For $z > 0.3$:

  $$\mathcal{P}(\Lambda) = -0.31 \pm 0.05$$ **ALEPH**, CERN-OPEN-99-328

  $$\mathcal{P}(\Lambda) = -0.33 \pm 0.08$$ **OPAL**, EPJC 2, 49 (1998) [hep-ex/9708027]

  Contributions from all quark flavors are included.

  For strange quarks only (non-negligible modeling uncertainty):

  $$-0.65 \lesssim \mathcal{P}(\Lambda) \lesssim -0.49$$

  Sizable polarization retention!

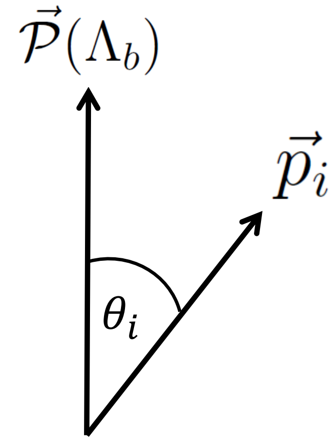
Λ_b polarization measurement

Can use the inclusive semileptonic decays

$$\Lambda_b \to X_c \ell^- \bar{\nu}$$

Λ_b polarization is encoded in the angular distributions

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma_{\Lambda_b}} \frac{d\Gamma_{\Lambda_b}}{d\cos\theta_i} = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \alpha_i \,\mathcal{P}\left(\Lambda_b\right) \cos\theta_i\right) \qquad i = \ell \text{ or } \nu$$



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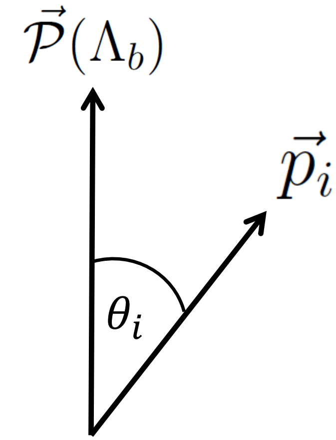

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where

$$\alpha_\ell = \frac{-\frac{1}{6} + 2\rho + 6\rho^2 - \frac{22}{3}\rho^3 - \frac{1}{2}\rho^4 + 6\rho^2\log\rho + 4\rho^3\log\rho}{\frac{1}{2}\left(1 - 8\rho + 8\rho^3 - \rho^4 - 12\rho^2\log\rho\right)} \approx -0.26$$

$$\alpha_\nu = 1 \qquad\qquad \rho = \frac{m_c^2}{m_b^2}$$

$\mathcal{O}(\Lambda_{\rm QCD}/m_b)$ corrections are absent, and α_s corrections are few %.

Manohar, Wise
PRD 49, 1310 (1994)
[arXiv:hep-ph/9308246]

Czarnecki, Jezabek, Korner, Kuhn, PRL 73, 384 (1994)
Czarnecki, Jezabek, NPB 427, 3 (1994)

Λ_b polarization measurement

Inclusive approach

- Demand a **muon** (with IP and $p_{\mathrm{T,rel}}$) inside a jet, like in soft-muon b tagging. e.g. CMS-PAS-BTV-09-001

- **Reconstruct** the neutrino (up to 2-fold ambiguity) by using:
  - Line from primary to secondary vertex as the Λ_b direction of motion
  - Λ_b mass constraint

Dambach, Langenegger, Starodumov NIMA 569, 824 (2006) [hep-ph/0607294]

- Measure neutrino A_{FB} in the Λ_b rest frame

$$A_{\mathrm{FB}} \equiv \frac{N_+ - N_-}{N_+ + N_-} = f_{\Lambda_b} \frac{\alpha}{2} \mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b)$$

Λ_b fragmentation fraction (≈ 7%)

Semileptonic B-meson background (isotropic) dilutes the A_{FB}.

Inclusive approach: live with it → high efficiency

Λ_b polarization measurement

Semi-inclusive approach

- In addition, demand the presence of $\Lambda \to p\pi^-$ in the jet.

Λ_c decay modes

Inclusive modes

Γ_{67}	e^+ anything	(4.5 ± 1.7) %
Γ_{68}	pe^+ anything	(1.8 ± 0.9) %
Γ_{69}	Λe^+ anything	
Γ_{70}	p anything	(50 ± 16) %
Γ_{71}	p anything (no Λ)	(12 ± 19) %
Γ_{72}	p hadrons	
Γ_{73}	n anything	(50 ± 16) %
Γ_{74}	n anything (no Λ)	(29 ± 17) %
Γ_{75}	Λ anything	(35 ± 11) %
Γ_{76}	$\Sigma^\pm$ anything	(10 ± 5) %
Γ_{77}	3prongs	(24 ± 8) %

Semileptonic modes

~~Γ_{64}~~	~~$\Lambda \ell^+ \nu_\ell$~~	~~(2.0 ± 0.6) %~~
~~Γ_{65}~~	~~$\Lambda e^+ \nu_e$~~	~~(2.1 ± 0.6) %~~
~~Γ_{66}~~	~~$\Lambda \mu^+ \nu_\mu$~~	~~(2.0 ± 0.7) %~~

Λ decay modes

Γ_1	$p\pi^-$	(63.9 ± 0.5) %
Γ_2	$n\pi^0$	(35.8 ± 0.5) %
Γ_3	$n\gamma$	$(1.75 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-3}$
Γ_4	$p\pi^-\gamma$	$(8.4 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-4}$
Γ_5	$pe^-\overline{\nu}_e$	$(8.32 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-4}$
Γ_6	$p\mu^-\overline{\nu}_\mu$	$(1.57 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-4}$

Overall branching fraction ≈ 20%.

Additional losses due to $\Lambda \to p\pi^-$ reconstruction efficiency.

Will likely improve when tracking detectors are upgraded.

Λ_b polarization measurement

Exclusive approach

- Use several fully-reconstructible modes of Λ_c

Decay mode	Branching fraction
$\Lambda_c^+ \to p\,K^-\pi^+$	6.7%
$\Lambda_c^+ \to \Lambda\pi^+ \to p\,\pi^+\pi^-$	0.9%
$\Lambda_c^+ \to p\,K_S \to p\,\pi^+\pi^-$	1.1%
$\Lambda_c^+ \to \Lambda\pi^+\pi^+\pi^- \to p\,\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-$	2.2%
$\Lambda_c^+ \to p\,K_S\pi^+\pi^- \to p\,\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-$	1.2%

Higher purity, better reconstruction,

but lower efficiency.

Λ_c polarization measurement

$$\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+ \quad \text{(BR} \approx 6.7\%)$$

- Three tracks reconstructing the Λ_c mass.
- Backgrounds under the mass peak can be suppressed in various ways (see Supplementary Slides).
- Spin analyzing powers α_i seem to be large for K^-, small for p and π^+.

  NA32: Jezabek, Rybicki, Rylko, PLB 286, 175 (1992)

  Precise values not essential if SM calibration samples are available for measuring $\alpha_i r$.

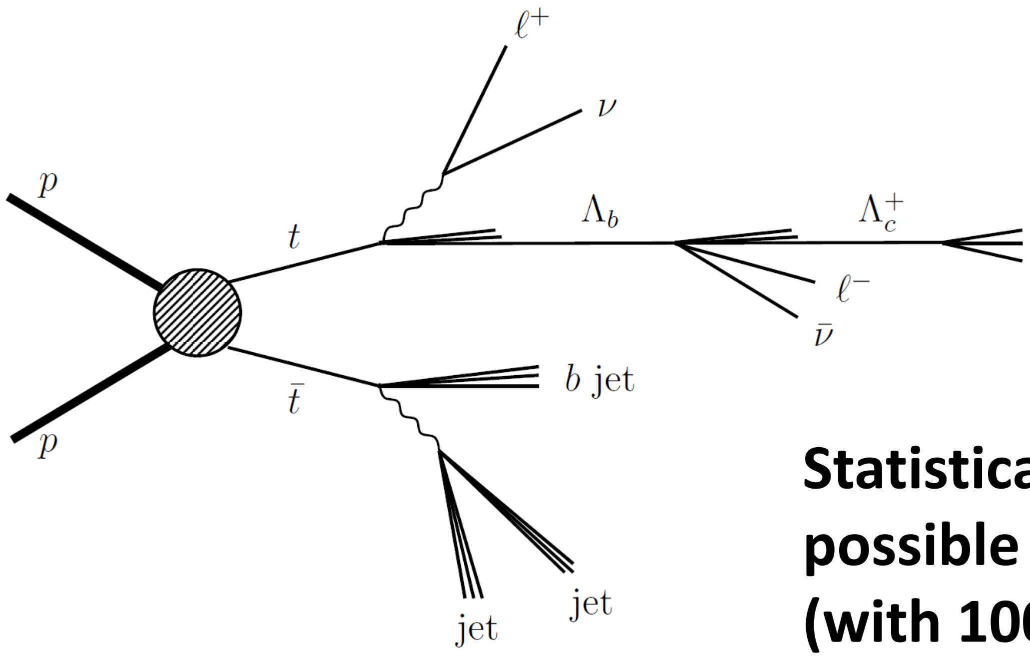
Λ polarization measurement

$$\Lambda \to p\,\pi^-$$ (BR ≈ 64%)

- Pair of tracks from a highly displaced vertex reconstructing the Λ mass.

- Spin analyzing power $\alpha \approx 0.64$

Measurement of b polarization in $t\bar{t}$



See paper for more details.

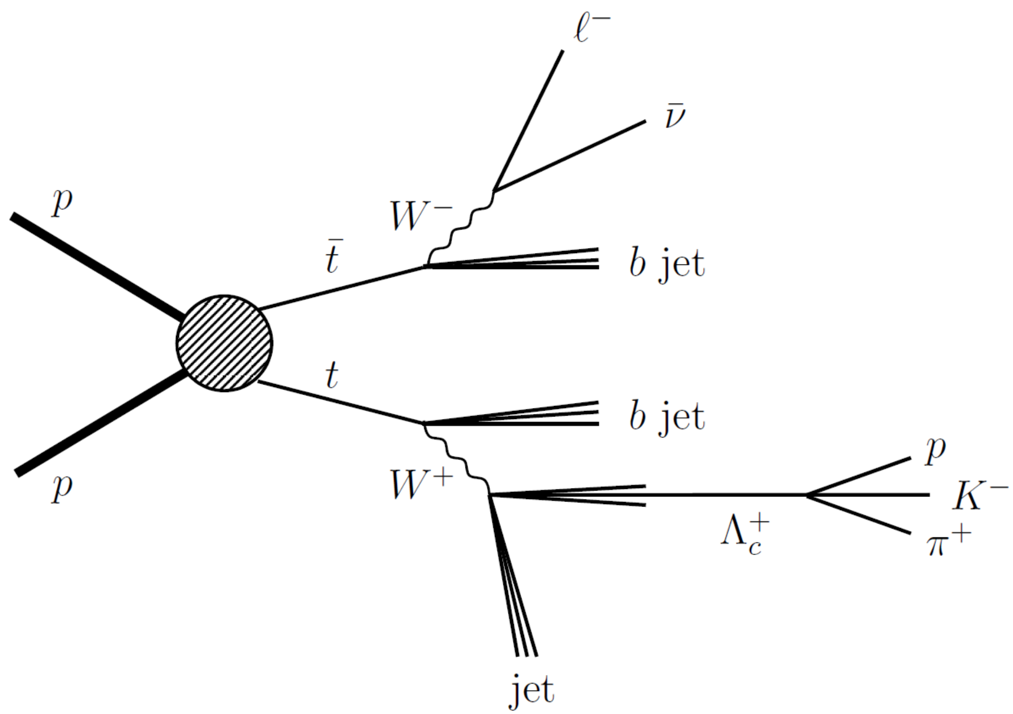
Statistical precision of about 10% possible at ATLAS/CMS in Run 2 (with 100/fb of data)

Selection	Expected events
Baseline	$3\times10^6\ t\bar{t} + \mathcal{O}(10^6)$ bkg
Soft-muon b tagging	$5\times10^5\ t\bar{t} + \mathcal{O}(10^4)$ bkg

$r_L = 0.6$

Signal events ($t \to b \to \Lambda_b \to \mu\nu X_c$)		Purity (example)	$\Delta\mathcal{A}_{FB}/\mathcal{A}_{FB}$
Inclusive	34 400	$\mathcal{O}(f_{\text{baryon}})$ (e.g., 7%)	$\pm7\%$
Semi-inclusive	$2300 \times (\epsilon_\Lambda/30\%)$	70%	$\pm8\%$
Exclusive	$1040 \times (\epsilon_{\Lambda_c}/25\%)$	30%	$\pm19\%$
		100%	$\pm10\%$

Measurement of c polarization in $t\bar{t}$



See paper for more details.

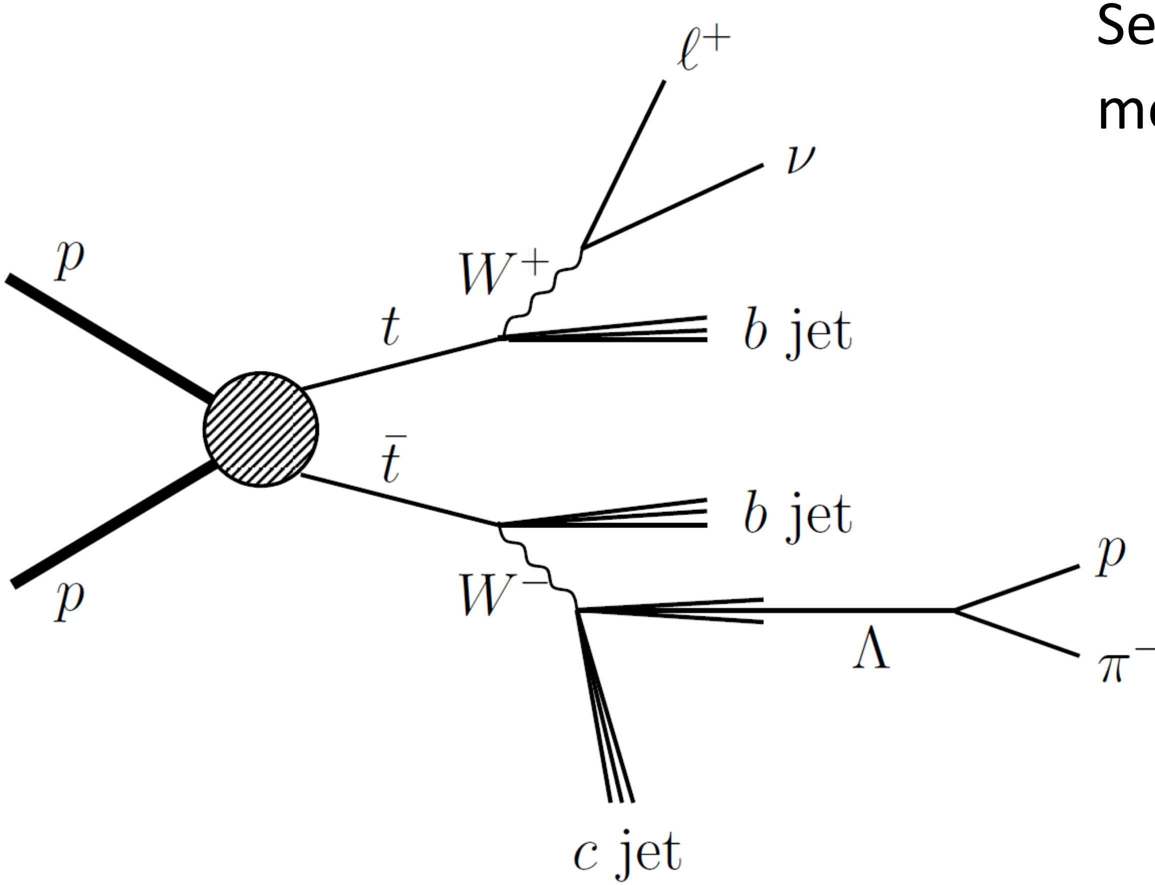
Statistical precision of order 10% possible at ATLAS/CMS in Run 2 (with 100/fb of data)

$\alpha_i r_L = 0.6$

Selection	Expected events	Purity (example)	$\Delta\mathcal{A}_{FB}/\mathcal{A}_{FB}$
Baseline	$1.7\times10^6\ t\bar{t} + \mathcal{O}(10^5)$ bkg		
$\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+$	$810 \times (\epsilon_{\Lambda_c}/25\%)$	20%	26%
		100%	11%

Measurement of s polarization in $t\bar{t}$

See paper for more details.



Statistical precision of roughly 16% possible at ATLAS/CMS in Run 2 (with 100/fb of data)

u, d polarizations

Cannot use decays of protons or neutrons,

but can again consider the Λ ($\approx sud$).

Naïve quark model: all the Λ spin is on the s.

Flavor SU(3) + nucleon DIS: u and d carry about –20% each.

Burkardt and Jaffe, PRL 70, 2537 (1993) [arXiv:hep-ph/9302232]
Jaffe, PRD 54, 6581 (1996) [arXiv:hep-ph/9605456]

Information can also be obtained (although not yet) from:

- Polarized DIS and polarized pp collisions

  e.g., COMPASS, EPJC 64, 171 (2009)
  Deng (STAR), Phys.Part.Nucl. 45, 73 (2014)

- Lattice QCD simulations

  QCDSF, PLB 545, 112 (2002) [arXiv:hep-lat/0208017]
  CSSM and QCDSF/UKQCD, PRD 90, 014510 (2014) [arXiv:1405.3019]
  Chambers et al., arXiv:1508.06856

u, d polarizations

Studying u and d jets from $W^+ \to u\bar{d}$ decays in $t\bar{t}$ samples is in principle possible, but requires much more statistics than c and s because:

- No u or d tagging; c-tag veto is only partially effective (Can define separate u and d samples, contaminated by c and s respectively, using W_{leptonic} charge.)
- Fragmentation fractions $u, d \to \Lambda$ smaller than $s \to \Lambda$
- Polarization transfer is smaller

Overview

- SM $t\bar{t}$ production
  - Source of polarized b, c, s, d, u quarks
  - Statistics in Run 2 as large as in Z decays at LEP
  - Event reconstruction, charm tagging, charge tagging

    make it possible to study the different quarks separately

- Valuable information about QCD will be obtained.

  Interplay with LHCb, LEP, polarized DIS, polarized pp collisions, phenomenological models of QCD, lattice QCD.

- After calibrated on SM samples, measurements can be applied to new physics (example in Supplementary Slides).

Supplementary Slides

Mass splittings and widths

bottom system

$$m_{\Lambda_b} = 5619.5 \pm 0.4 \text{ MeV}$$

Parameter	(MeV)
$m_{\Sigma_b} - m_{\Lambda_b}$	194 ± 2
$m_{\Sigma_b^*} - m_{\Lambda_b}$	214 ± 2
$\Delta \equiv m_{\Sigma_b^*} - m_{\Sigma_b}$	21 ± 2
Γ_{Σ_b}	7 ± 3
$\Gamma_{\Sigma_b^*}$	9 ± 2

charm system

$$m_{\Lambda_c} = 2286.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ MeV}$$

Parameter	(MeV)
$m_{\Sigma_c} - m_{\Lambda_c}$	167.4 ± 0.1
$m_{\Sigma_c^*} - m_{\Lambda_c}$	231.9 ± 0.4
$\Delta \equiv m_{\Sigma_c^*} - m_{\Sigma_c}$	64.5 ± 0.5
Γ_{Σ_c}	2.2 ± 0.2
$\Gamma_{\Sigma_c^*}$	15 ± 1

Polarization retention for finite widths

To what extent is the polarization preserved?

$$r \equiv \frac{\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b)}{\mathcal{P}(b)}$$

Propagation and the decay $\Sigma_b^{(*)} \to \Lambda_b \pi$:

$$|E\rangle \propto \int d\cos\theta\, d\phi \sum_{J,M} \langle J, M \,|\, \tfrac{1}{2}, +\tfrac{1}{2};\, 1, m\rangle\, \frac{p_\pi(E)}{E - m_J + i\Gamma(E)/2} \times$$

$$\times \sum_s \langle \tfrac{1}{2}, s;\, 1, M-s \,|\, J, M\rangle\, Y_1^{M-s}(\theta,\phi)\, |\theta,\phi\rangle\, |s\rangle$$

pion momentum

Λ_b spin

$$\rho(E) \propto \mathrm{Tr}_{\theta,\phi}\, |E\rangle\, \langle E|$$

$$\rho \propto \int_{m_{\Lambda_b}+m_\pi}^{\infty} dE\, p_\pi(E) \exp\left(-E/T\right) \rho(E)$$

phase space

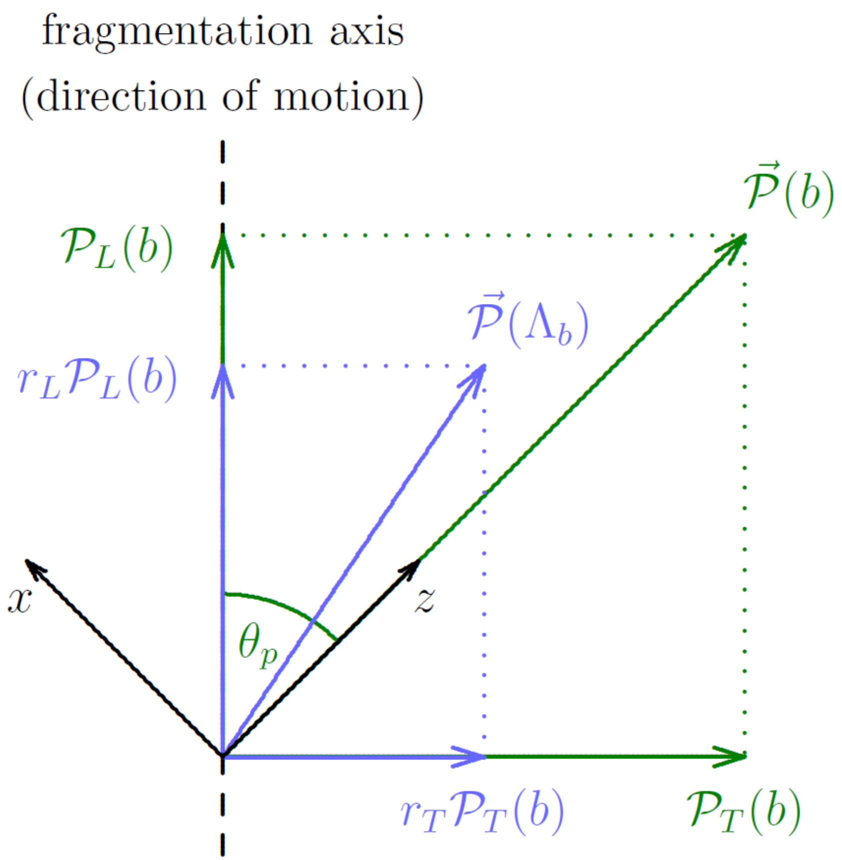
statistical hadronization model ($T \approx 165$ MeV)

review: PLB 678, 350 (2009) [arXiv:0904.1368]

Anisotropy of polarization retention

$$w_1 = \frac{\text{prob}\,(T_{\pm 1})}{\text{prob}\,(T)}$$ applies along the fragmentation axis

If the b is polarized transversely, r is different.



$$r_L \approx \frac{1 + (0.23 + 0.38 w_1)\, A}{1 + A}$$

$$r_T \approx \frac{1 + (0.62 - 0.19 w_1)\, A}{1 + A}$$

What is known about A and w_1

Polarization retention factors are given by:

$$r_L \approx \frac{1 + (0.23 + 0.38 w_1)\, A}{1 + A} \qquad r_T \approx \frac{1 + (0.62 - 0.19 w_1)\, A}{1 + A}$$

where

$$A = \frac{\text{prob}(\Sigma_b^{(*)})}{\text{prob}\,(\Lambda_b)} = 9\,\frac{\text{prob}(T)}{\text{prob}(S)} \qquad w_1 = \frac{\text{prob}\,(T_{\pm 1})}{\text{prob}\,(T)}$$

- LEP $\quad 1 \lesssim A \lesssim 10 \quad w_1 = -0.36 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.30$

  DELPHI-95-107

- Pheno. model $\quad A \approx 6 \quad w_1 \approx 0.41$

  Adamov, Goldstein, PRD 64, 014021 (2001) [hep-ph/0009300]

- Statistical had. model $\quad A \approx 2.6$

  review: PLB 678, 350 (2009) [arXiv:0904.1368]

- Pythia tunes $\quad 0.24 \lesssim A \lesssim 0.45$

  based on light hadron data!

- CESR (charm)

  CLEO, PRL 78, 2304 (1997)

  $w_1 = 0.71 \pm 0.13$

Measuring A directly

A is simply the ratio of the $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ and Λ_b yields, independent of the b polarization:

$$A = \frac{\mathrm{prob}(\Sigma_b^{(*)})}{\mathrm{prob}\,(\Lambda_b)} = 9\,\frac{\mathrm{prob}(T)}{\mathrm{prob}(S)}$$

Can be measured by any experiment that can see $\Sigma_b^{(*)} \to \Lambda_b\pi$: LHCb, ATLAS, CMS, maybe even re-analysis of Tevatron data.

CDF, PRL 99, 202001 (2007) [arXiv:0706.3868]

CDF, PRD 85, 092011 (2012) [arXiv:1112.2808]

Same for $\Sigma_c^{(*)}$ and Λ_c , where Belle and BaBar can also help.

Belle, arXiv:1404.5389

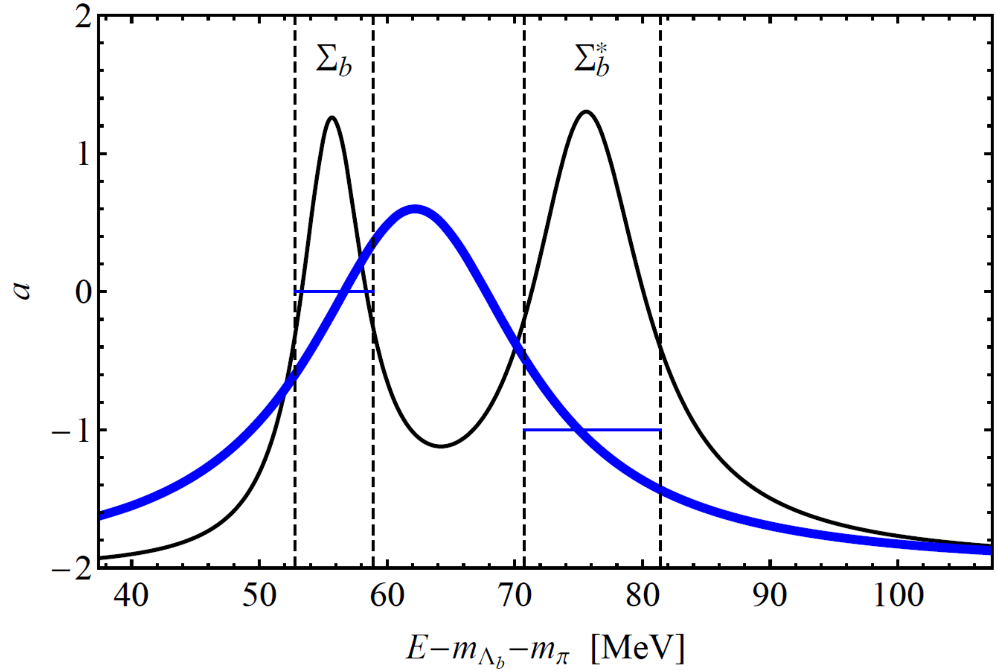
Measuring w_1 directly

The angular distribution of $\Sigma_b^{(*)} \to \Lambda_b \pi$ is sensitive to w_1, independent of the b polarization:

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma}\frac{d\Gamma}{d\cos\theta} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{8}\,a\left(w_1 - \frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\cos^2\theta - \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

where a is given in the plot.

Can be measured by any experiment that can reconstruct these decays (see previous slide).



Λ_b decay modes

Which decay mode(s) to use for measuring the polarization?

Choose semileptonic mode, **inclusive** in charm hadrons (large BR, no hadronic uncertainties).

	Mode		Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)
Γ_1	$J/\psi(1S)\Lambda \times$ B($b \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0$)		$(5.8 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-5}$
Γ_2	$p D^0 \pi^-$		$(5.9 {}^{+4.0}_{-3.2}) \times 10^{-4}$
Γ_3	$p D^0 K^-$		$(4.3 {}^{+3.0}_{-2.4}) \times 10^{-5}$
Γ_4	$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$		$(5.7 {}^{+4.0}_{-2.6}) \times 10^{-3}$
Γ_5	$\Lambda_c^+ K^-$		$(4.2 {}^{+2.6}_{-1.9}) \times 10^{-4}$
Γ_6	$\Lambda_c^+ a_1(1260)^-$		seen
Γ_7	$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^-$		$(8 {}^{+5}_{-4}) \times 10^{-3}$
Γ_8	$\Lambda_c(2595)^+ \pi^-$, $\Lambda_c(2595)^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$		$(3.7 {}^{+2.8}_{-2.3}) \times 10^{-4}$
Γ_9	$\Lambda_c(2625)^+ \pi^-$, $\Lambda_c(2625)^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$		$(3.6 {}^{+2.7}_{-2.1}) \times 10^{-4}$
Γ_{10}	$\Sigma_c(2455)^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$, $\Sigma_c^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$		$(6 {}^{+5}_{-4}) \times 10^{-4}$
Γ_{11}	$\Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \pi^- \pi^-$, $\Sigma_c^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^+$		$(3.5 {}^{+2.8}_{-2.3}) \times 10^{-4}$
Γ_{12}	$\Lambda K^0 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$		
Γ_{13}	$\Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$ anything	[a]	(9.9 ± 2.2) %
Γ_{14}	$\Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$		$(6.5 {}^{+3.2}_{-2.5})$ %
Γ_{15}	$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$		(5.6 ± 3.1) %
Γ_{16}	$\Lambda_c(2595)^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$		$(8 \pm 5) \times 10^{-3}$
Γ_{17}	$\Lambda_c(2625)^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$		$(1.4 {}^{+0.9}_{-0.7})$ %
Γ_{18}	$\Sigma_c(2455)^0 \pi^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$		
Γ_{19}	$\Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \pi^- \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$		
Γ_{20}	$p h^-$	[b]	$< 2.3 \times 10^{-5}$
Γ_{21}	$p \pi^-$		$(4.1 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-6}$
Γ_{22}	$p K^-$		$(4.9 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-6}$
Γ_{23}	$\Lambda \mu^+ \mu^-$		$(1.08 \pm 0.28) \times 10^{-6}$
Γ_{24}	$\Lambda \gamma$		$< 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$

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Γ_{11}	$\Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \pi^- \pi^-$, $\Sigma_c^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+ \pi^+$		$(3.5 ^{+2.8}_{-2.3}) \times 10^{-4}$
Γ_{12}	$\Lambda K^0 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$		
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Γ_{17}	$\Lambda_c(2625)^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$		$(1.4 ^{+0.9}_{-0.7})$ %
Γ_{18}	$\Sigma_c(2455)^0 \pi^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$		
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Γ_{23}	$\Lambda \mu^+ \mu^-$		$(1.08 \pm 0.28) \times 10^{-6}$
Γ_{24}	$\Lambda \gamma$		$< 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$

Choose semileptonic mode, **inclusive** in charm hadrons (large BR, no hadronic uncertainties).

Includes also:

$\Lambda_b \to p\, D^0\, \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ small contribution

Soft muon b tagging

CMS PAS BTV-09-001

MC @ 10 TeV

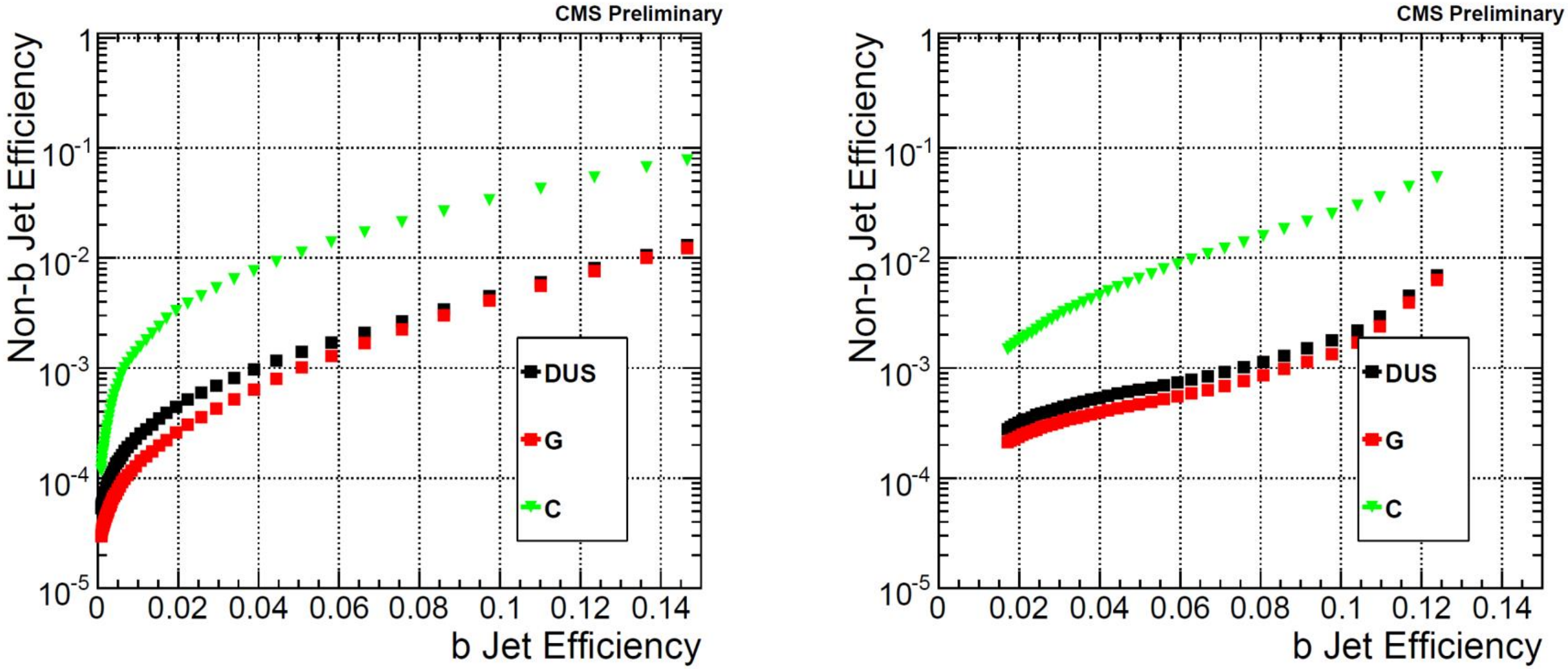


Figure 9: Mistag rate versus efficiency for the "soft muon by $p_{T_{rel}}$" (left) and "soft muon by IP" (right) taggers.

Λ_b polarization in QCD production

QCD production: $pp \to b\bar{b} + X$

- Large cross section
- Unpolarized at leading order
- *Transverse* polarization at NLO
- Strong dependence on kinematics
- Significant only at low momenta

$$\mathcal{P}(b) \sim \alpha_s m_b / p_b$$

Relevant (primarily) for LHCb

Dharmaratna and Goldstein
PRD 53, 1073 (1996)

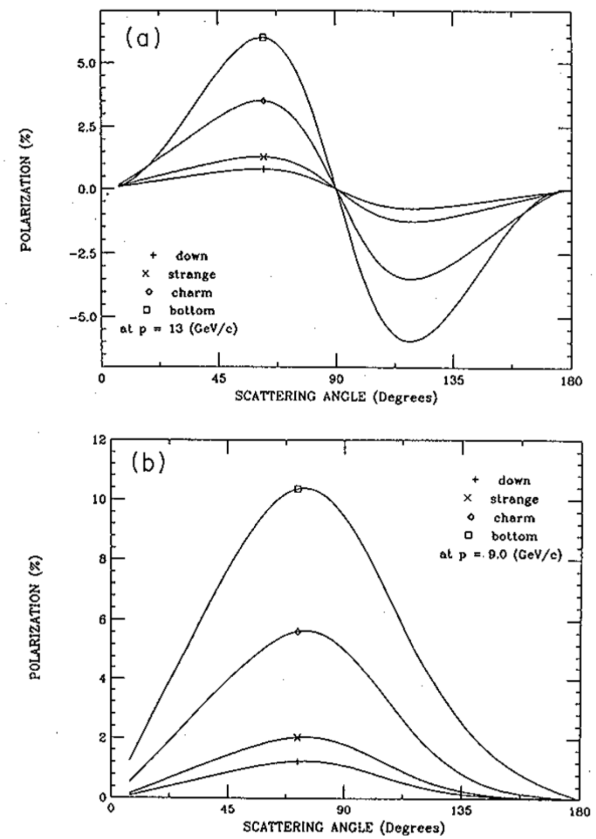


FIG. 7. Polarization of up, strange, charm, and bottom quarks at the subprocess CM momentum of (a) 13 GeV/c for gluon fusion and (b) 9 GeV/c for annihilation. Other parameters are identical to Fig. 5.

LHCb has already measured:

Measurements of the $\Lambda_b^0 \to J/\psi\,\Lambda$ decay amplitudes and the Λ_b^0 polarisation in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7\,\mathrm{TeV}$

PLB 724, 27 (2013)
[arXiv:1302.5578]

$$\mathcal{P}(\Lambda_b) = 0.06 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.02$$

Suboptimal because the dependence on kinematics was ignored.

Λ_b polarization on the Z peak

Z production: $pp \to Z \to b\bar{b}$

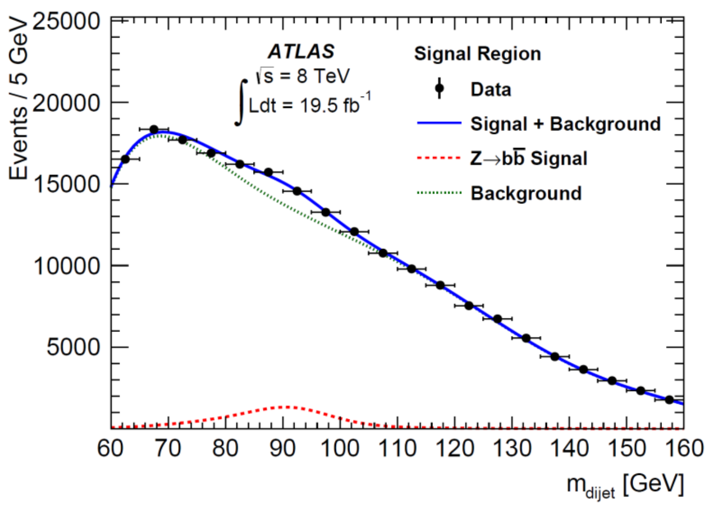
- Longitudinally polarized b quarks
- Large cross section

$$\frac{\sigma(pp \to Z \to b\bar{b})}{\sigma(pp \to t\bar{t} \to W^+W^-b\bar{b})} \sim 10$$

- Large QCD background (at 8 TeV, S/B ≈ 1/15 even for p_T^Z > 200 GeV) dilutes the asymmetry.

→

PLB 738, 25 (2014)
[arXiv:1404.7042]



Probably less effective than top.

Backgrounds to $\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+$

Intrinsic backgrounds due to:

- Other Λ_c decays, e.g. $\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+\pi^0,\ \Sigma^+\pi^-\pi^+,\ \pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\Lambda$
- D-meson decays, e.g. $D^+ \to \pi^+K^-\pi^+,\ \pi^+K^-\pi^+\pi^0$

$$D^0 \to \pi^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$$

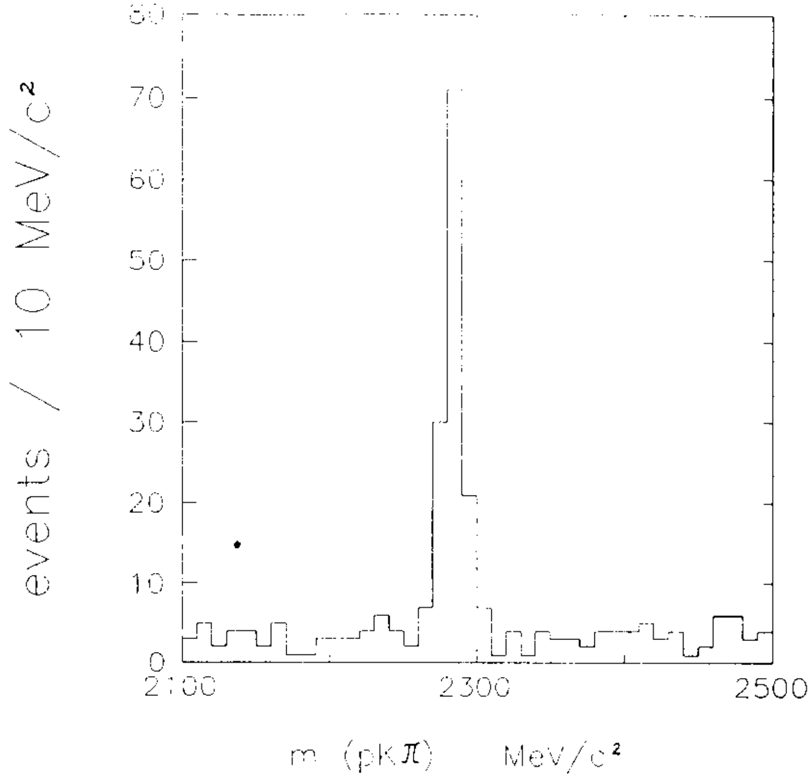
$$D_s^+ \to K^+K^-\pi^+,\ K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^0$$

Handles for suppressing them:

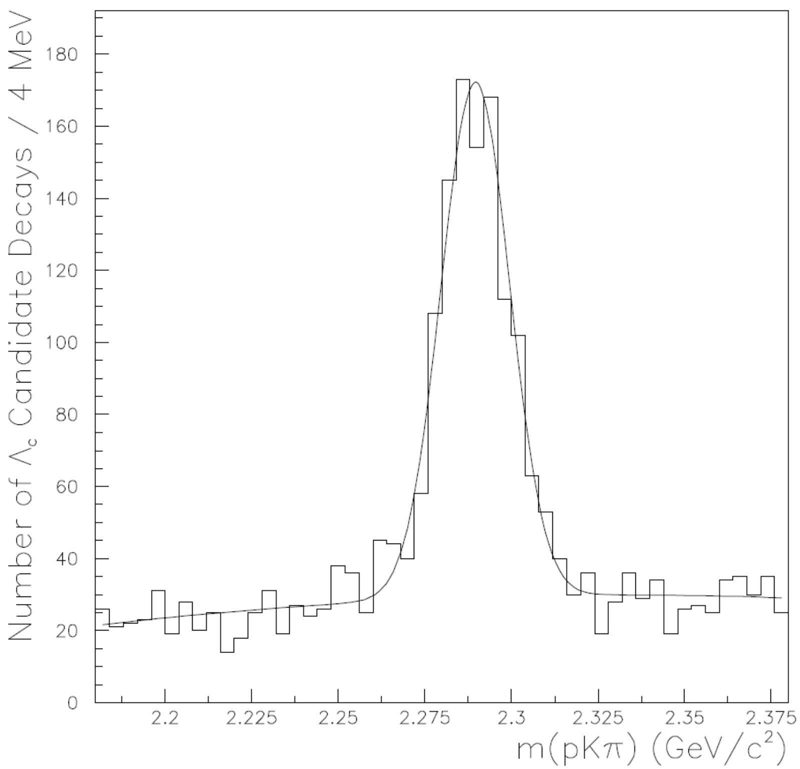
- Typical momentum hierarchy in the lab frame: $p > K^- > \pi^+$
- Veto on additional further-displaced vertices
- Veto on a 4th track consistent with the Λ_c vertex
- Lifetime differences: $\tau(\Lambda_c^+, D^0, D_s^+, D^+) \simeq (2, 4, 5, 10) \times 10^{-13}$ s
- Target particular 3-prong backgrounds by vetoing on consistency with their corresponding interpretations.

Backgrounds to $\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+$

Two fixed-target experiments reconstructed this decay in the past.



NA32: Jezabek, Rybicki, Rylko
PLB 286, 175 (1992)



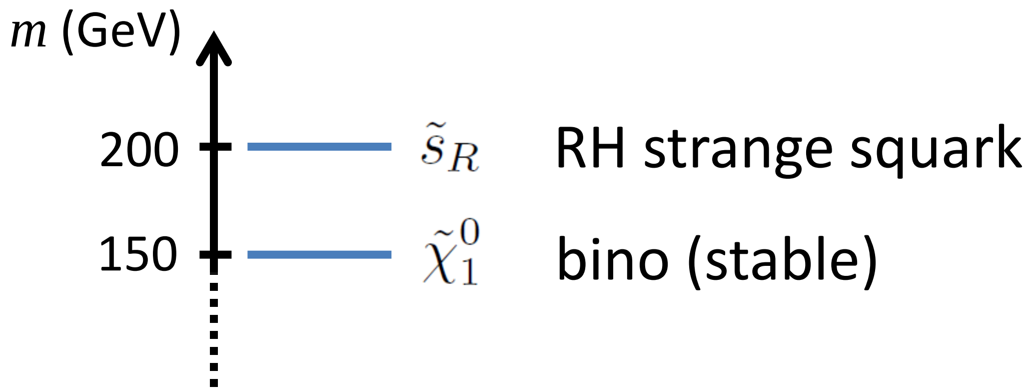
E791: PLB 471, 449 (2000)
[arXiv:hep-ex/9912003]

New physics example

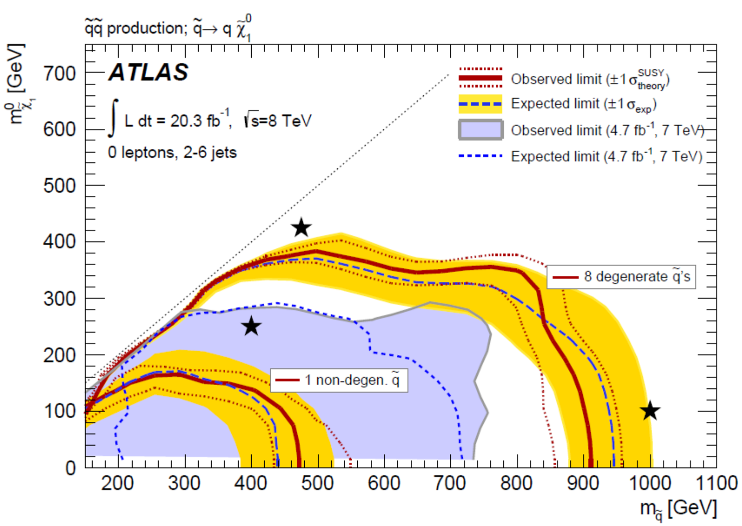
Suppose a jets + MET excess is being attributed to:

$$pp \to \tilde{s}_R \tilde{s}_R^*$$

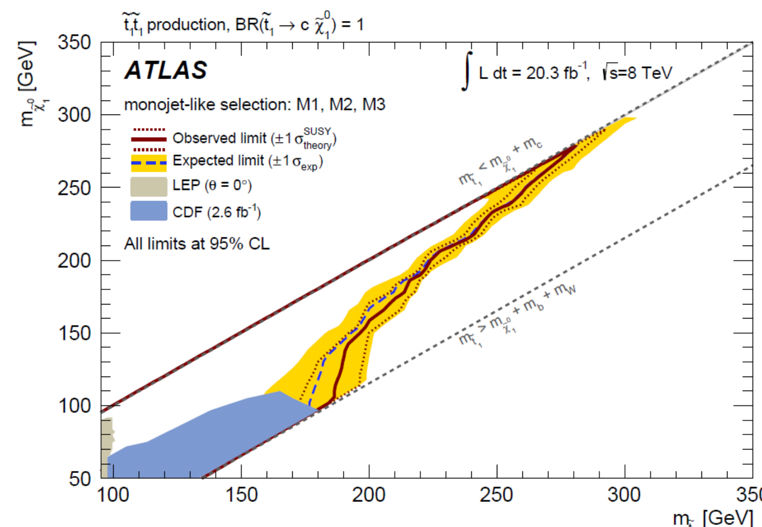
$$\tilde{s}_R \to s\, \tilde{\chi}_1^0$$



This scenario was barely beyond the reach of Run 1.



JHEP 09, 176 (2014) [arXiv:1405.7875]



PRD 90, 052008 (2014) [arXiv:1407.0608]

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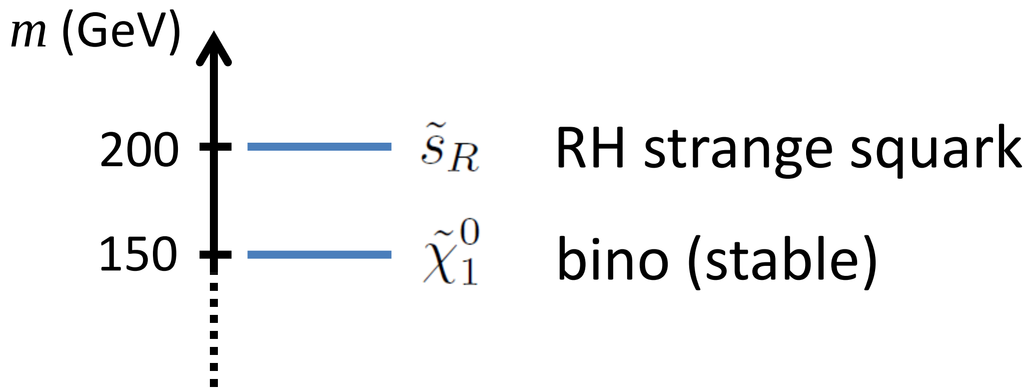

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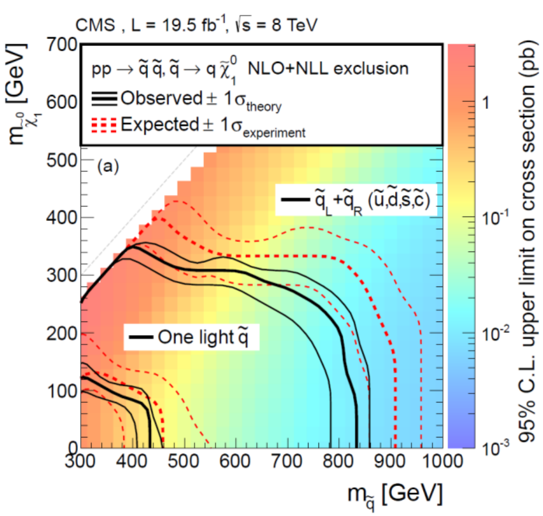
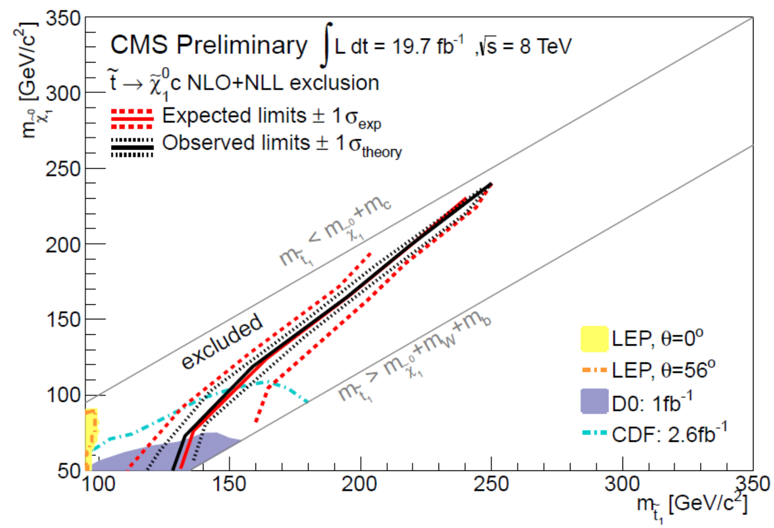


*The masses of interest are unfortunately not shown.

JHEP 06, 055 (2014) [arXiv:1402.4770]



CMS-PAS-SUS-13-009

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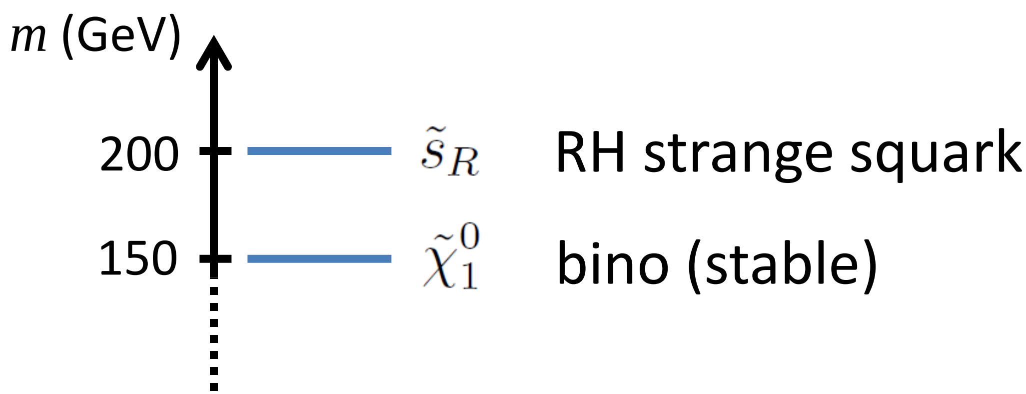
$$\tilde{s}_R \to s\, \tilde{\chi}_1^0$$



Test this interpretation by measuring the s-quark polarization.

Rough estimate (see paper for details):

for 3 ab^{-1} of 14 TeV data: statistical precision of 30%

(even without optimization of selection cuts, without accounting for the expected detector upgrades, and without combining ATLAS and CMS)