Searches of $\Xi_b^-(\Omega_b^-)$ baryon decays at the LHCb

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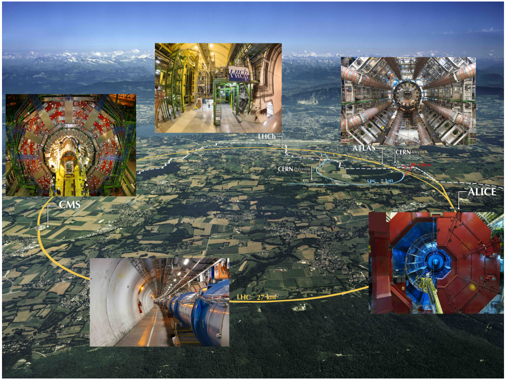
Introduction

- Charge Parity (CP) asymmetry - that relates to matter and antimatter is observed in some weak processes involving mesons showing interference effects.
- Drives to look for other sources of CP violation.
- No such effects have been observed in b baryons yet, that might explain the baryogenesis process.
- Decays of heavier b-baryons are not well studied yet.
- Motivates us to investigate the sector.
- Large statistics can provide exciting possibilities for resonances.
- Aim to understand and search for their decay possibilities.

The LHCb detector

- It is a single-arm forward spectrometer.
- Operates at the COM energy of 7, 8 and 13TeV of the LHC where the proton-proton collisions happen.



The LHCb

- The LHCb experiment at CERN provides platform to understand the unprecedented quantities of b baryons produced by the LHC collisions.
- A versatile online data selection capability.
- Excellent mass, vertex and proper time resolution.
- Precise particle identification.

The LHCb sub-detectors

- VELO : Tracking device; beams collide; accurate measurement of the decay positions.
- RICH : provides particle identification; measure emissions of cherenkov radiation;
- Magnet : Track's curvature helps to measure the momentum of the charged particles.

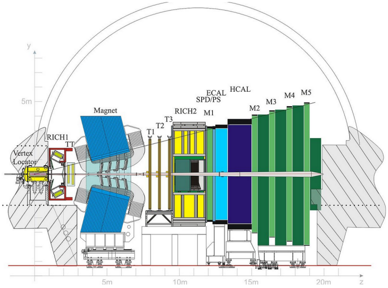
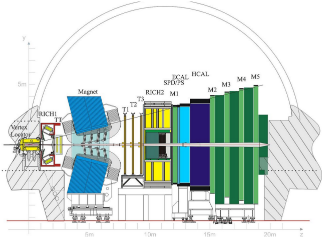


Figure: *Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 30, 1530022 (2015)*

The LHCb sub-detectors

- Tracking system (TT, T1,T2,T3) : picks up ionisation of charged particles; provide efficient reconstruction of tracks;
- Calorimeters : designed to stop particles; measure amount of energy lost; provide main method to identify neutrally charged particles.
- Muon systems : detects muons that are present in the final states of many B decays



- Upgraded detector will start taking data this year, providing further opportunities to explore the physics.

Introduction

- Search for $\Xi_b^-(\Omega_b^-) \to \Lambda_c^+ h^- h'^-$ decays; $h, h' = KK, K\pi, \pi\pi$
- Cabibbo Favoured Decays: $\Xi_b^- \to \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^-$, $\Omega_b^- \to \Lambda_c^+ K^- K^-$
- Has an unmeasured branching fraction.
- Important to control systematics in future CP violation studies with other modes.
- $B^- \to \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p} \pi^-$ and $B^- \to \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p} K^-$ are used as the normalisation modes.

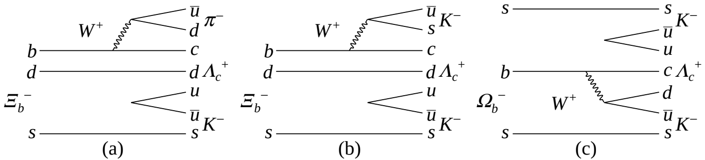


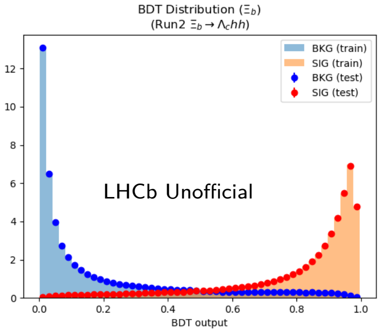
Figure: Decay diagrams for the (a) $\Xi_b^- \to \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^-$, (b) $\Xi_b^- \to \Lambda_c^+ K^- K^-$, (c) $\Omega_b^- \to \Lambda_c^+ K^- K^-$

Measurement Aim

- Branching fraction measurement of the decay modes relative to the control modes
- Relative branching fraction of the two control modes.
- Observe Dalitz plot projections.
- Production kinematics and production asymmetry of Ξ_b^- baryon.

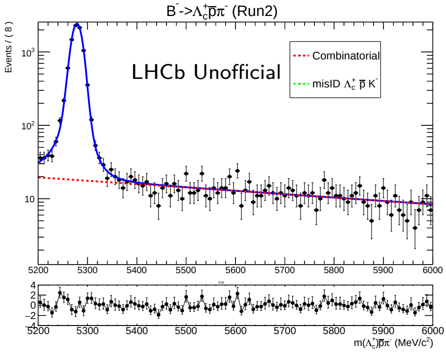
Analysis strategy

- Decay is reconstructed from the final state tracks for both data and MC simulation of the proton-proton collision.
- Signal-like and background-like events are separated using BDT.
- The BDT receives topological, vertex and kinematic information.
- Optimum working point is chosen for the analysis.

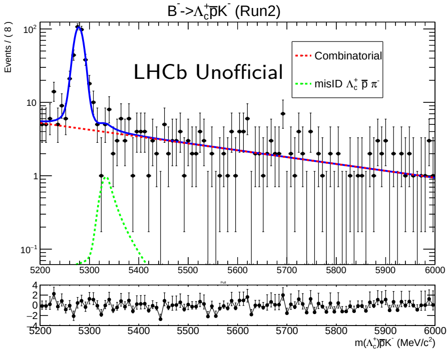


Mass fits of the control mode $B^- \to \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p} h^-$

- The invariant mass distribution is modelled from the MC and used to fit the shape to data.
- Study and model various possible backgrounds in the decay.



Signal yield $= 2019 \pm 46$



Signal yield $= 8407 \pm 93$

Results - Branching fraction measurement

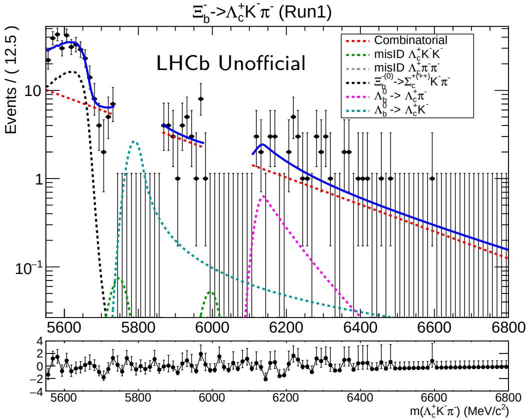
- The total efficiency of reconstruction, selection etc, is estimated from MC simulation.
- The corrected yields take into account the fitted yields and efficiency as N_{corr} = fit yields / efficiency.
- Branching fraction of the two decays will be ratio of their corrected yields.

Table: Branching fraction with statistical and systematic uncertainties.

	Run I	Run II
$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B^- \to \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p} K^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B^- \to \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p} \pi^-)}$	$0.0404 \pm 0.0056 \pm 0.0019$	$0.0397 \pm 0.0026 \pm 0.0011$

Mass fit of the signal mode $\Xi_b^-(\Omega_b^-) \to \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^-$

- Signal modes are blinded in order to ensure that the modelling is unbiased.
- Blind mass window : $(5735–5865 MeV/c^2)$ and $(5977–6107 MeV/c^2)$



Results - DP projections

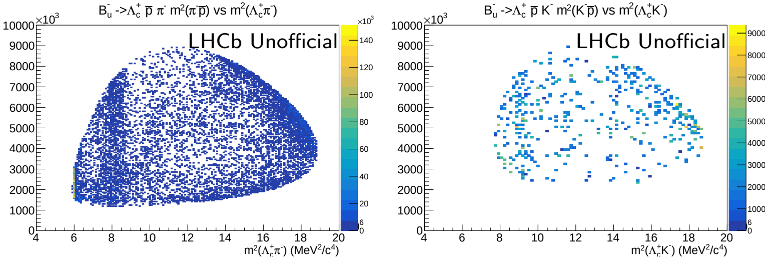
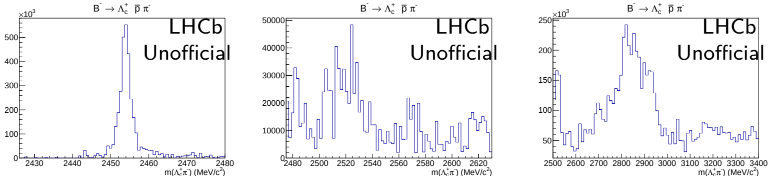
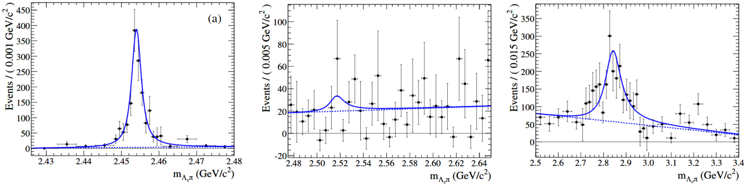


Figure: Background-subtracted and efficiency-corrected DP projections of (left) $B^- \to \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p} \pi^-$ and (right) $B^- \to \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p} K^-$ decays.

Results - Invariant Mass Projections



LHCb result



(a) $\Sigma_c(2455)$ (b) $\Sigma_c(2520)$ (c) $\Sigma_c(2840)$

Babar result : Phys. Rev. D, 78(2008),112003

We observe the three resonances seen in Babar results for the $B^- \to \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p} \pi^-$ with a much more cleaner data and larger data samples from LHCb

Analysis Strategy - Production Asymmetry

- Production asymmetry of Ξ_b^- baryon.

$$A_{prod} = \frac{\sigma(pp \to XbY) - \sigma(pp \to \bar{X}bY)}{\sigma(pp \to XbY) + \sigma(pp \to \bar{X}bY)}$$

- According to the Standard Model $A_{CP} = 0$

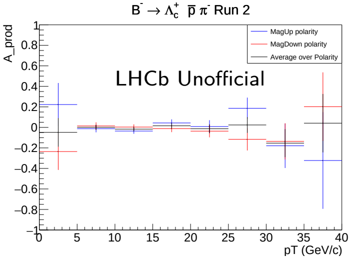
$$A_{meas} = A_{prod} + A_{CP}$$

$$A_{meas} = \frac{N(X_b^- \to \Lambda_c^+ h^- h`^-) - N(\bar{X}_b \to \bar{\Lambda}_c h^+ h`^+)}{N(X_b^- \to \Lambda_c^+ h^- h`^-) + N(\bar{X}_b \to \bar{\Lambda}_c h^+ h`^+)}$$

where, X_b is a b hadron and h,h` are p, K, π and N is background subtracted and efficiency corrected yields

- Hence $A_{prod} \approx A_{meas}$

- Variation of production asymmetry for the control mode.
- Studied in the bins of transverse momentum and acceptance range of the detector (pseudorapidity).



- A_prod $= -0.005 \pm 0.012$ (Average over polarity - black)
- A_prod $= -0.005 \pm 0.002$ (LHCb Average)

Summary and Conclusion

- Branching fraction measurements have been performed for the control modes along with systematics.
- Dalitz plot projection were studied for the control modes.
- Production asymmetry was evaluated for the control modes.
- Blind fits are performed for the signal modes.
- Efficiencies are computed for the signal modes