



Universität
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CP violation in *b*-baryons at LHCb

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This talk covers some recent results in b -baryon decays at LHCb

- Introduction, techniques and experimental constraints

[e.g. production and detection asymmetries]

- Searches for CP violation in b -baryon multi-body decays

[e.g. $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p\{K,\pi\}$, $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \{\Lambda,K^0\}hh$]

- Searches for CP violation in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p3h$, including first evidence in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$

[Local phase-space asymmetry]

[3 fb^{-1} Run-I (2011/12) at 7/8 TeV]



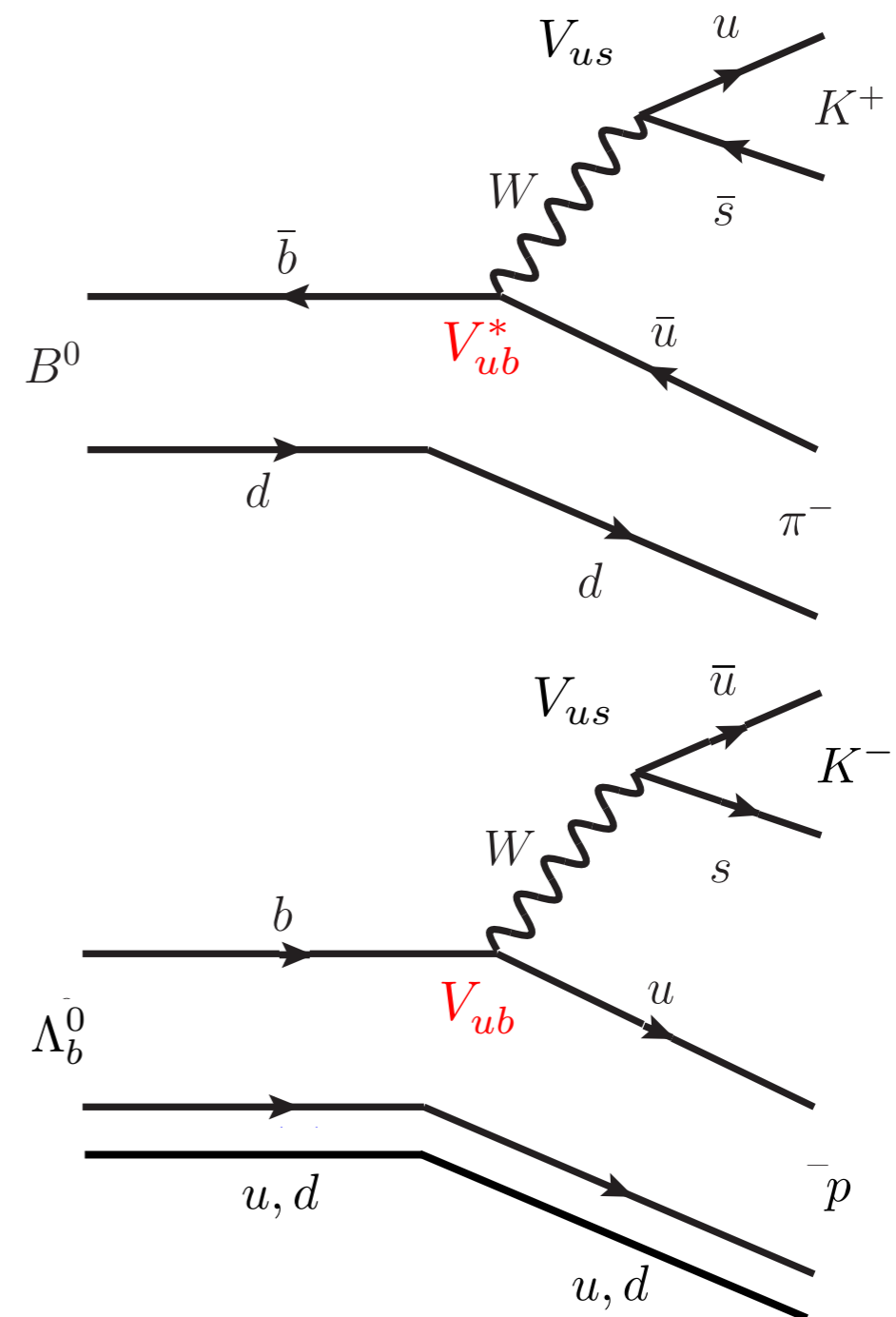
CP violation in the baryonic sector

Phenomenon well established in the meson sector, *i.e.* Kaon and $B^{\pm,0}_{(s)}$ decays: no deviation from the SM has been seen

As-of-yet no CP violation in b -baryons has been observed, though the CKM mechanism predicts sizeable amount of violation

At LHCb b -baryons are collected in unprecedented quantities \rightarrow opens a new field in flavour physics for precision measurements

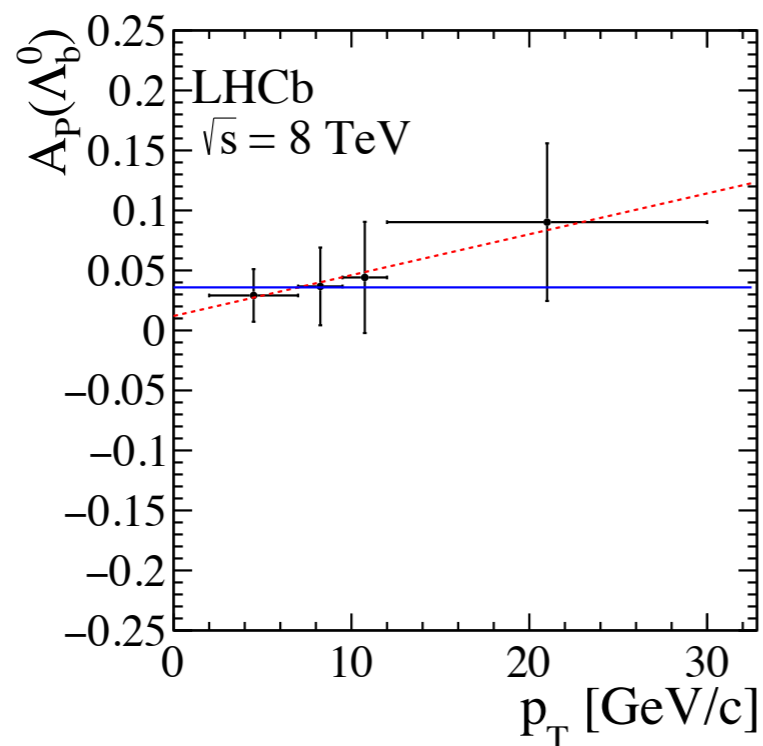
Same underlying short distance physics for b -baryons and B mesons but with different spin and QCD structure



Experimental issues

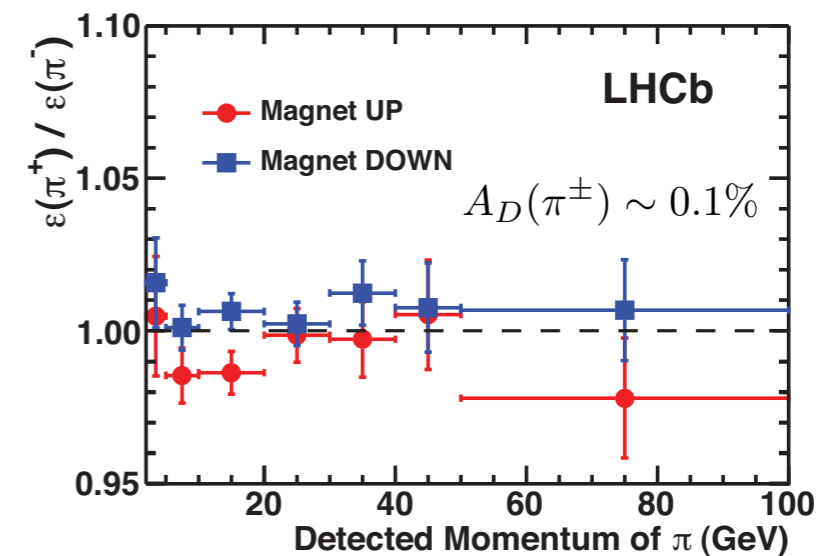
- ◆ Initial pp state is not CP symmetric
 - [i] Particle-antiparticle production asymmetries (A_P)
- ◆ Asymmetry could mimic CPV and needs to be disentangled or measured

[LHCb-PAPER-2016-062, Submitted to PLB]



- ◆ Detector is made of matter
 - [ii] particle/antiparticle detection asymmetries (A_D)

[LHCb, PLB 713 (2012), PRL 110 (2013) 221601]



$$A_D(p/\bar{p}) \sim 1 - 2\%$$

- ◆ B field inversion is crucial to keep charged particle tracking asymmetries under control (10^{-4})

Experimental techniques

CP violation in decay: only type available in the baryonic sector (no mixing due to baryon number conservation)

This observable can be measured by comparing yields between baryon/anti-baryon:

$$A_{CP} = \frac{N(A \rightarrow f) - N(\bar{A} \rightarrow \bar{f})}{N(A \rightarrow f) + N(\bar{A} \rightarrow \bar{f})} \propto \sin(\delta_1 - \delta_2) \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$$

strong phase weak phase
CP conserving CP violating

- Contributions from at least two amplitudes: e.g. $A_1 e^{i\delta_1} e^{i\phi_1}$, $A_2 e^{i\delta_2} e^{i\phi_2}$
- Need non-vanishing strong and weak phase difference
- Sensitive to baryon-antibaryon production asymmetries
- Sensitive to charged particle reconstruction asymmetries

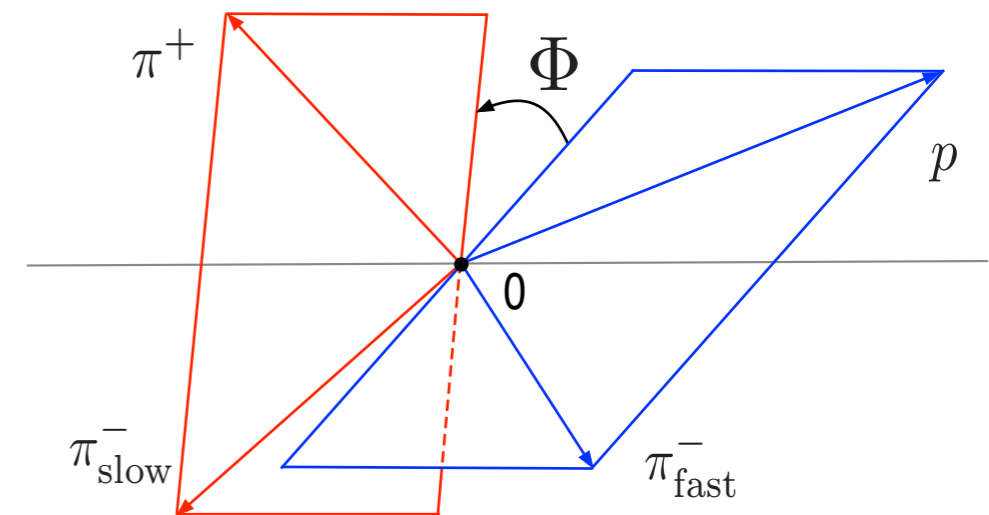
Triple product asymmetry: use momenta of any 3 final particles in 4-body decays

$$C_{\hat{T}} = \vec{p}_p \cdot (\vec{p}_{h_1^-} \times \vec{p}_{h_2^+}) \propto \sin \Phi, \text{ for } \Lambda_b^0$$

$$\bar{C}_{\hat{T}} = \vec{p}_{\bar{p}} \cdot (\vec{p}_{h_1^+} \times \vec{p}_{h_2^-}) \propto \sin \bar{\Phi}, \text{ for } \bar{\Lambda}_b^0$$

$$h_1 = \pi, h_2 = K \text{ for } \Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p\pi^- K^+ K^-$$

$$h_1 = \pi_{\text{fast}}, h_2 = \pi_{\text{slow}} \text{ for } \Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p\pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$



P-odd asymmetries:

$$A_{\hat{T}}(C_{\hat{T}}) = \frac{N(C_{\hat{T}} > 0) - N(C_{\hat{T}} < 0)}{N(C_{\hat{T}} > 0) + N(C_{\hat{T}} < 0)}, \text{ for } \Lambda_b^0$$

$$\bar{A}_{\hat{T}}(\bar{C}_{\hat{T}}) = \frac{\bar{N}(-\bar{C}_{\hat{T}} > 0) - \bar{N}(-\bar{C}_{\hat{T}} < 0)}{\bar{N}(-\bar{C}_{\hat{T}} > 0) + \bar{N}(-\bar{C}_{\hat{T}} < 0)}, \text{ for } \bar{\Lambda}_b^0$$

CP violation
observable

$$a_{CP}^{\hat{T}\text{-odd}} = \frac{1}{2} (A_{\hat{T}} - \bar{A}_{\hat{T}})$$

P-violating
observable

$$a_P^{\hat{T}\text{-odd}} = \frac{1}{2} (A_{\hat{T}} + \bar{A}_{\hat{T}})$$

The $A_{\hat{T}}$, $\bar{A}_{\hat{T}}$, $a_P^{\hat{T}\text{-odd}}$ and $a_{CP}^{\hat{T}\text{-odd}}$ observables are largely unaffected by A_D and A_P



Searches for CP violation in b -baryon decays

LHCb results : $\mathcal{L} = 3 \text{ fb}^{-1} - 2011 + 2012$ dataset

Searches for CP in multi-body decays

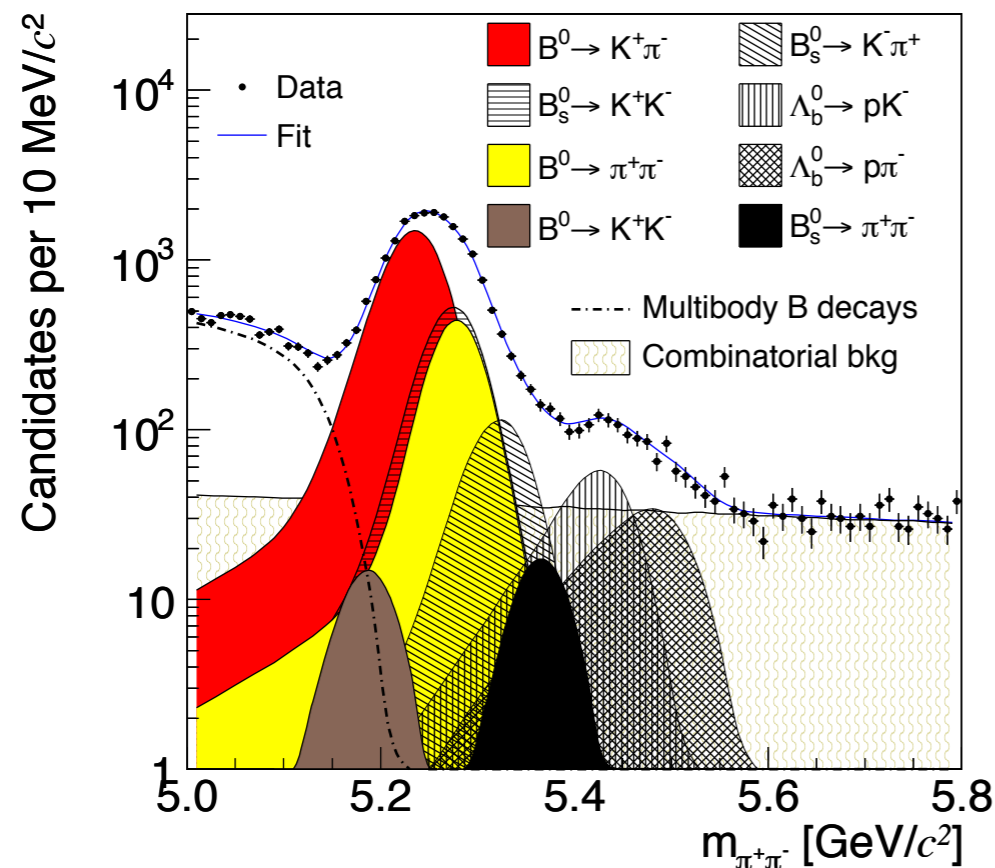
[LHCb, JHEP 04 (2014) 087, JHEP 05 (2016) 08]

Beauty baryon: two-body case

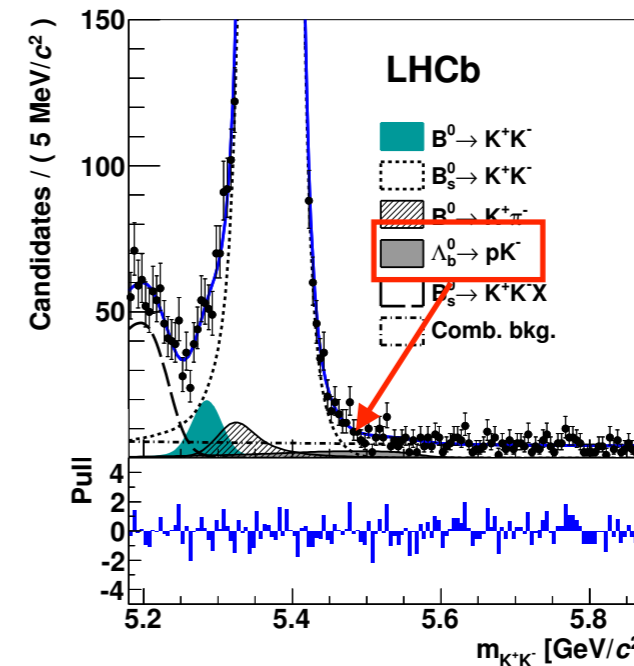
[LHCb, PRL 118, 081801 (2017)]

Simplest decay modes: $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow pK^-, p\pi^-$

[CDF, PRL 113, 242001 (2014)]



Decay	$\mathcal{A}(b \rightarrow f)$
$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p\pi^-$	$+0.06 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.03$
$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow pK^-$	$-0.10 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.04$



Ongoing analysis - expected
approximately 10x CDF statistics

Potentially large CPV effects in charmless decays

[Phys. Rev. D 91, 116007 (2015)]

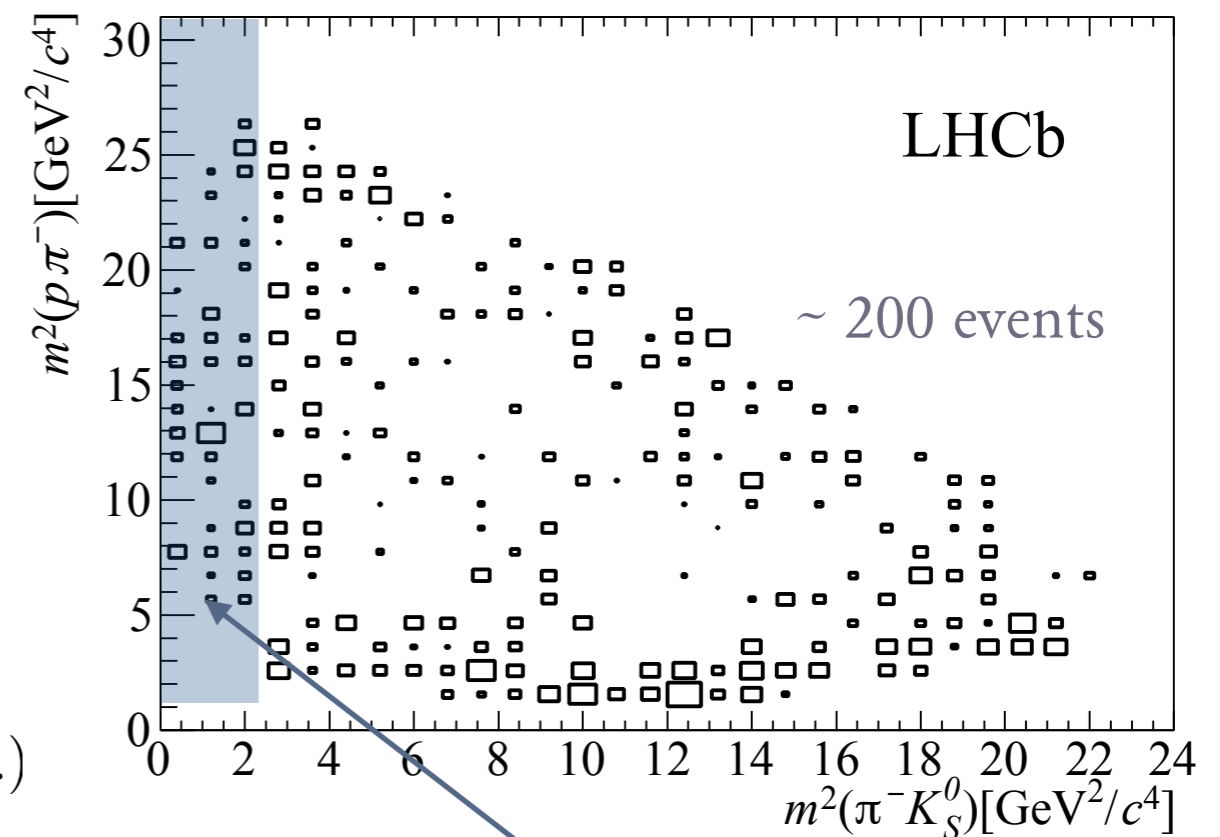
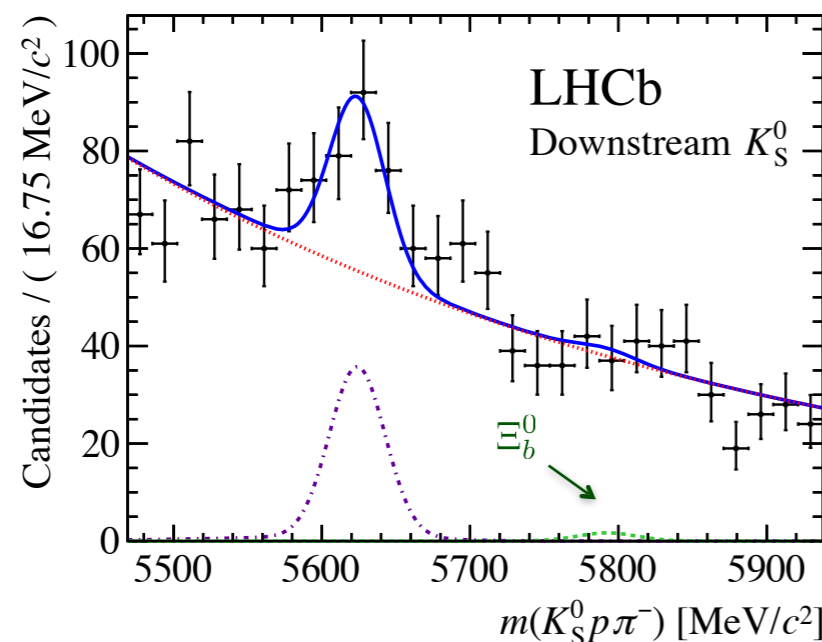
	our result	pQCD [5]	data
$10^2 \mathcal{A}_{CP}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow pK^-)$	$5.8 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.1$	-5_{-5}^{+26}	$-10 \pm 8 \pm 4$ [8]
$10^2 \mathcal{A}_{CP}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow p\pi^-)$	$-3.9 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.0$	-31_{-1}^{+43}	$6 \pm 7 \pm 3$ [8]
$10^2 \mathcal{A}_{CP}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow pK^{*-})$	$19.6 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.0$	—	—
$10^2 \mathcal{A}_{CP}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow p\rho^-)$	$-3.7 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.0$	—	—

Search for CP violation in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \{\Lambda, K^0\} hh$

[LHCb, JHEP 04 (2014) 087]

Studies of b -baryon decays is still at an early stage, although LHCb interesting has been significantly increasing

First observation (8.6σ) of the $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow K^0 p \pi^-$ decay has been obtained with 1 fb^{-1}



◆ Phase space integrated asymmetry:

$$\mathcal{A}^{CP}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 p \pi^-) = 0.22 \pm 0.13(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.03(\text{syst.})$$

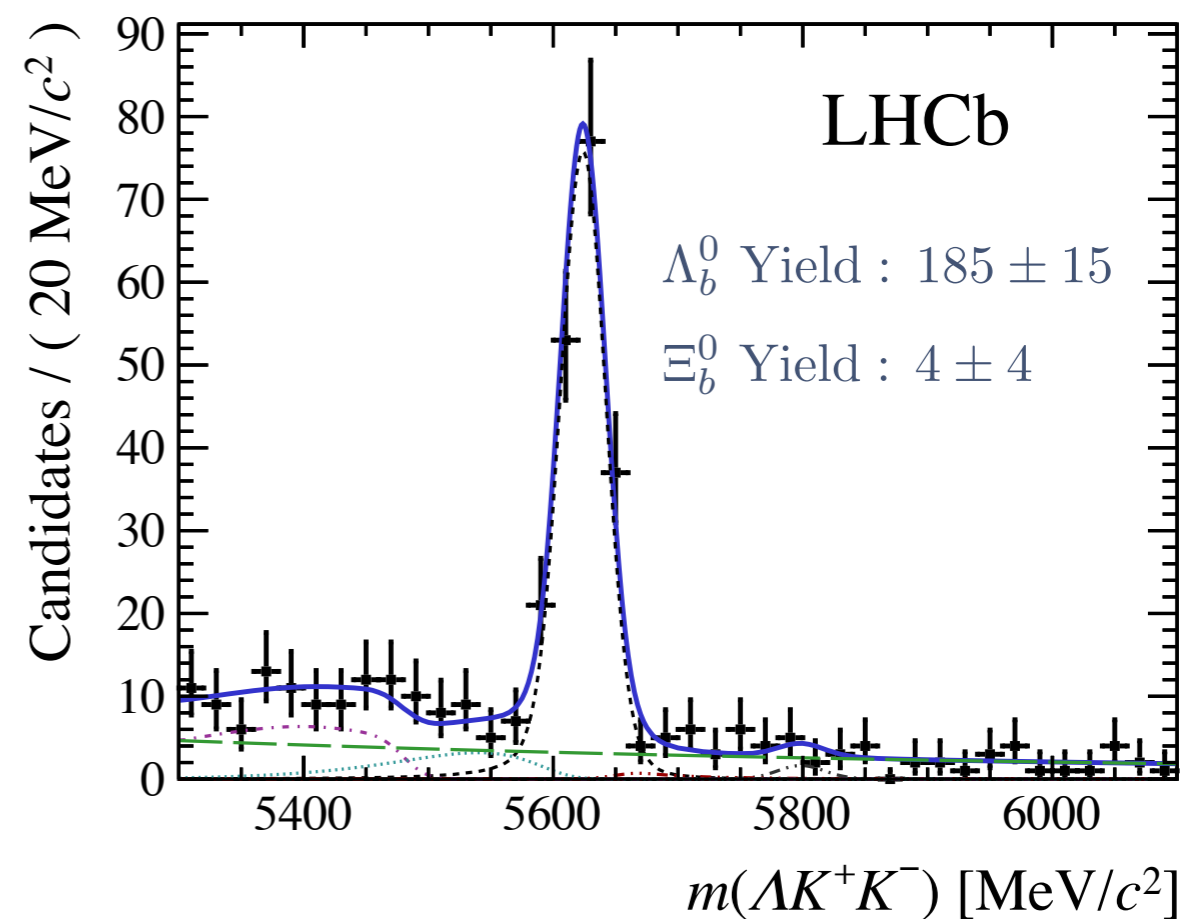
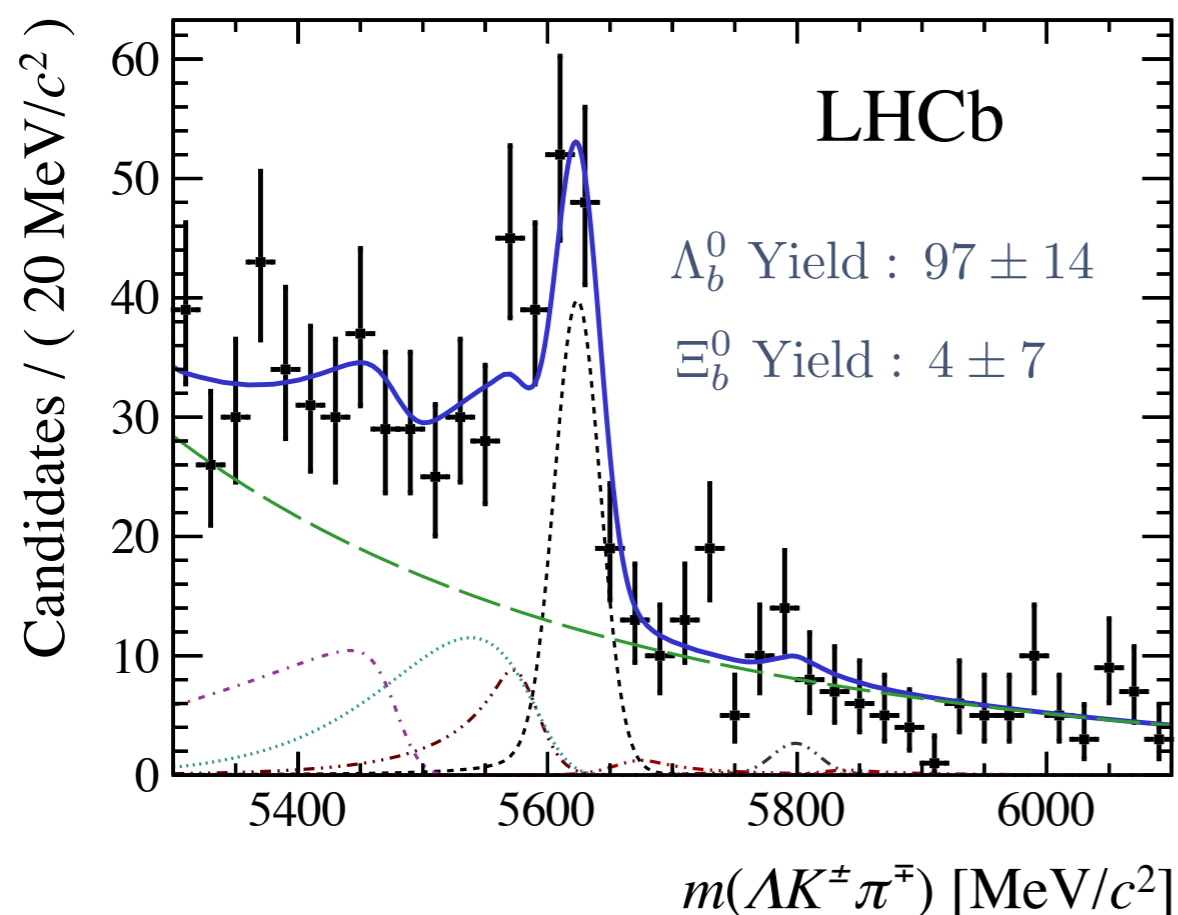
◆ Search for **local (binned) asymmetries**,
i.e. similar to the $B^\pm \rightarrow h^\pm h^+ h^-$

Possible contribution
from $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p K^{*-}$

Results for $\Lambda_b^0(\Xi_b^0) \rightarrow \Lambda h^+ h^-$ decays

[LHCb, JHEP 05 (2016) 08]

First observation of the decays $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^+ \pi^-$ (8.1σ) and $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^+ K^-$ (15.8σ) with 3 fb^{-1}

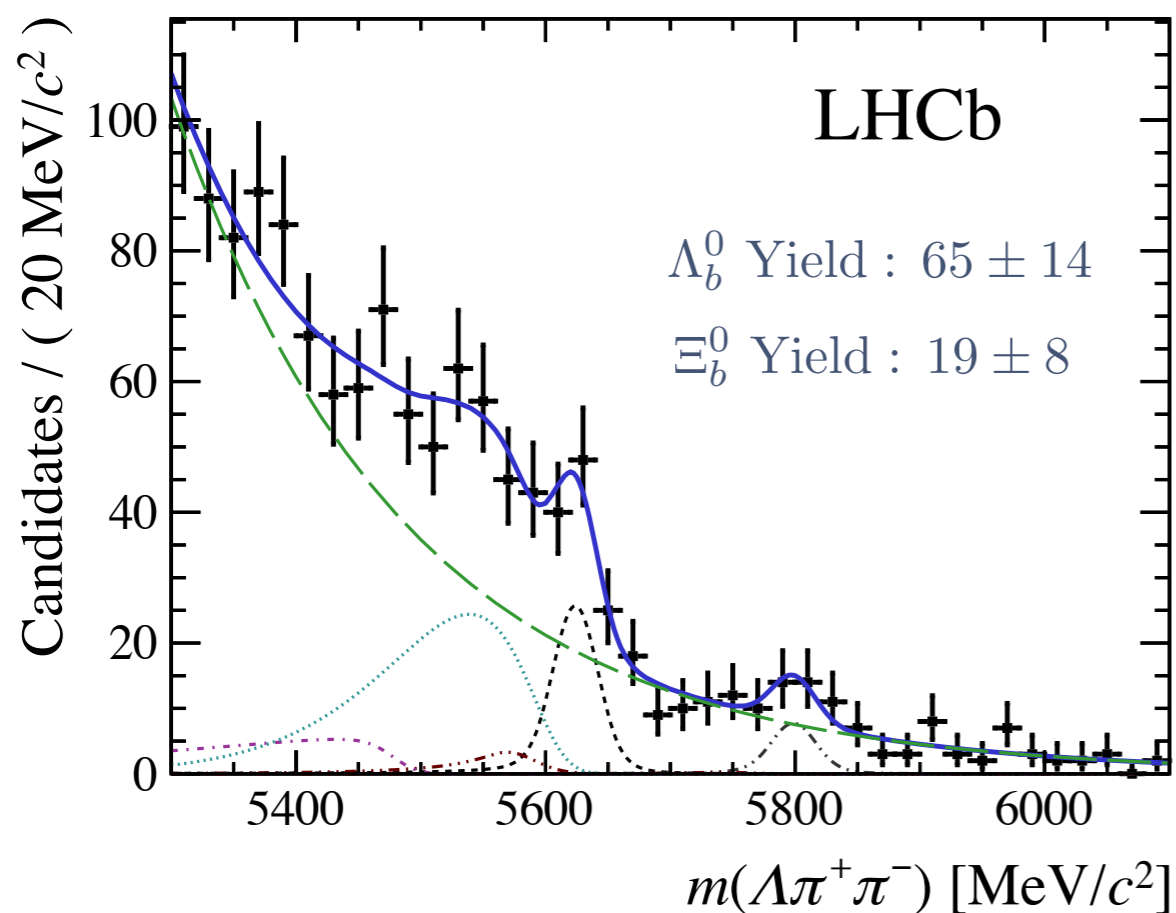


Decays involving an un-reconstructed π^0 or photon are shown with the magenta and cyan lines, respectively

Results for $\Lambda_b^0(\Xi_b^0) \rightarrow \Lambda h^+ h^-$ decays

[LHCb, JHEP 05 (2016) 08]

Evidence for $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+ \pi^-$ (4.7σ)



First observations:

$$\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^+ K^-) = (15.9 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.2 \pm 2.0) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^+ \pi^-) = (5.6 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-6}$$

Evidence:

$$\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+ \pi^-) = (4.6 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.4 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-6}$$

Limits (No hints for any Ξ_b^0 mode):

$$f_{\Xi_b^0}/f_{\Lambda_b^0} \times \mathcal{B}(\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+ \pi^-) < 1.7 (2.1) \times 10^{-6} \text{ at 90 (95) \% CL}$$

$$f_{\Xi_b^0}/f_{\Lambda_b^0} \times \mathcal{B}(\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^+ \pi^-) < 0.8 (1.0) \times 10^{-6} \text{ at 90 (95) \% CL}$$

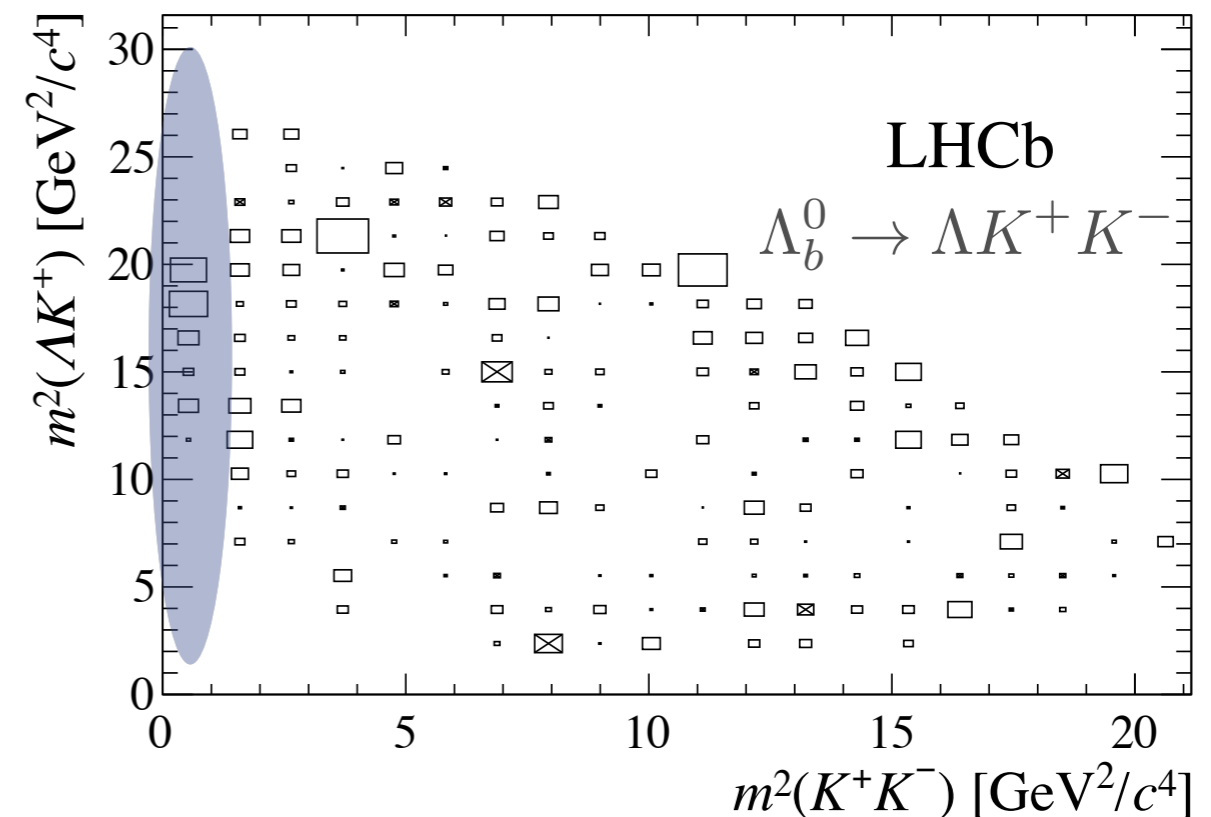
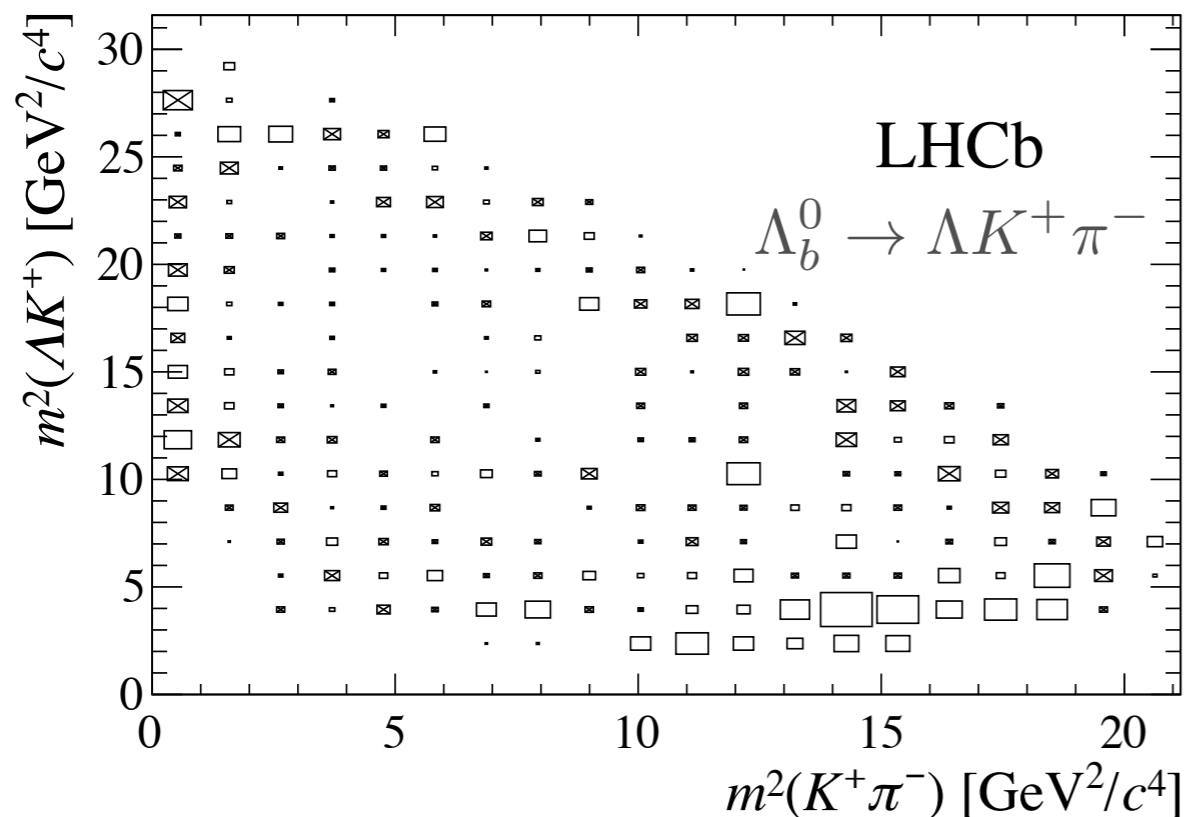
$$f_{\Xi_b^0}/f_{\Lambda_b^0} \times \mathcal{B}(\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^+ K^-) < 0.3 (0.4) \times 10^{-6} \text{ at 90 (95) \% CL}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^+ \pi^-) = -0.53 \pm 0.23 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.11 (\text{syst})$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^+ K^-) = -0.28 \pm 0.10 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.07 (\text{syst})$$

Dalitz-plot distributions

[LHCb, JHEP 05 (2016) 08]



Excess at low $m(K^+K^-)$ consistent with a ϕ resonance (dedicated analysis at LHCb):

[LHCb, PLB 759 (2016) 282]

$$\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \phi) = 5.18 \pm 1.04 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.35 (\text{syst})_{-0.43}^{+0.50} (\text{norm}) \pm 0.44 (f_d/f_{\Lambda_b^0}) \times 10^{-6}$$

First observation (5.9σ) of the baryonic version of $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\phi$ version and measurement of triple-product asymmetry consistent with zero



Searches for CP violation in four body b -baryon decays

LHCb results : $\mathcal{L} = 3 \text{ fb}^{-1} - 2011 + 2012$ dataset

First evidence for CP violation in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$ decays

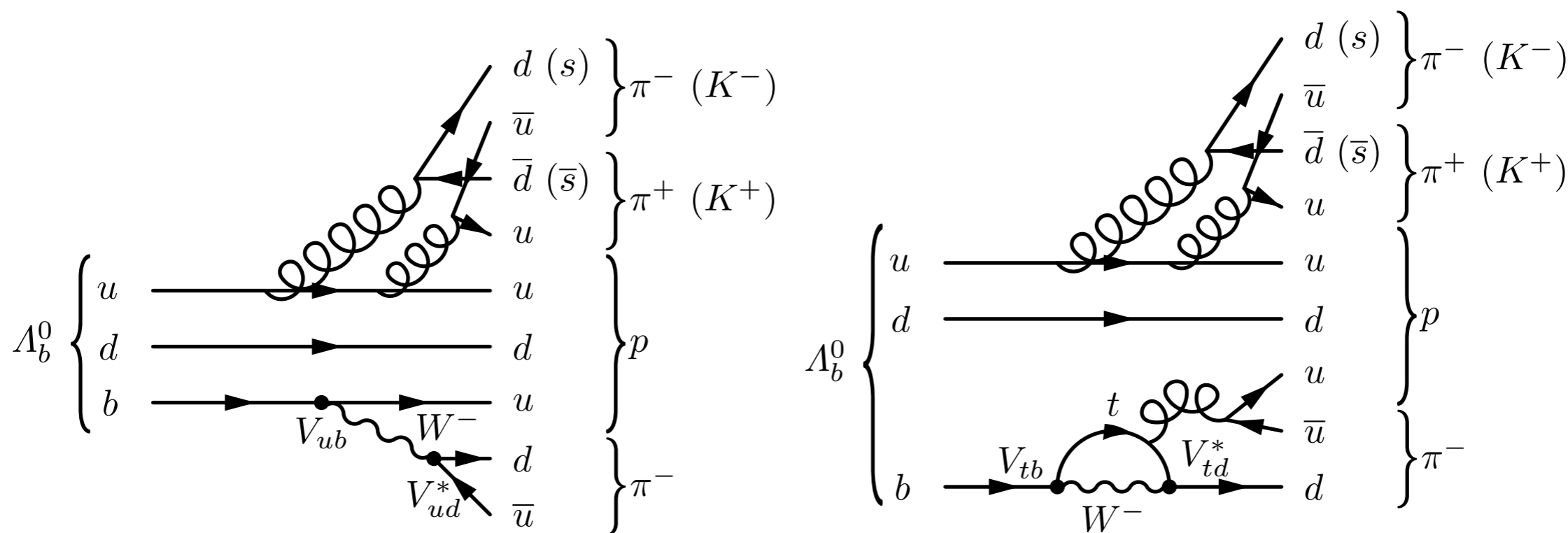
[LHCb, Nature Physics 13 (2017) 391-396]

Search for CP violation in 4-body decays

[LHCb, Nature Physics **13** (2017) 391]

Integrated and triple-product asymmetry measurements in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p\pi[\pi^+\pi^-, K^+K^-]$

Transitions with both tree and penguin amplitudes at comparable magnitude



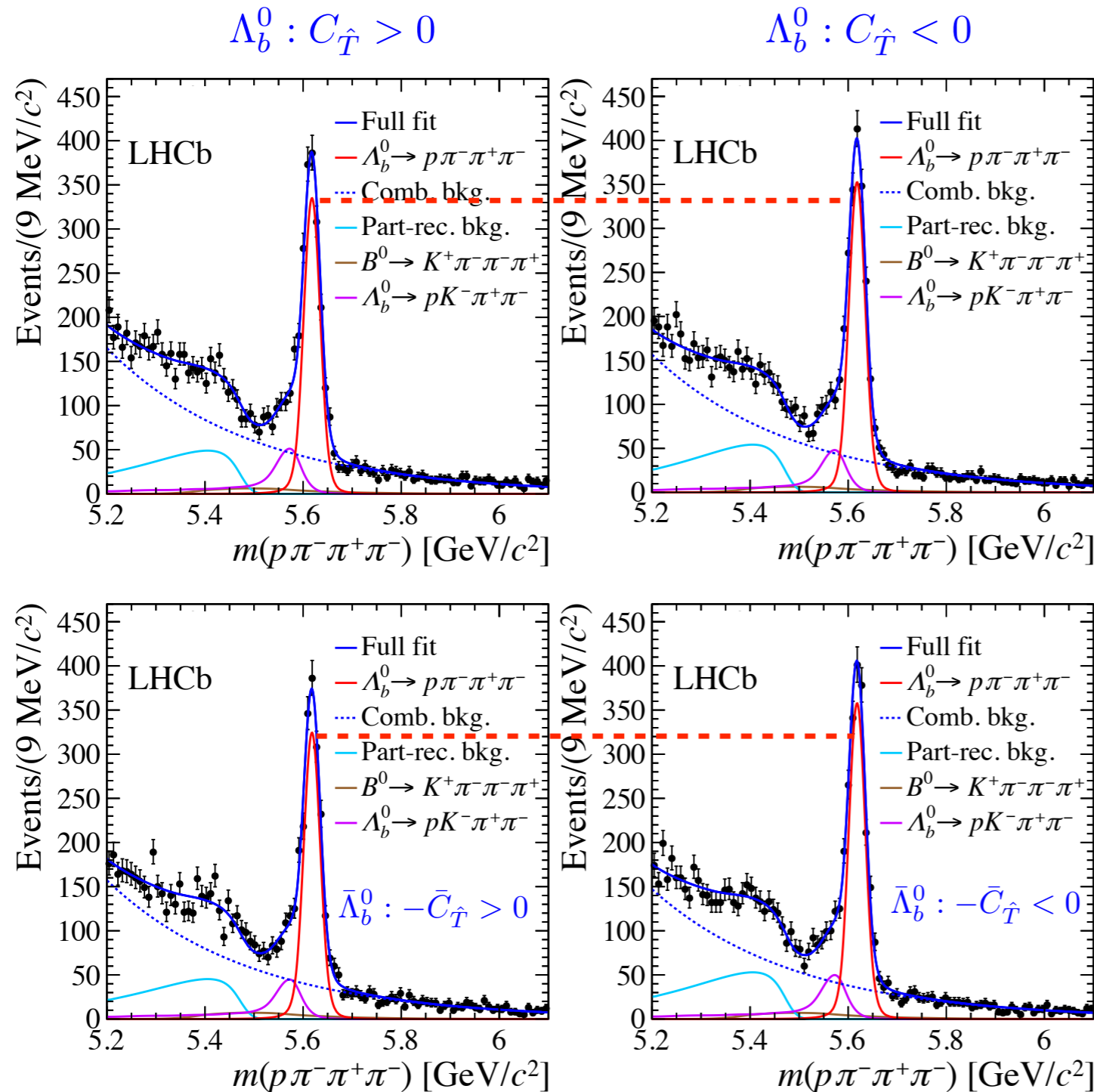
Tree diagram $\propto V_{ub} \sim \lambda^3$

Penguin diagram $\propto \sum_{x=u,c,t} V_{bx} V_{xd}^* \sim \lambda^3$

CP violation measurements in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$



[LHCb, Nature Physics **13** (2017) 391]



$$A_{\hat{T}}(C_{\hat{T}}) = \frac{N(C_{\hat{T}} > 0) - N(C_{\hat{T}} < 0)}{N(C_{\hat{T}} > 0) + N(C_{\hat{T}} < 0)}, \text{ for } \Lambda_b^0$$

$$\bar{A}_{\hat{T}}(\bar{C}_{\hat{T}}) = \frac{\bar{N}(-\bar{C}_{\hat{T}} > 0) - \bar{N}(-\bar{C}_{\hat{T}} < 0)}{\bar{N}(-\bar{C}_{\hat{T}} > 0) + \bar{N}(-\bar{C}_{\hat{T}} < 0)}, \text{ for } \bar{\Lambda}_b^0$$

Phase space integrated
asymmetries for $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$

$$a_P^{\hat{T}-\text{odd}} = (-3.71 \pm 1.45 \pm 0.32)\%$$

$$a_{CP}^{\hat{T}-\text{odd}} = (1.15 \pm 1.45 \pm 0.32)\%$$

Consistent with hypothesis of
P and CP symmetry

Similar results are found for the
less sensitive mode $p\pi^-K^+K^-$

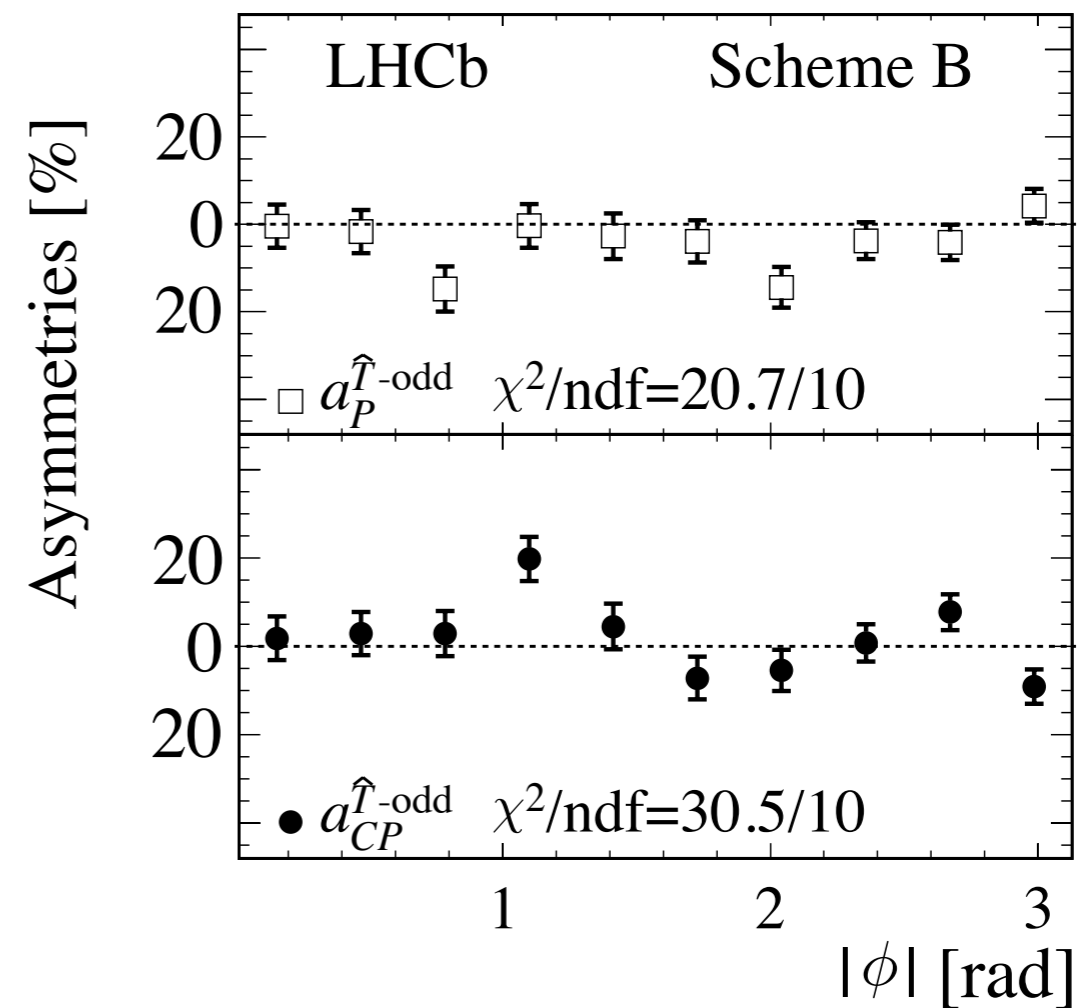
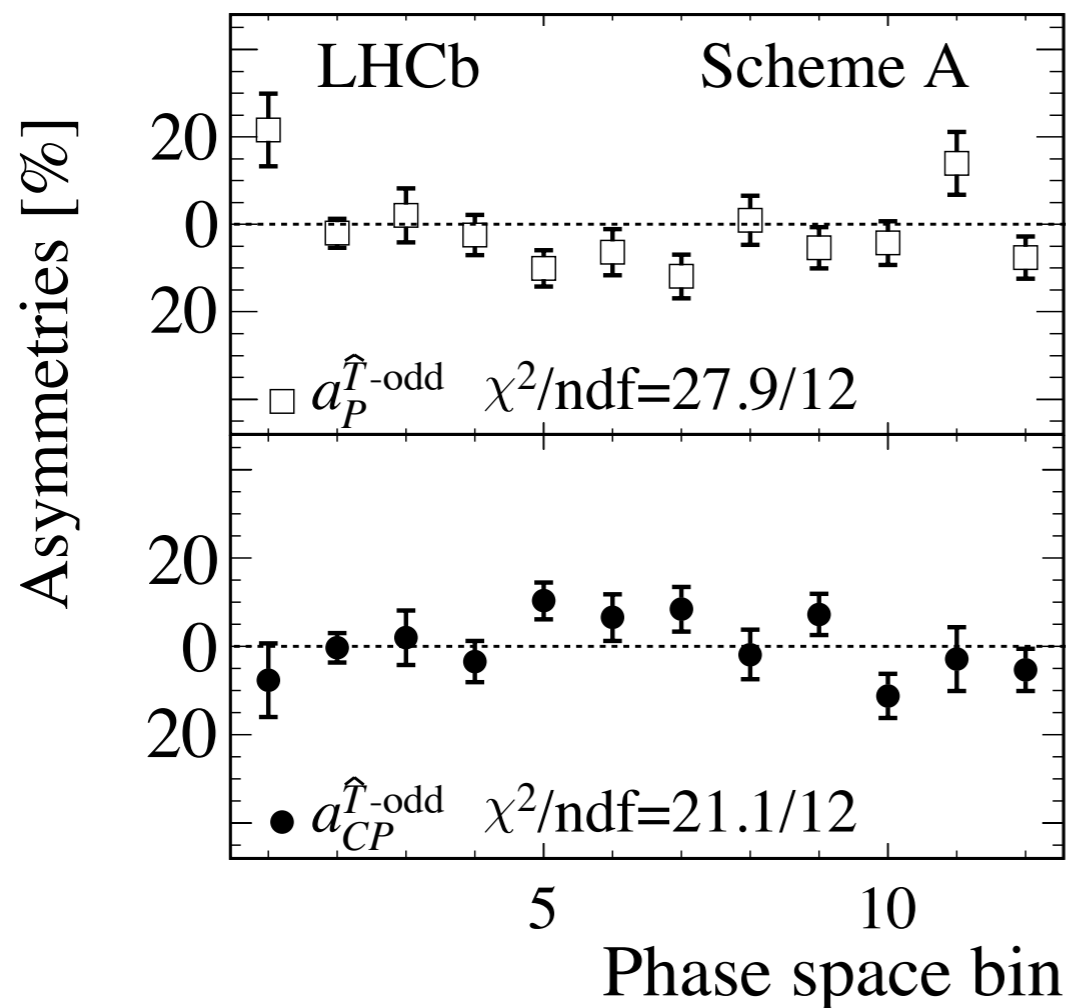
Phase-space CP violation in $\Lambda^0_b \rightarrow p\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$



[LHCb, Nature Physics **13** (2017) 391]

Binning A: based on dominant resonant structures, e.g. Δ^{++} , N^* and $\rho(770)$

Binning B: function of the angle between the decay planes $\pi^+\pi^-_{\text{slow}}$ and $p\pi^-_{\text{fast}}$



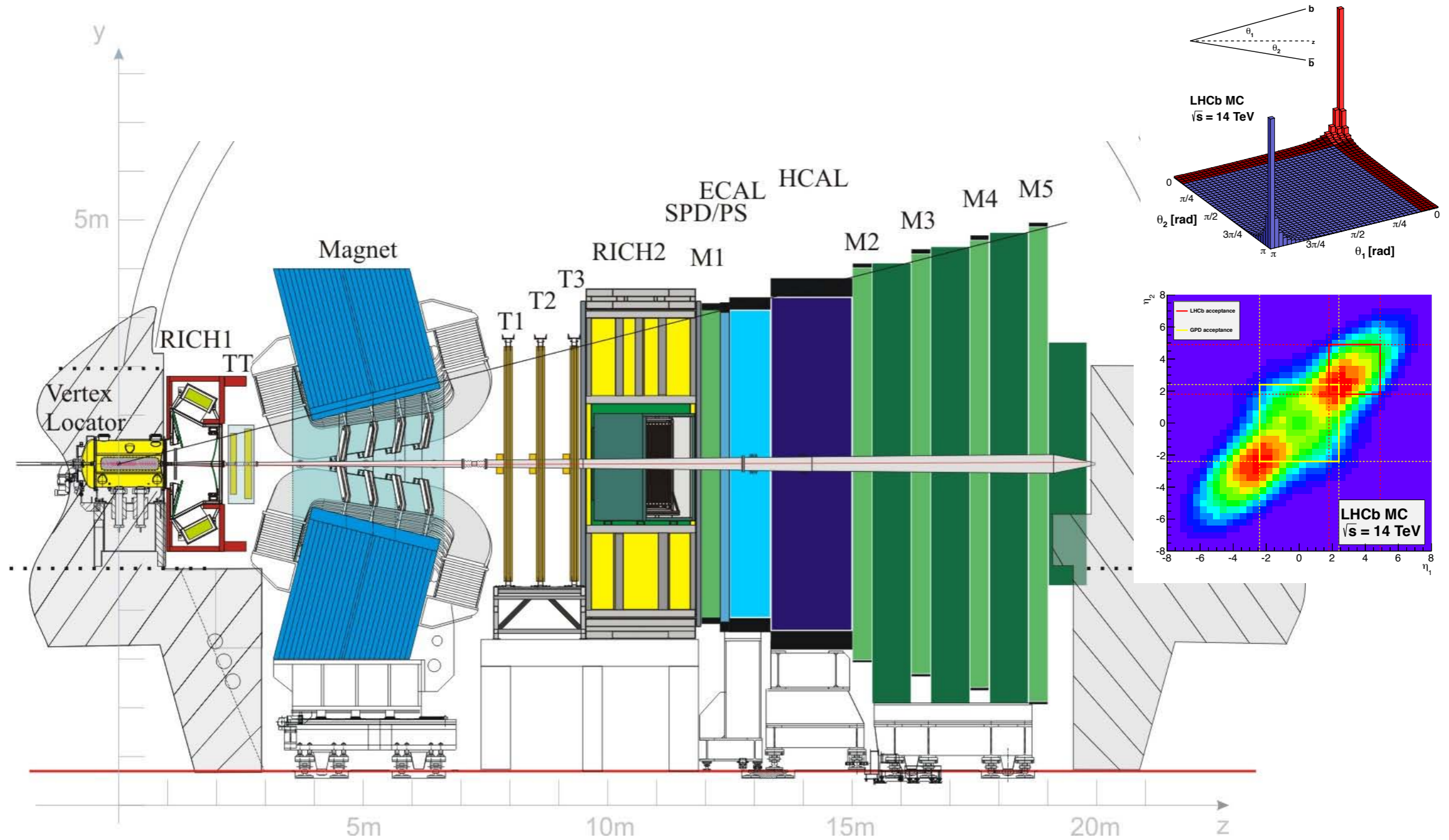
First evidence for CP violation with 3.3 standard deviations!



General conclusions

- Searches for CPV in b -baryons are still in the early stages but with increased data from the LHC this area is becoming more of interest
 - ◆ Also in the charmonium and semi-leptonic sector, e.g. $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \{\pi, K^-\}$ [LHCb, JHEP 07 (2014) 103] and $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p K^- \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays [LHCb, JHEP 06 (2017) 108]
- CP violation is expected in the baryon sector and **first evidence in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p \pi \pi^+ \pi^-$ decays has been seen by LHCb**
- Many interesting results are foreseen with the LHCb Run-II data
 - ◆ Precise measurement two body decays, e.g. $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p K^-$, $p \pi$
 - ◆ Local phase-space A_{CP} measurements can further reveal the presence of CPV in multi-body decays
 - ◆ $\Xi^{(0,\pm)}_b$ decays are also a possibility, e.g. $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow p K^- K^-$

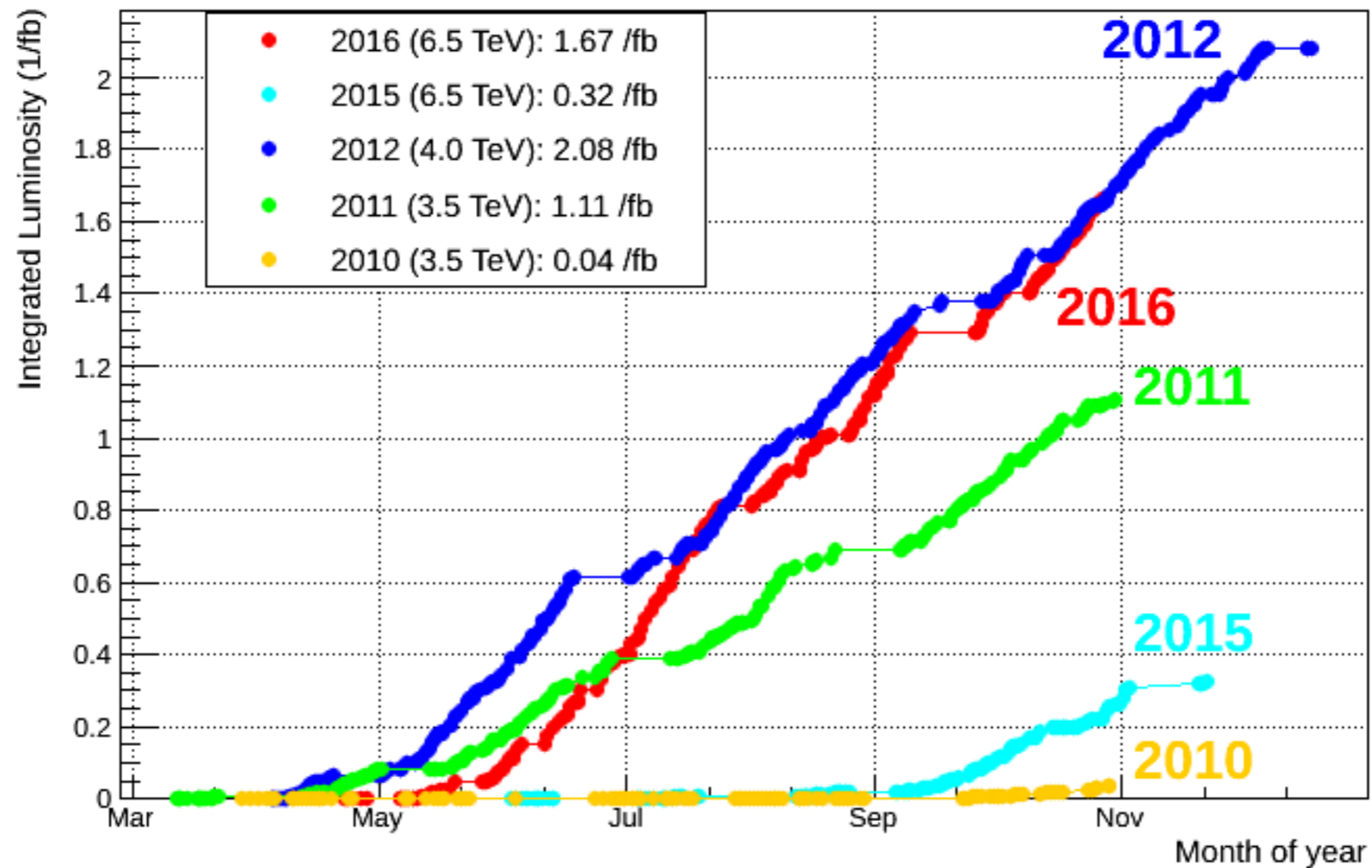
The LHCb experiment



[Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 30 (2015) 1530022]

The LHCb experiment

LHCb Integrated Luminosity in pp collisions 2010-2016



3 fb^{-1} in 2011 and 2012 (Run 1, $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$)

2 fb^{-1} in 2015 and 2016 (Run 2, $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, higher b cross section)

Analysis strategy for $\Lambda_b^0(\Xi_b^0) \rightarrow \Lambda h^\pm h'^\mp$

JHEP 05 (2016) 08

Searches for the unobserved decays $\Lambda_b^0(\Xi_b^0) \rightarrow \Lambda h^\pm h'^\mp$
 ($h^{(\prime)} \in \{\pi^\pm, K^\pm\}$) BF relative to $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow (\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+) \pi^-$

K^0_S reconstruction performed via
 two categories: Downstream (DD)
 or Long Tracks (LL)

Dynamical structure of DP is
 correct non-uniform ϵ_{sig} over

$$d\Gamma \sim |\mathcal{M}|^2 dE_1 dE_2 d\alpha d(\cos \beta) d\gamma$$

Veto intermediate open charm states:
i.e. $\Xi_c^+, D^0, \Lambda_c^+$

Direct CP violation measurement is
 naturally available (simultaneous fit)

