

# $\Lambda_c^+$ polarisation measurement in pNe SMOG data

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unstable particles

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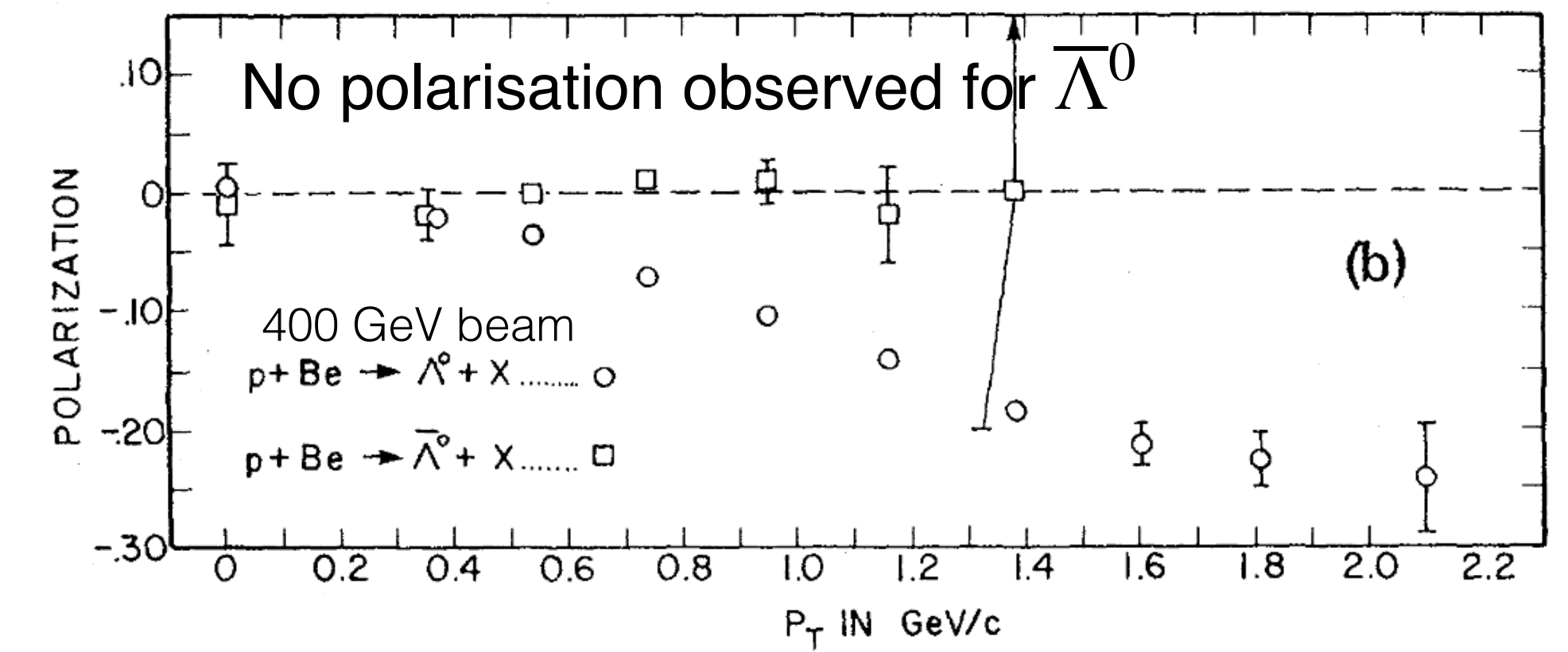
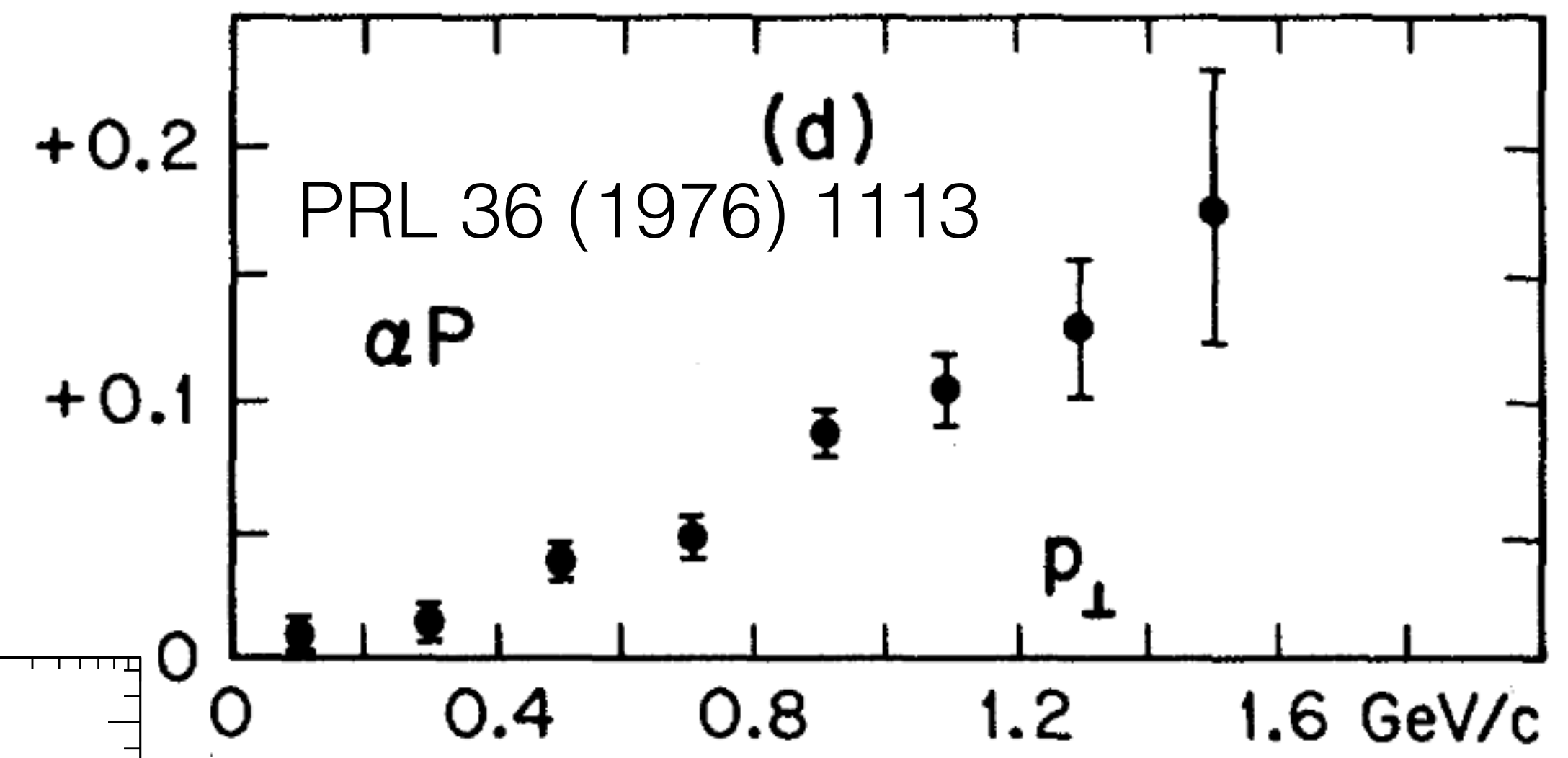
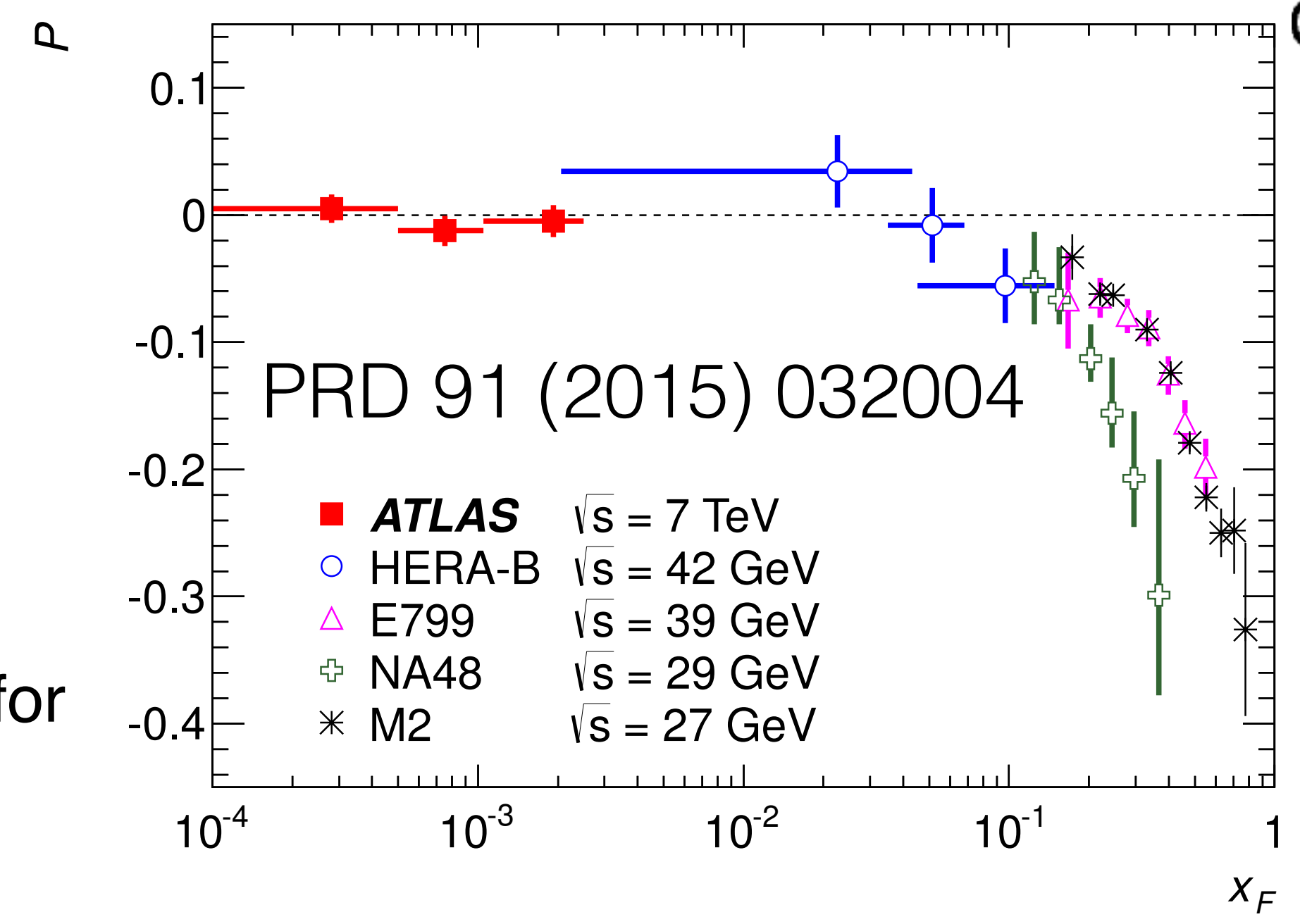
# Hyperon $\Lambda^0$ polarisation from unpolarised collisions

- In 1976  $\Lambda^0$  polarization discovery: p+Be, 300 GeV beam
- Polarization transverse to production plane up to  $\sim 20\%$  for forward-angle  $\Lambda^0$  production
- Confirmed 1977 at CERN, p+Pt, 24 GeV beam (and by various proton-nucleus and proton-proton experiments afterwards . . .)

$$x_F = \frac{p_L}{\max p_L} \sim x_1 - x_2$$

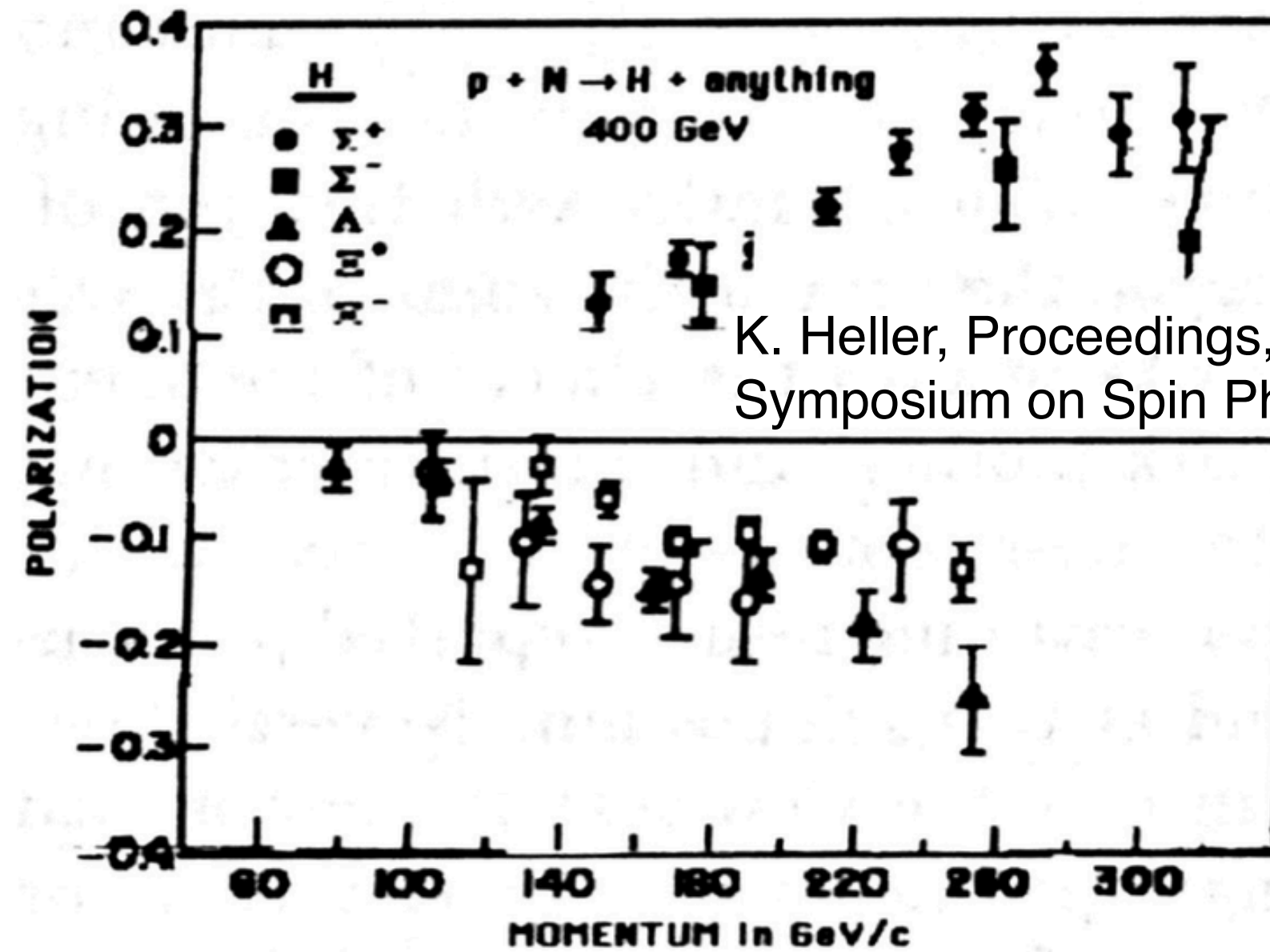
$p_L$  in c.m. frame

- Fixed target collisions tests higher  $x_F$  wrt pp collisions
- High polarisation observed for  $x_F \approx 0.1 - 1$



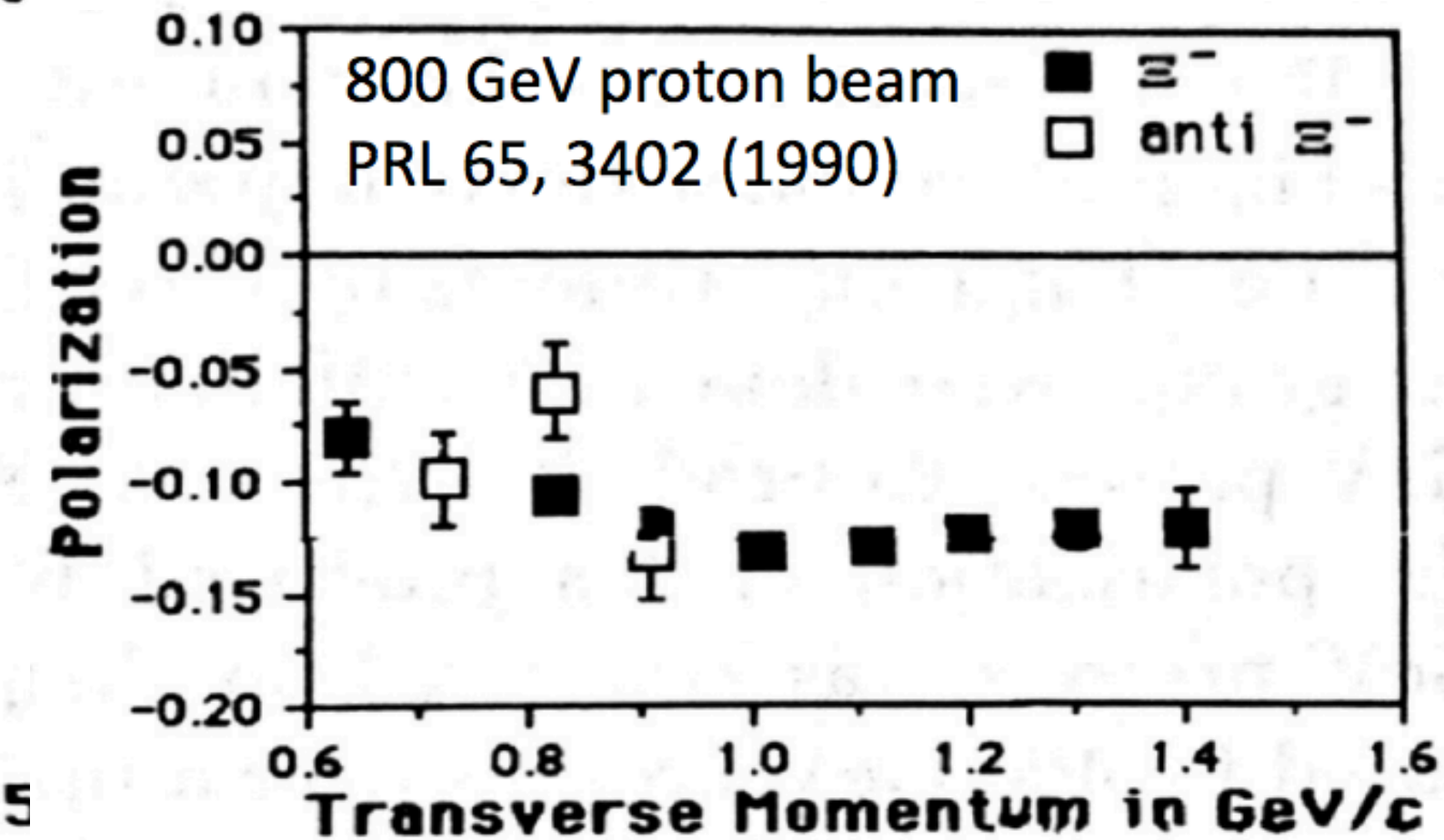
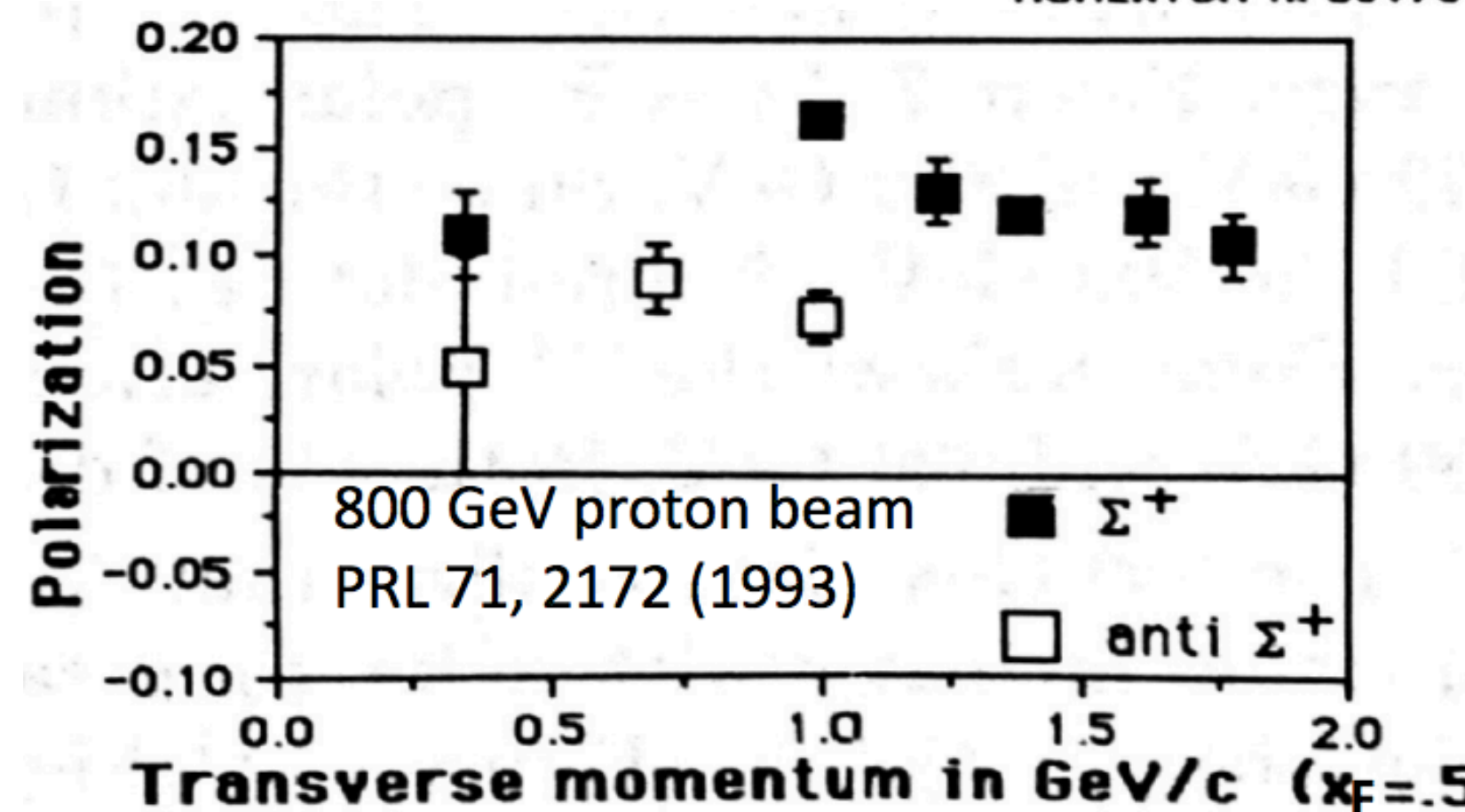
# And many other baryons with strangeness

- $\Sigma^+$  and  $\Sigma^-$  polarised with opposite sign wrt  $\Lambda^0$
- $\Xi^0$  and  $\Xi^-$  polarisation similar to  $\Lambda^0$



K. Heller, Proceedings, 12th International Symposium on Spin Physics, Amsterdam, 1996

- Another surprise: Polarized antibaryons from (unpolarized) proton beams!
- No valence quarks in produced baryons same as valence quarks in proton beam, but polarization still observed for particles produced in the more forward region



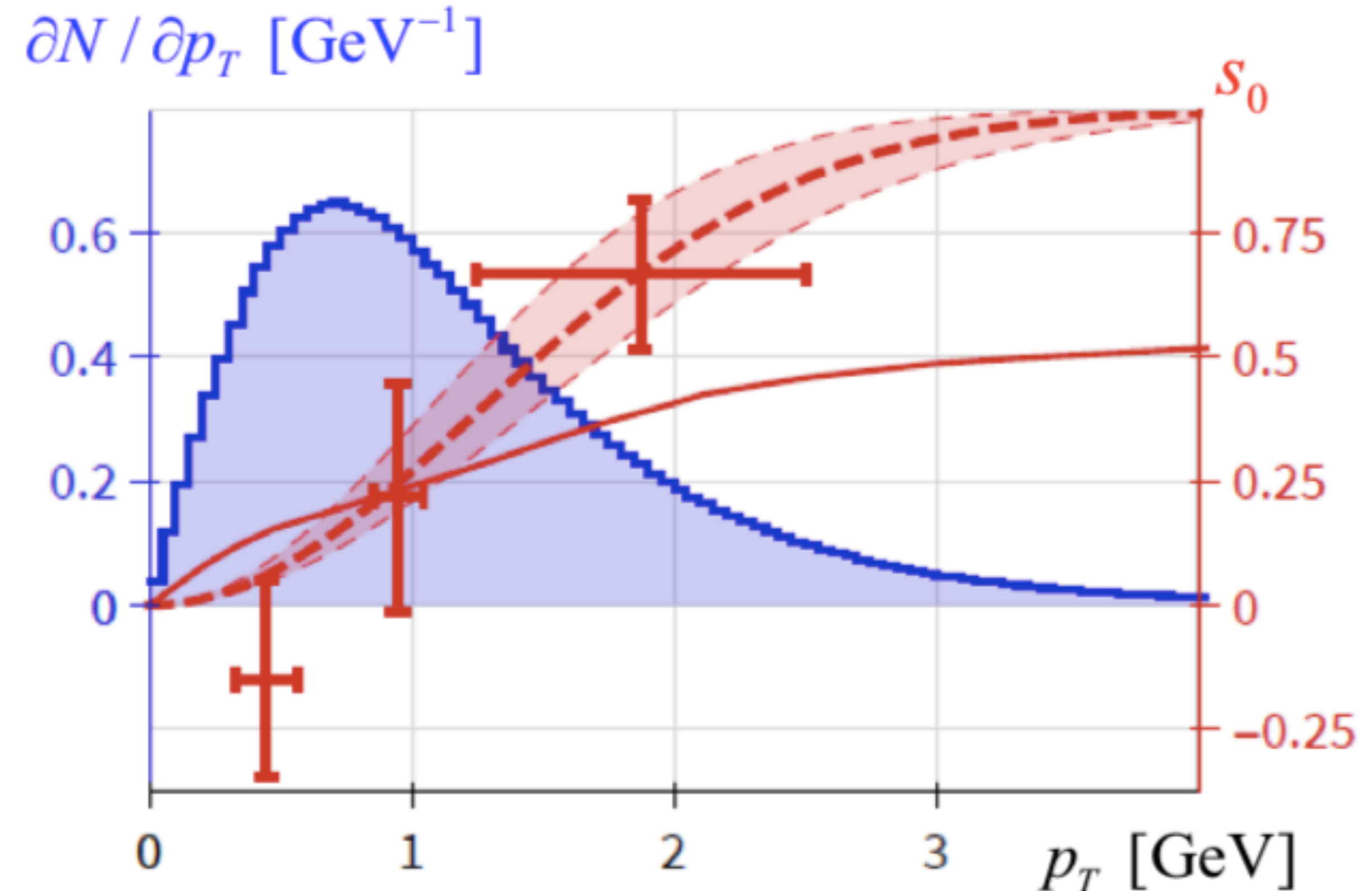
How the baryon polarisation arise in fixed target collisions is not yet clear

# Polarisation of charm baryons: what do we know?

- $\Lambda_c^+$  polarisation ( $P$ ) is a crucial input to sensitivities for magnetic and electric dipole moment (DP) measurements proposal with bent crystals:  

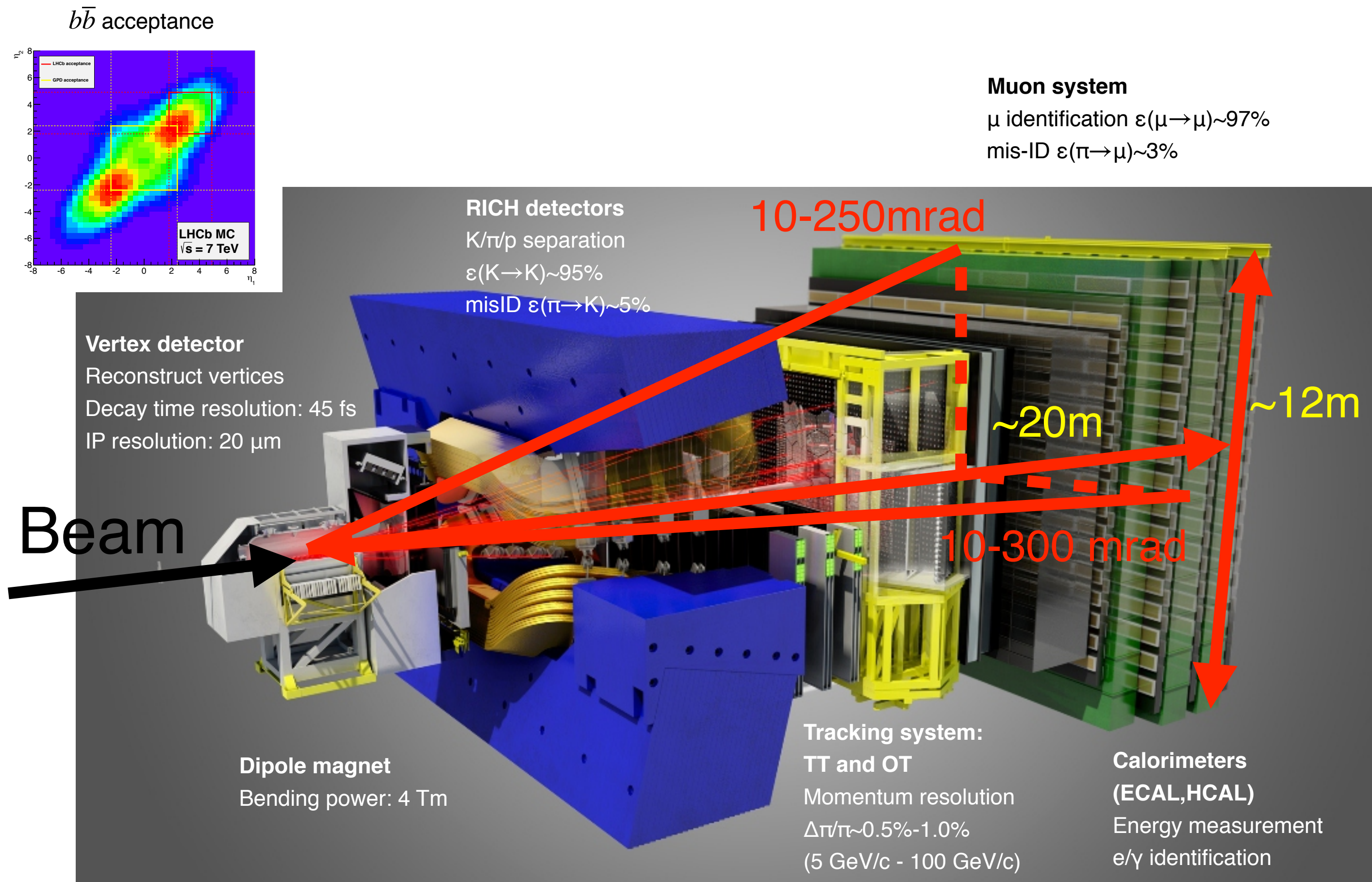
$$\sigma_{\text{DP}} \propto \frac{1}{P}$$
- For  $\Lambda_c^+$  unknown for p-N at  $\sqrt{s} \approx 110$  GeV
- Only 500 GeV/c  $\pi^-$  data (E791)
- Model gives average polarisation  $\approx 21\%$
- Crystals are at  $0.1 < x_F < 0.5$  and  $p_T < 2$  GeV/c  
 $\rightarrow$  expect significant polarisation

At LHC the beam energy is high enough to produce a relatively large number of  $\Lambda_c^+$

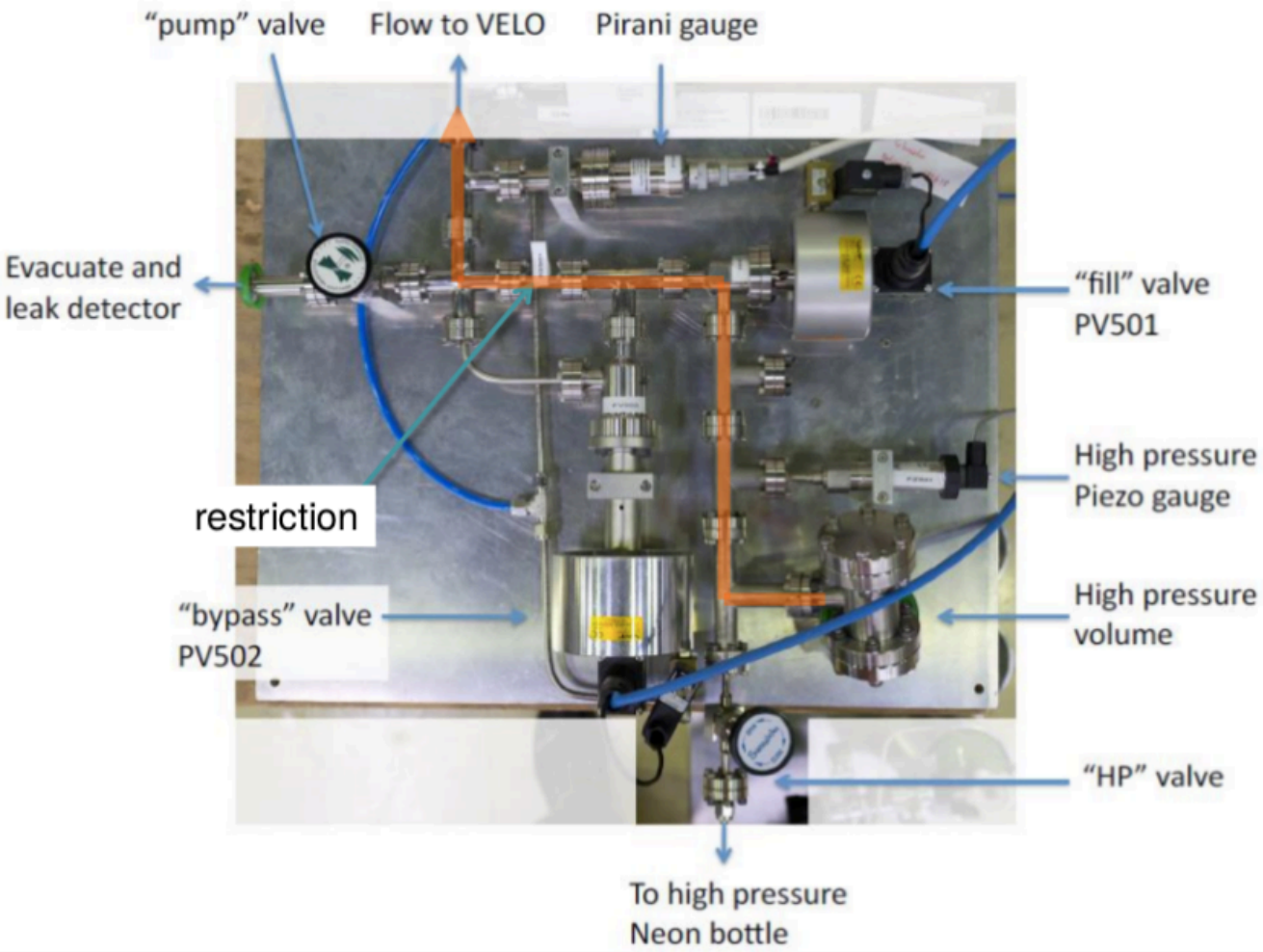


- Model from experimental data  $s_0(p_T) \approx 0.9(1 - e^{-0.4p_T^2})$
- ⊠ E791 data (500 GeV/c  $\pi^-$ ) PLB 471 (2000) 449
- G.R. Goldstein hep-ph/0001187 (2000)

# The LHCb detector



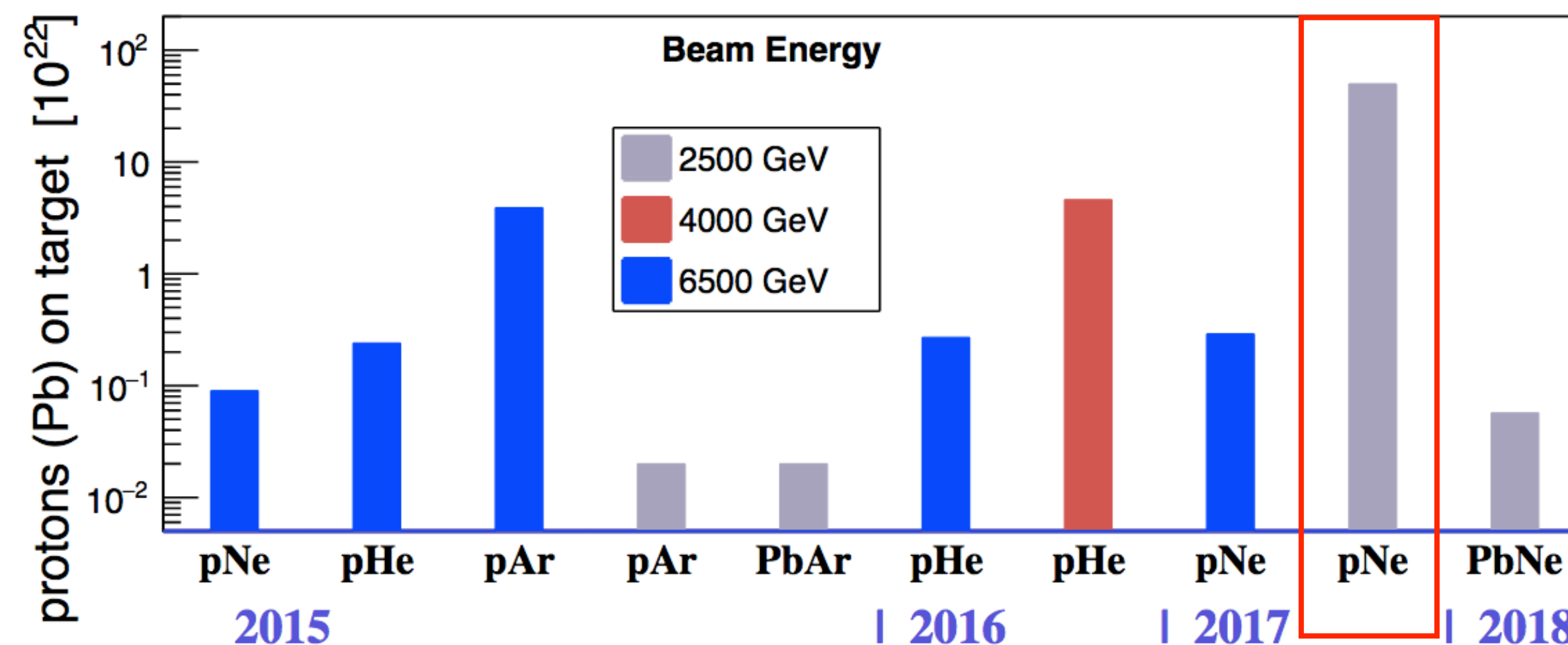
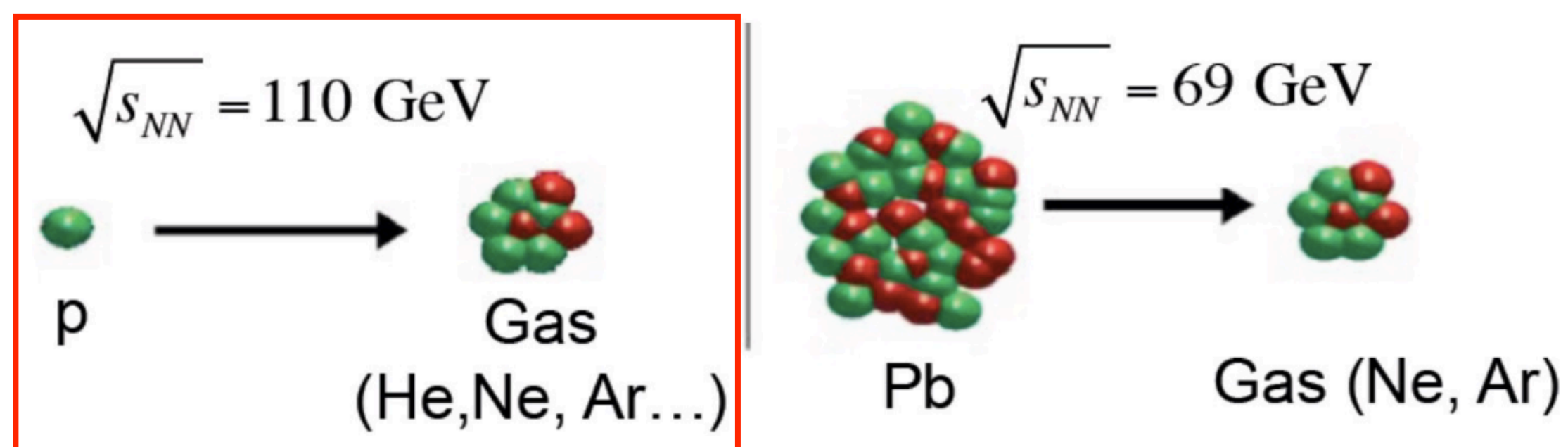
- Excellent performances
- Unique system to inject gas (SMOG) originally designed for luminosity measurements
- Injection valve



Forward acceptance + gas at rest = fixed target experiment

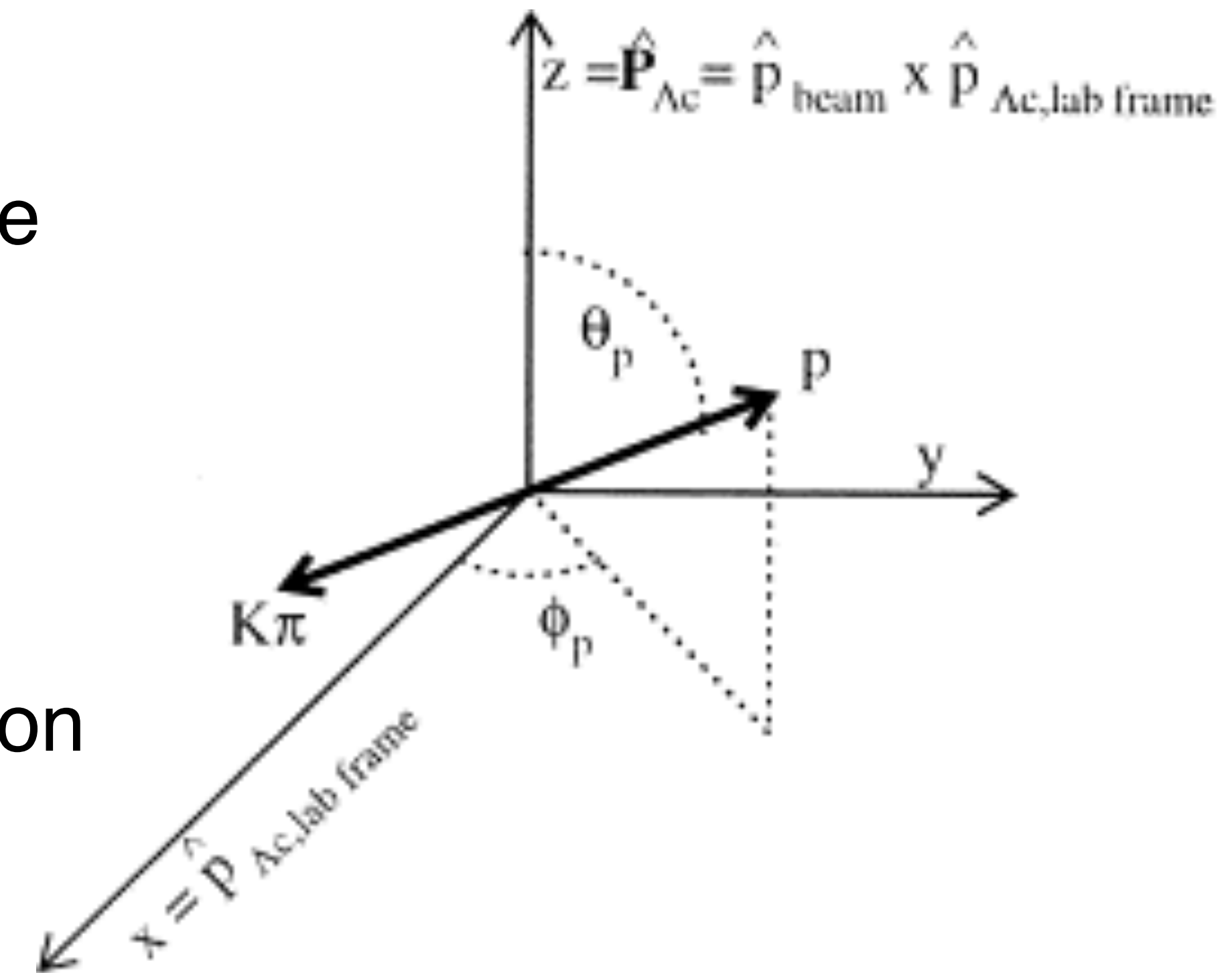
# SMOG

- SMOG: System for Measuring Overlap with Gas
- A noble gas (He, Ne, Ar) at  $\sim 2 \times 10^{-7}$  mbar pressure injected into the LHC beam pipe around the interaction region ( $\sim$  meters - outside the pressure/reconstruction efficiency is low)
- Energy between SPS (29 GeV) and RHIC (200 GeV)
- Selected pNe collisions sample with highest expected signal yield
- Upgrade: SMOG2 up to x100 pressure in the region  $z \in [-500, -300]$  mm  
—> more than x10 in signal yields



# Strategy for $\Lambda_c^+$ polarisation measurement

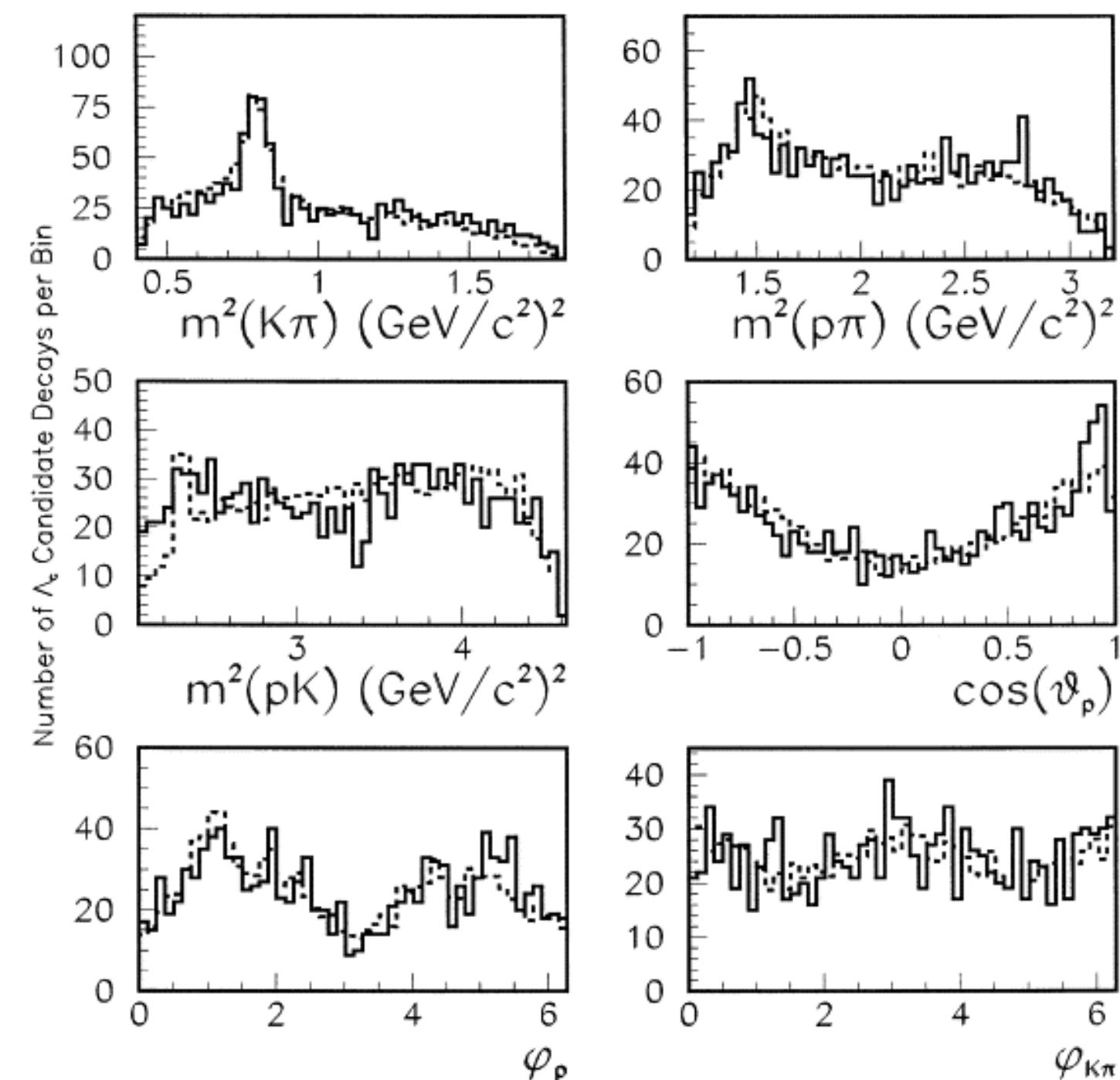
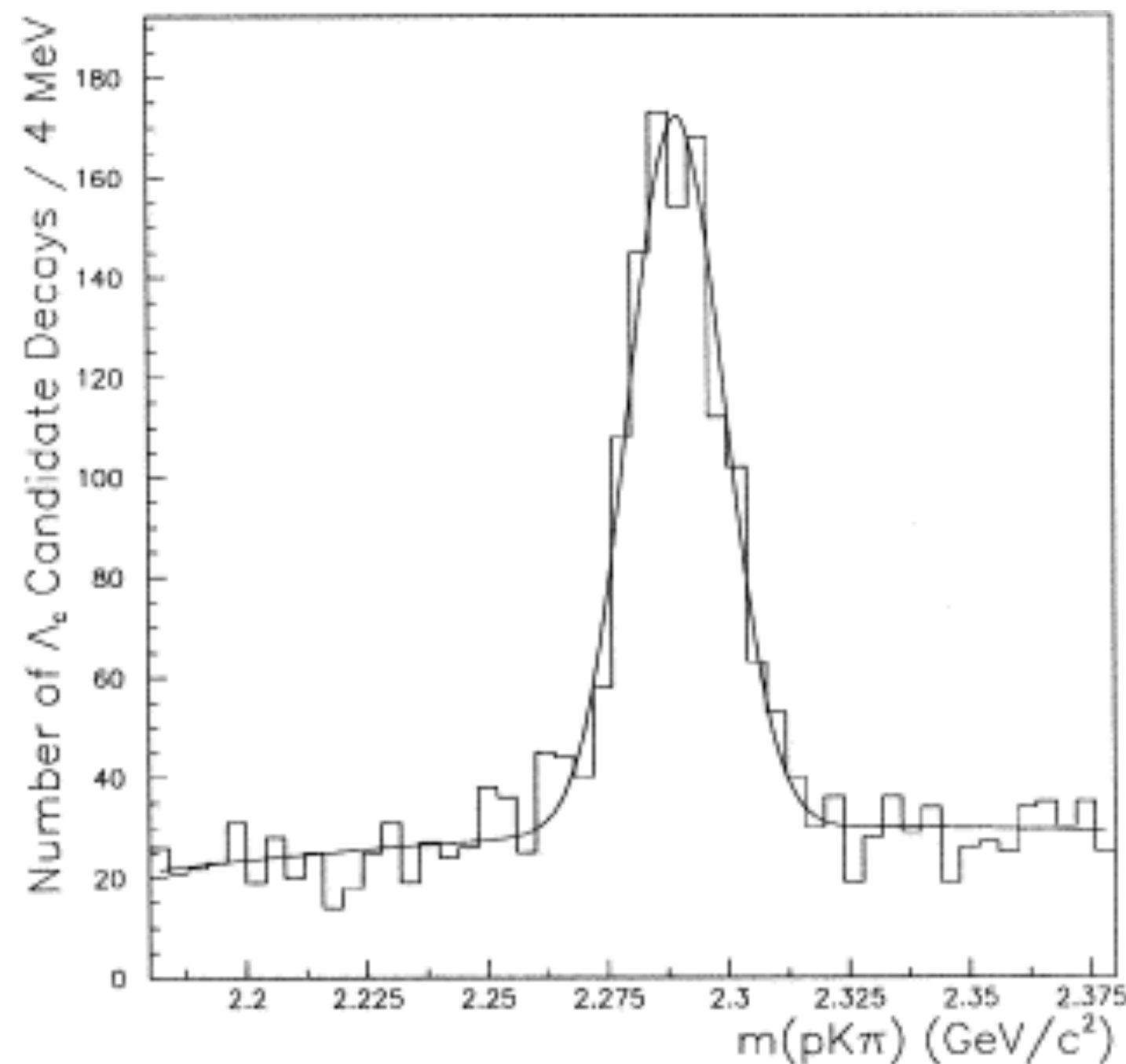
- Dalitz fit to the Cabibbo Favoured  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$  decay to extract the polarisation
- The decay angular distributions gives the sensitivity to the polarisation
- The model is fixed with high statistics  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$  produced in semileptonic b-decays
- Due to parity conserving strong production, the polarisation has to be perpendicular to the production plane
- The direction is known: 1 dof in the fit (magnitude)



# Dalitz model of $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+$ decay in the past

- Dalitz fit to  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+$  decays produced in 500 GeV beam  $\pi^- - N$  interactions at  $\sqrt{s} = 30.6$  GeV by the E791 experiment at Fermilab
- Issues in the  $\Lambda^* \rightarrow pK^-$  resonant region

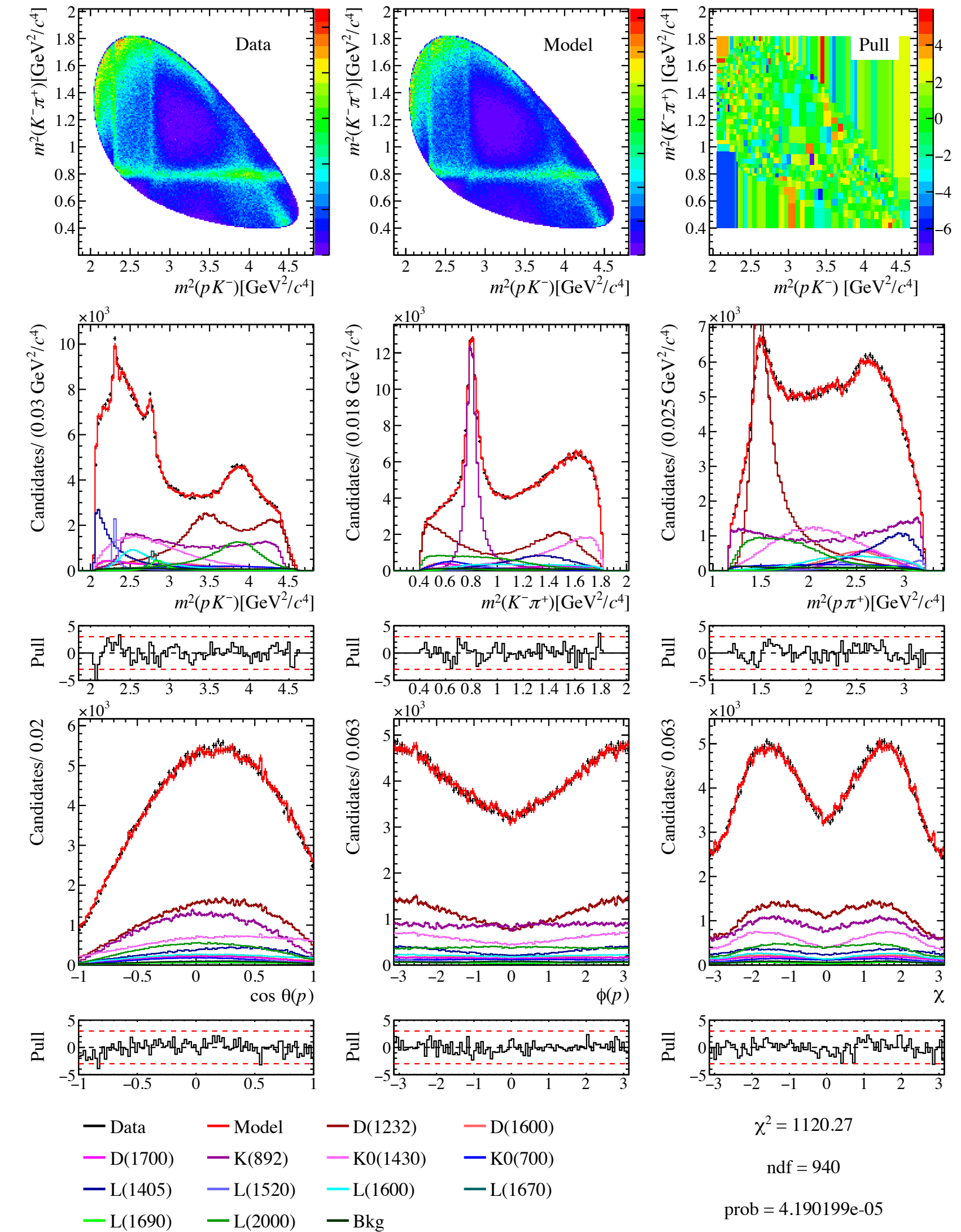
PLB 471 (2000) 449





# Dalitz model of $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+$ decay with LHCb data

- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+$  sample produced in b-semileptonic decays in pp collisions  $\rightarrow$  see Daniele's talk
- Huge statistics, the sample is limited to 400k events
- Model parameters are systematically dominated  
LHCb-PAPER-2022-002
- In SMOG:
  - The statistics of  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+$  produced in SMOG interactions is  $\sim 3$ k events
  - Uncertainty on the model is negligible

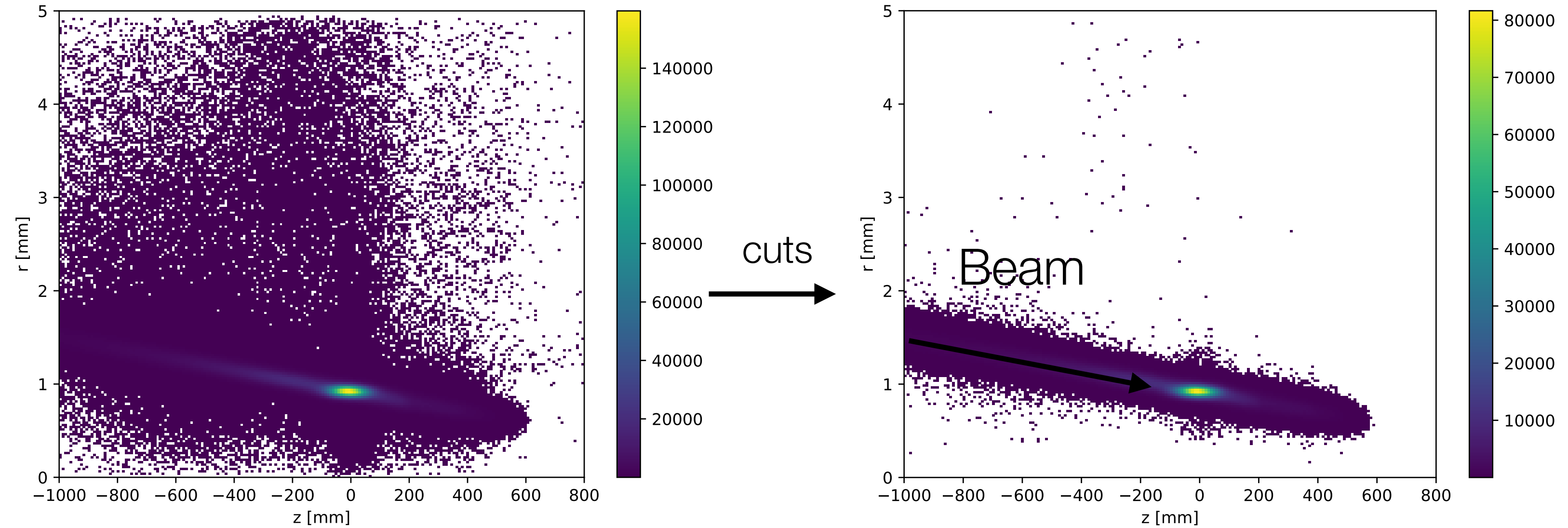


- pNe 2017 SMOG dataset: the one with the highest expected  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$  signal yield
- 2.51 TeV p beam, Ne gas:  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 68.6$  GeV
- 4 filling schemes used by LHC
- trigger:
  - Hardware: low backward activity
  - Software: high pt tracks that form a “good” vertex

# Preselection

- Remove fake PV:
  - $\Lambda_c^+$  vertex downstream the PV:  

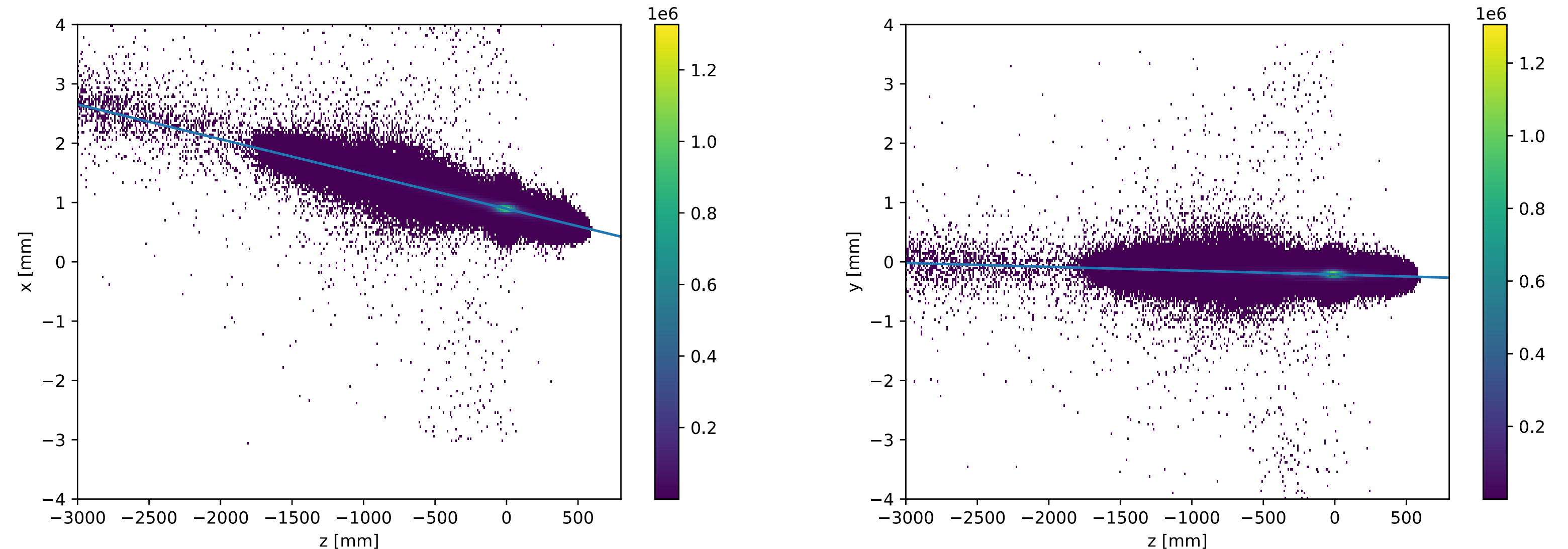
$$Vtx_z^{\Lambda_c^+} > PV_z$$
  - $PV_{ntracks} > 4$



- Determine production plane with beam slope:

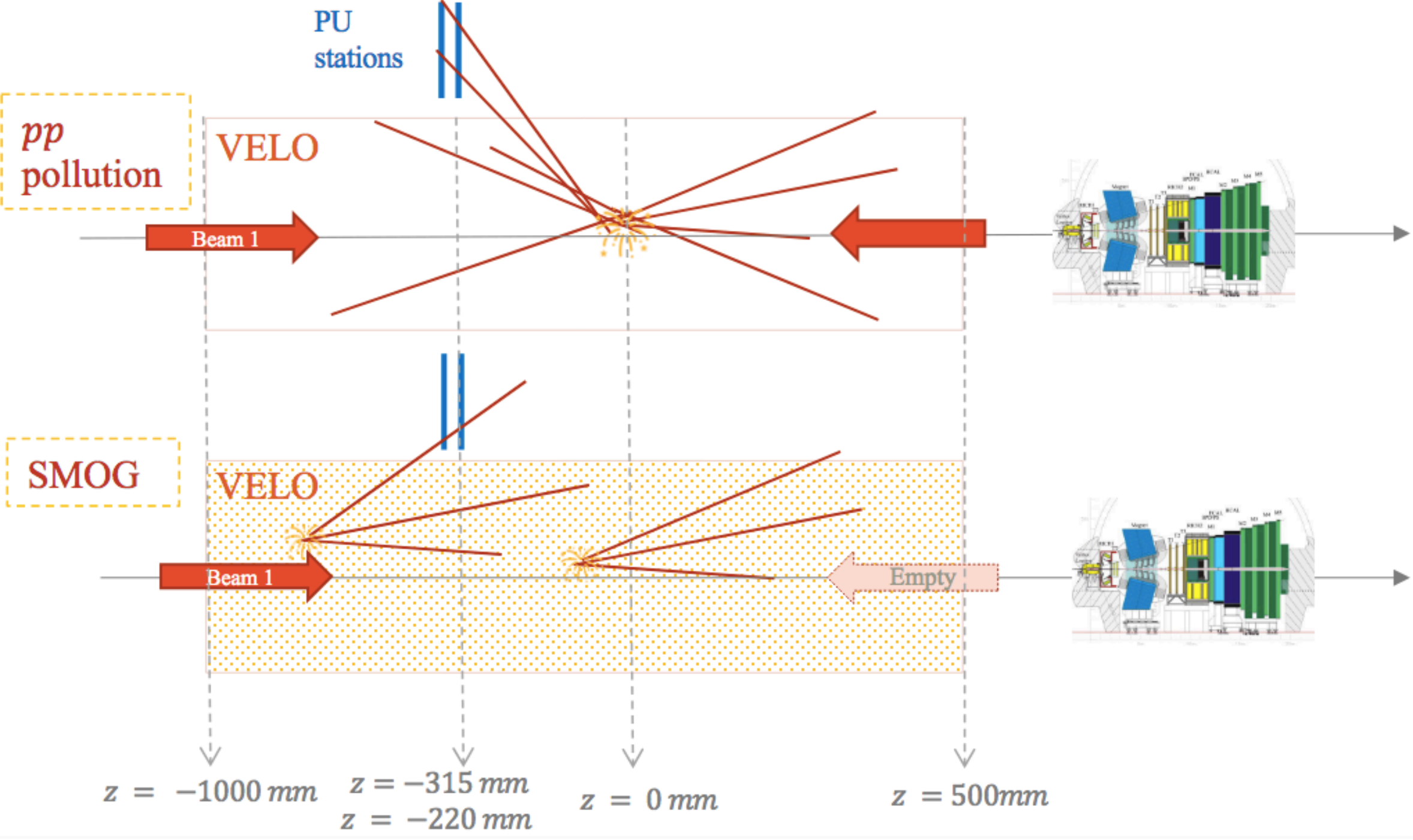
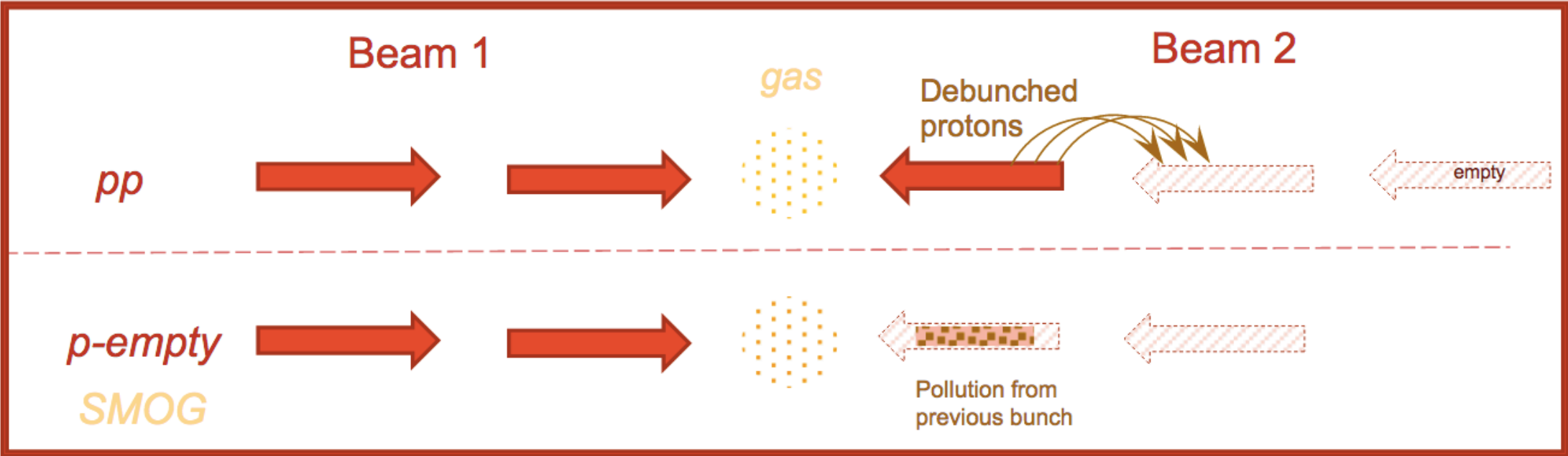
$$\frac{dx}{dz} = -5.9 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = -6.5 \times 10^{-5}$$



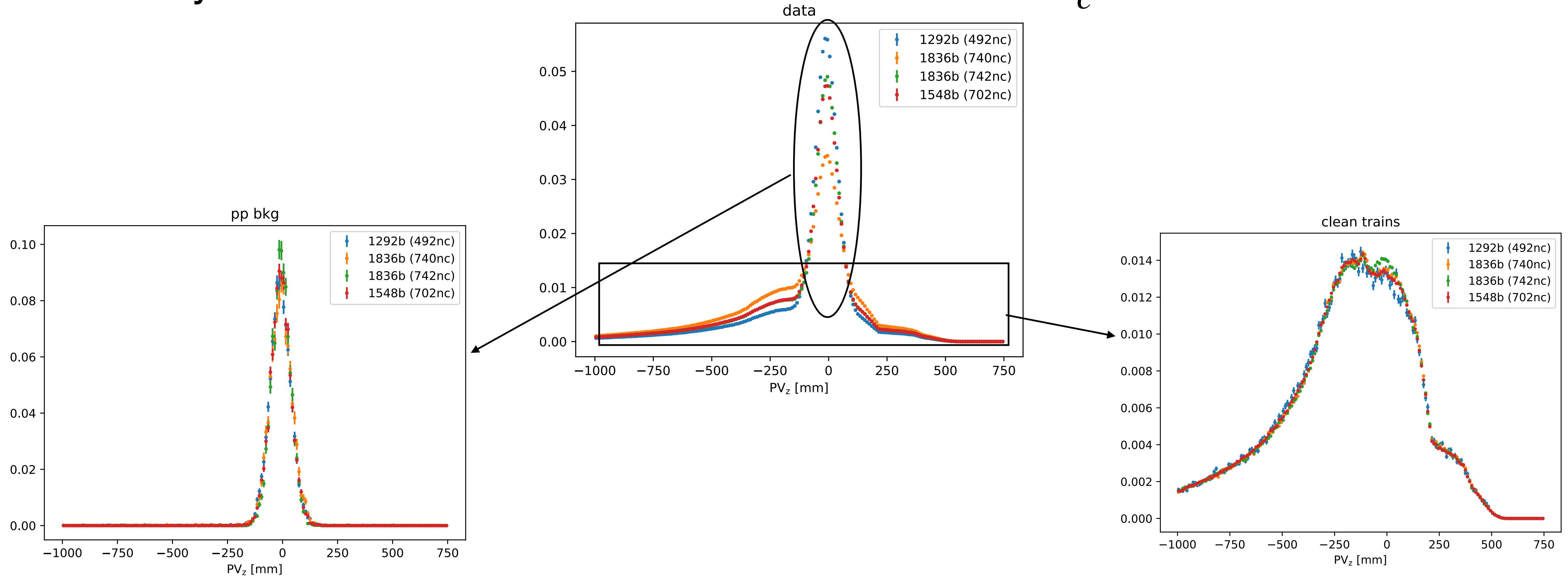
# SMOG pollution

- Data are taken simultaneously with pp collisions at 5 TeV, no special runs → pollution from pp collisions “ghost charges”
- pp and p-Gas data are taken at the same time alternating full and empty bunches
- Some debunched protons from the previous beam go to the following bunch which is supposed to be empty
- Cleaning using the event topology: backward activity and detector occupancy



# Event topology

- High level of background from pp interactions
- Clearly visible in the PVz distribution of candidate  $\Lambda_c^+$

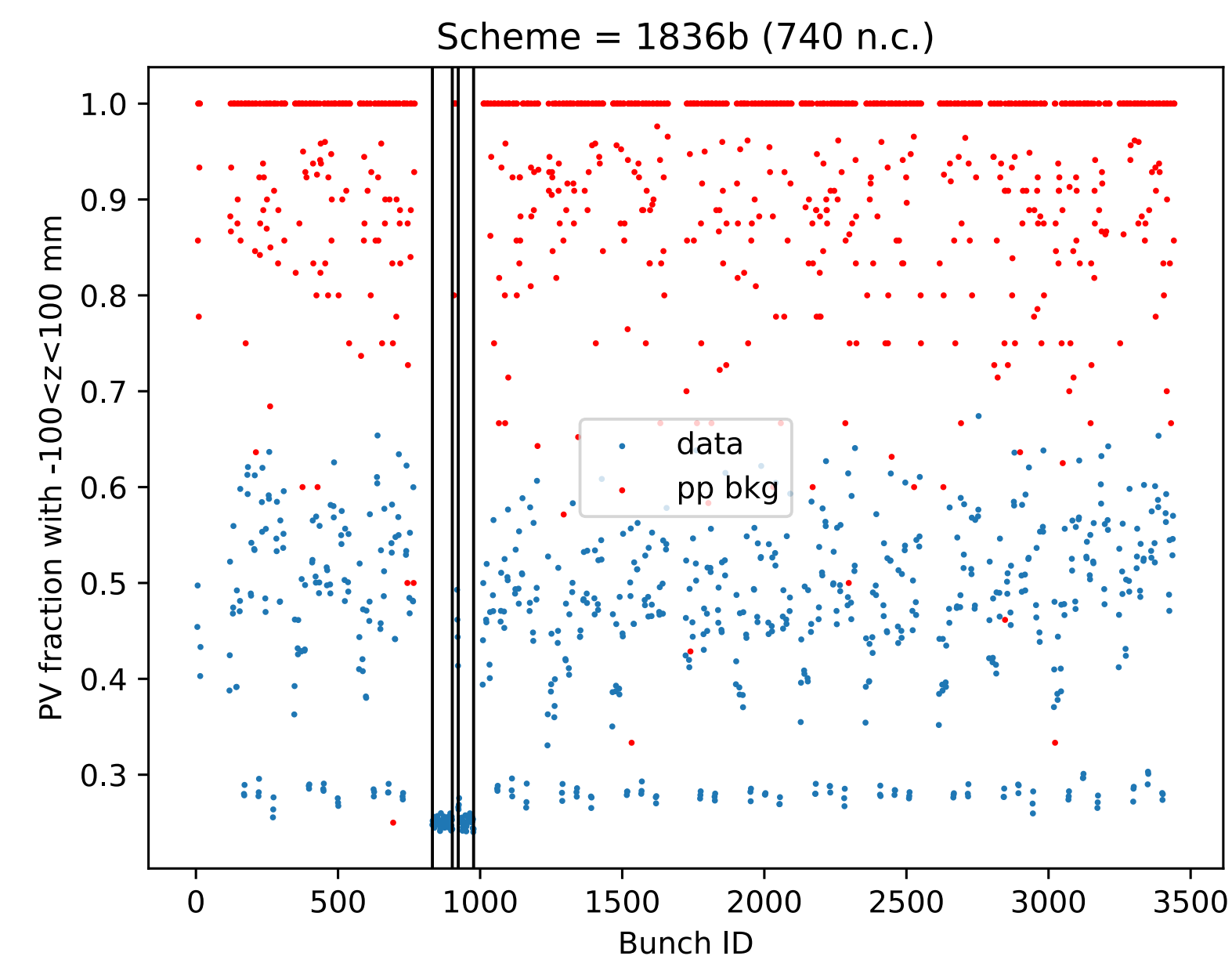
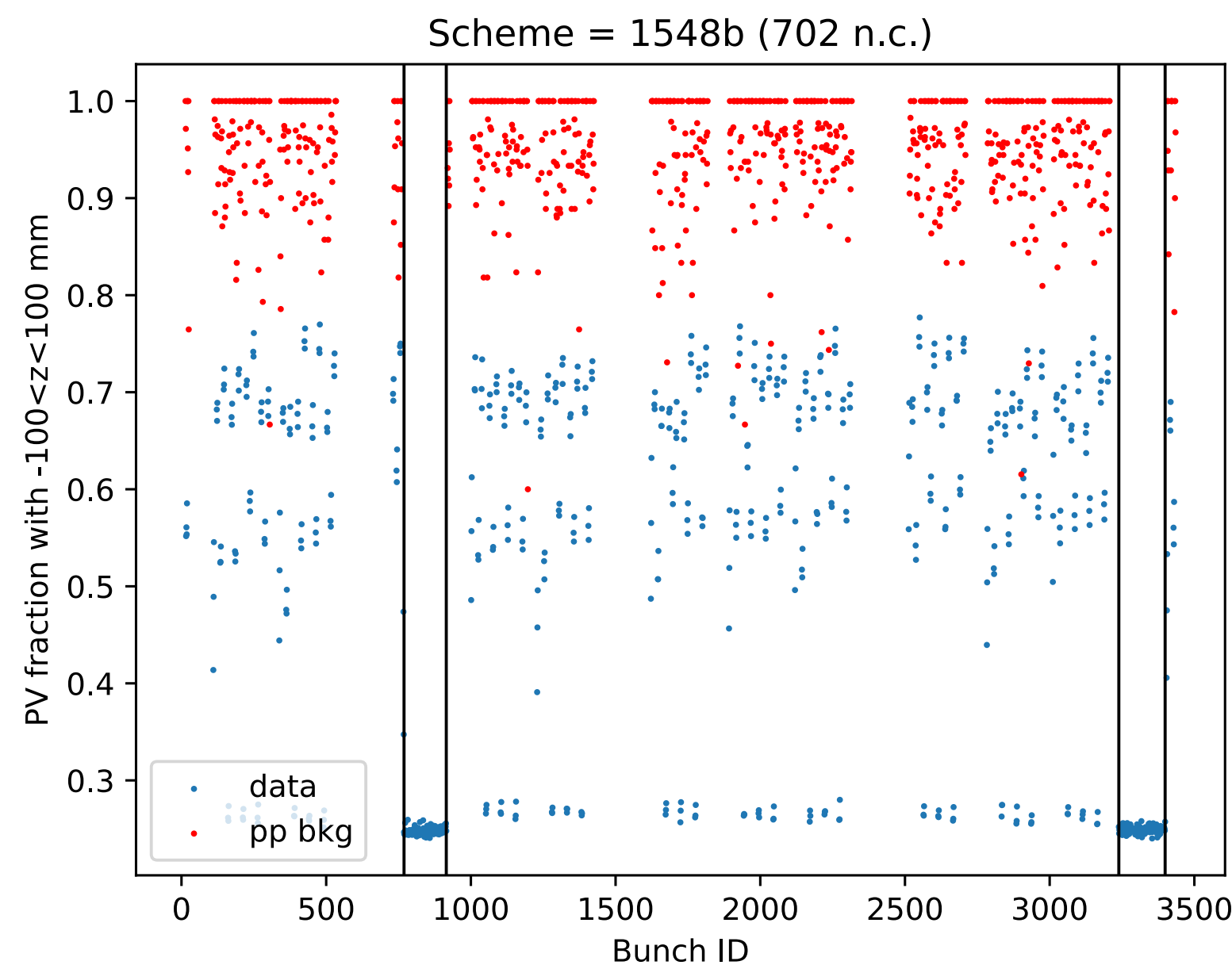
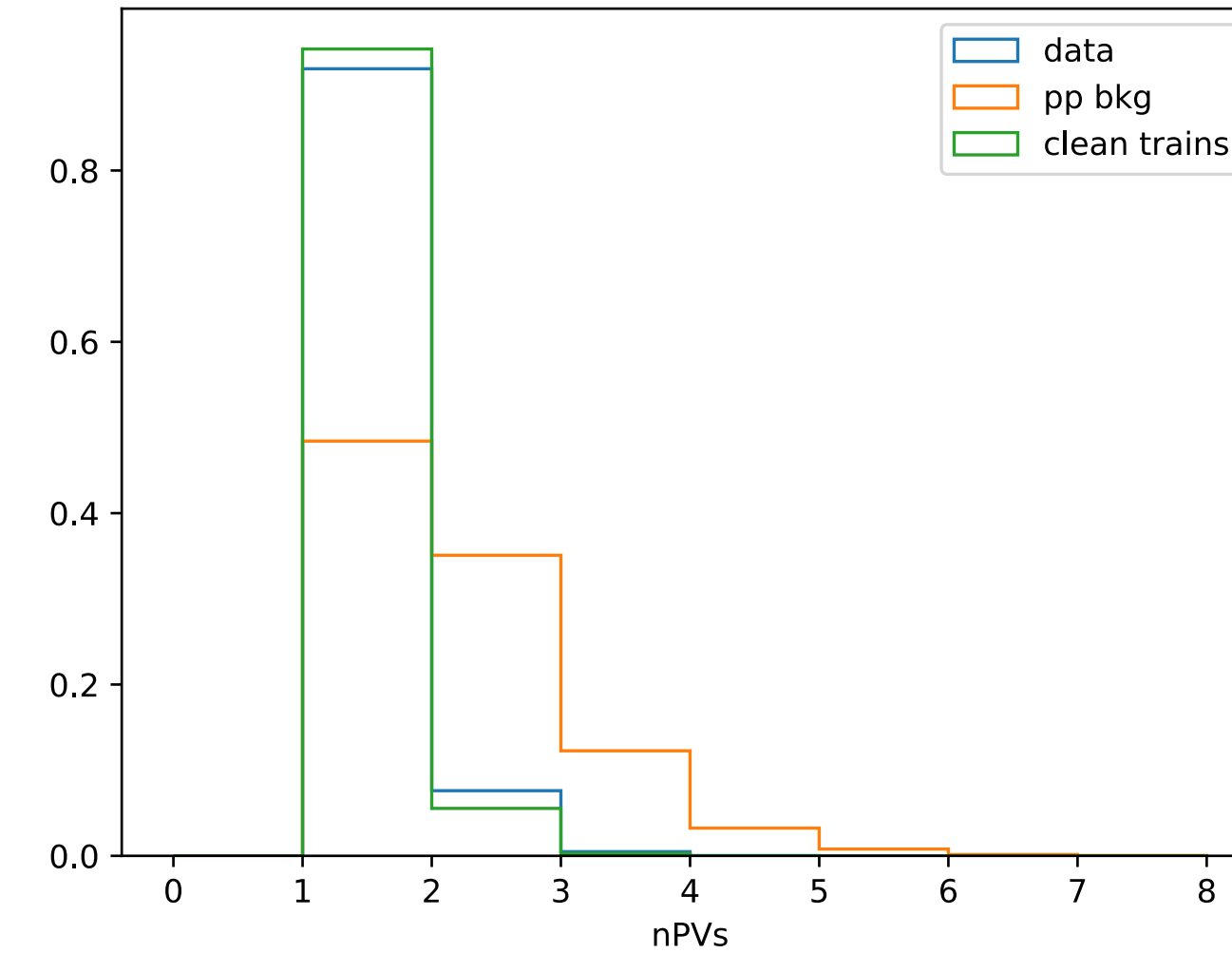


Enriched pp bkg sample

Enriched SMOG sample

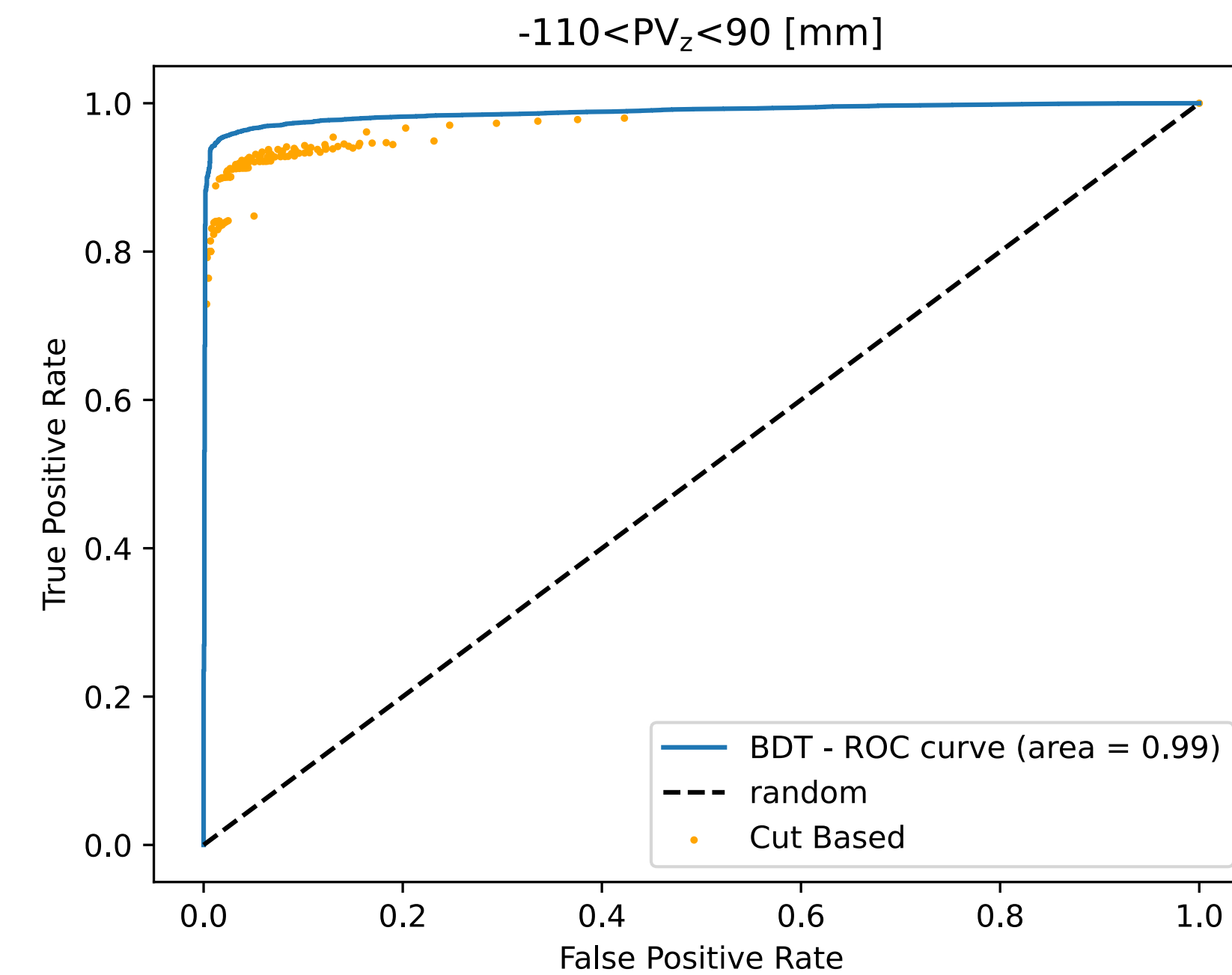
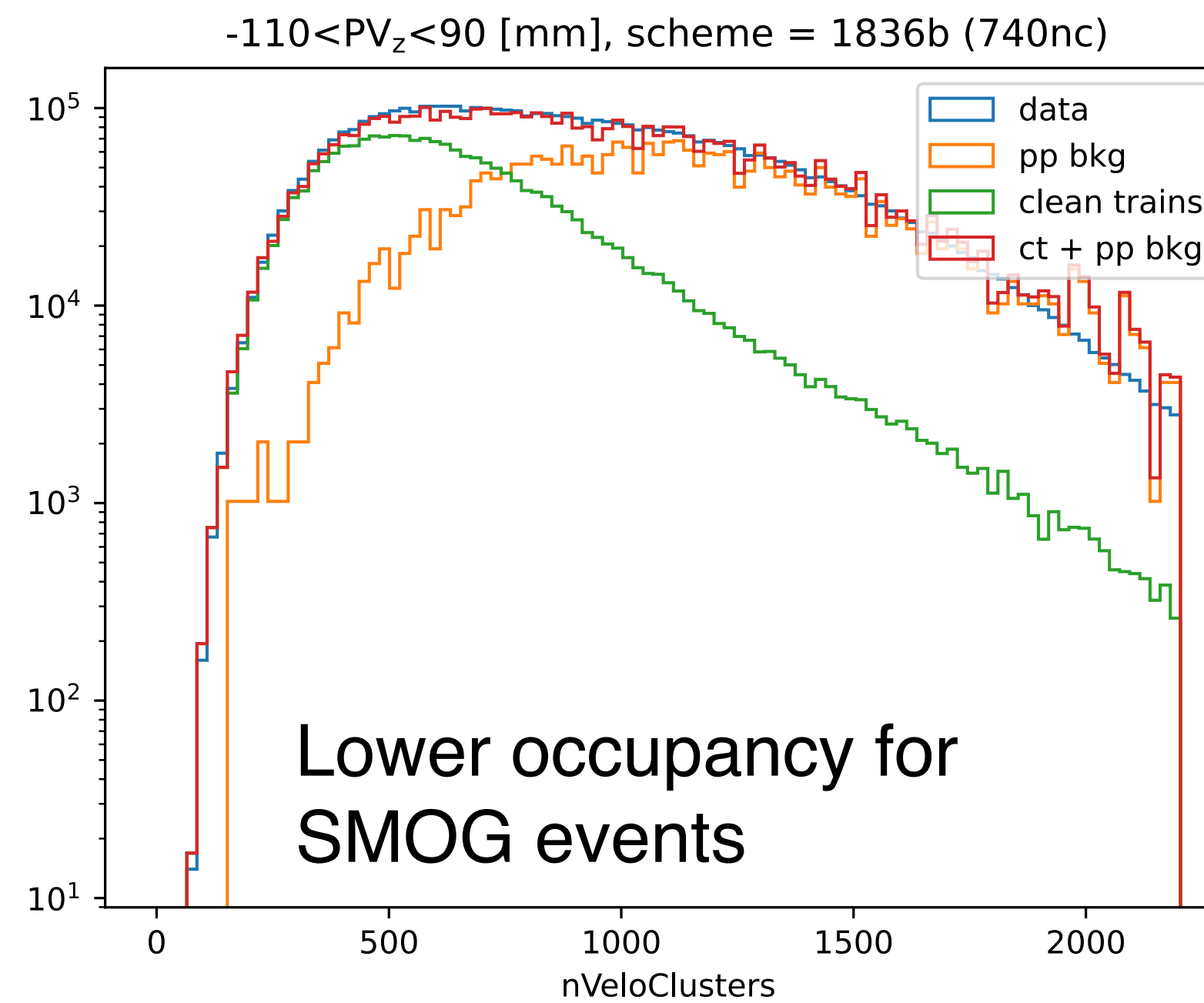
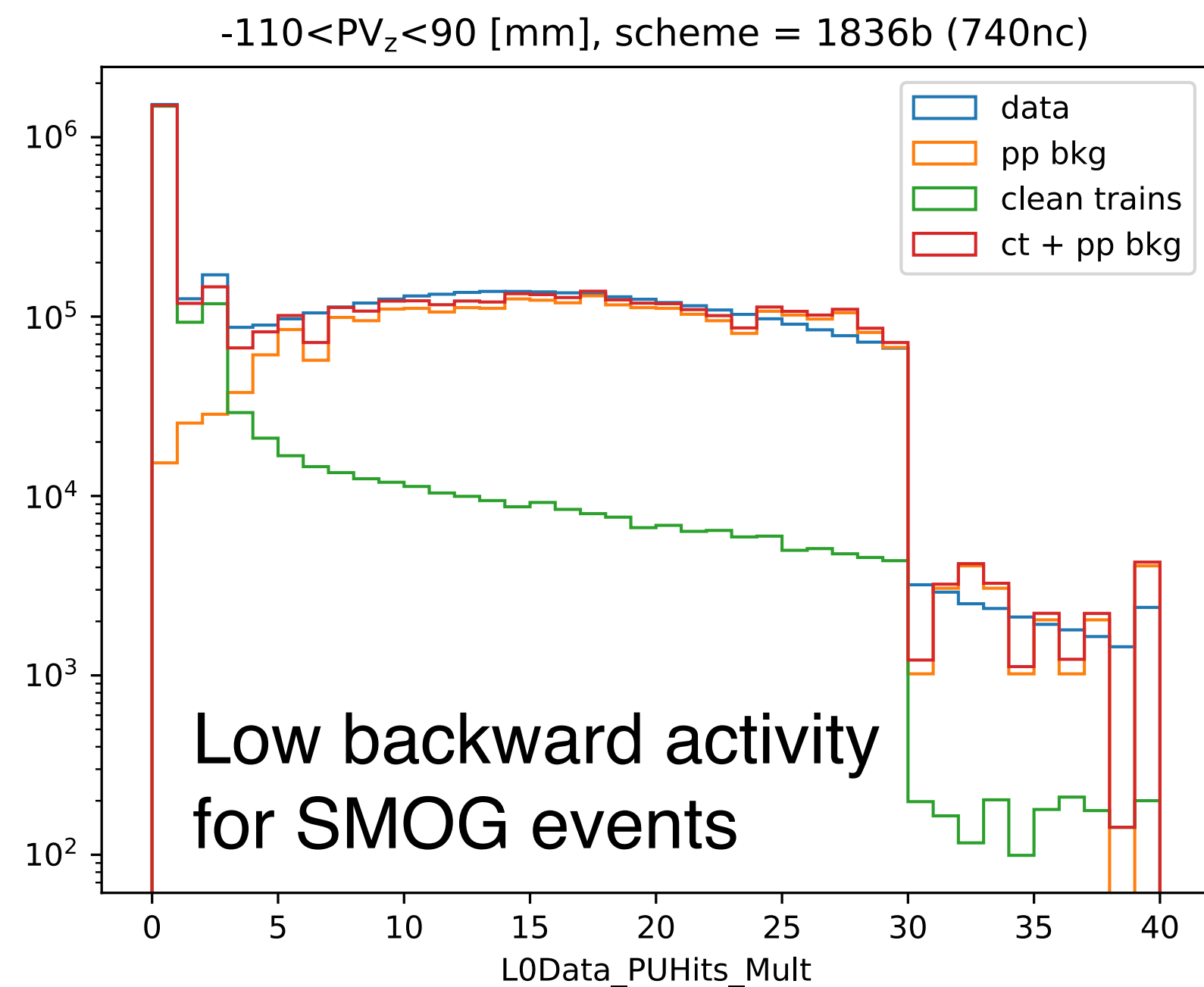
# Control sample selection

- Enriched pp bkg sample
  - Trigger on beam-beam collisions
  - Heavy prescale at 10<sup>-4</sup>
  - Selected nPV=1 to match occupancy in data
- Clean trains selected by the “clean” bunches of the LHC machine
  - It depends on the filling scheme



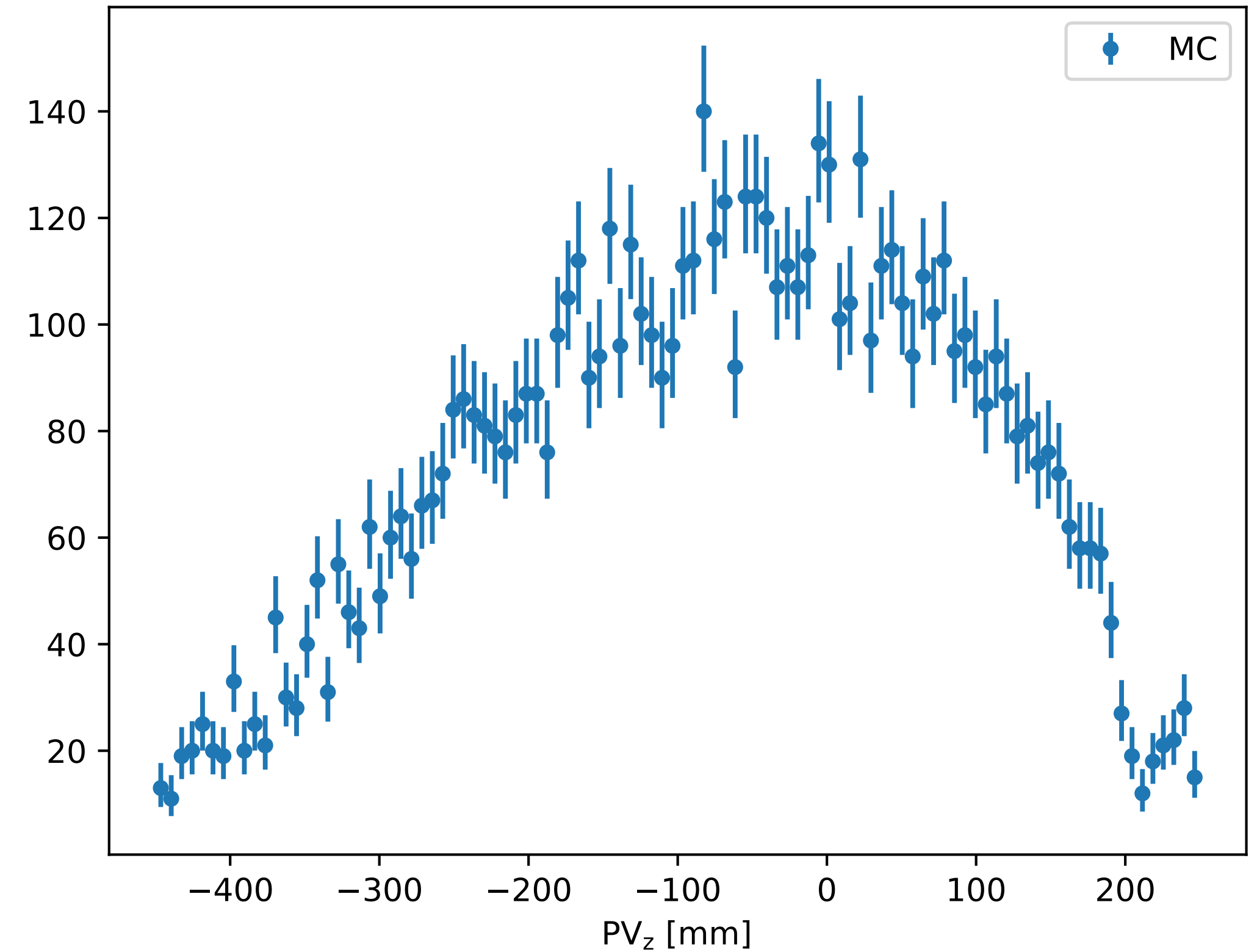
# Global Event Cuts (GEC)

- Improved selection with multivariate approach to distinguish pp and pNe collisions
- Normalisation of control samples is done in background region and signal region
  - Background region:  $|PV_z| < 100$  mm & nPUHits  $> 10$  & nBackTracks  $> 10$
  - Signal region:  $100 < |PV_z| < 200$  mm & nPUHits = 0 & nBackTracks = 0



# Simulation

- Signal  $\Lambda_c^+$  generated with Pythia8 v1.86
- Underlying event generated with minimum bias EPOS v1.5.6
- PVz generated flat in  $[-450, 250]$  mm, outside the rec. efficiency is low





# PID calibration in simulation

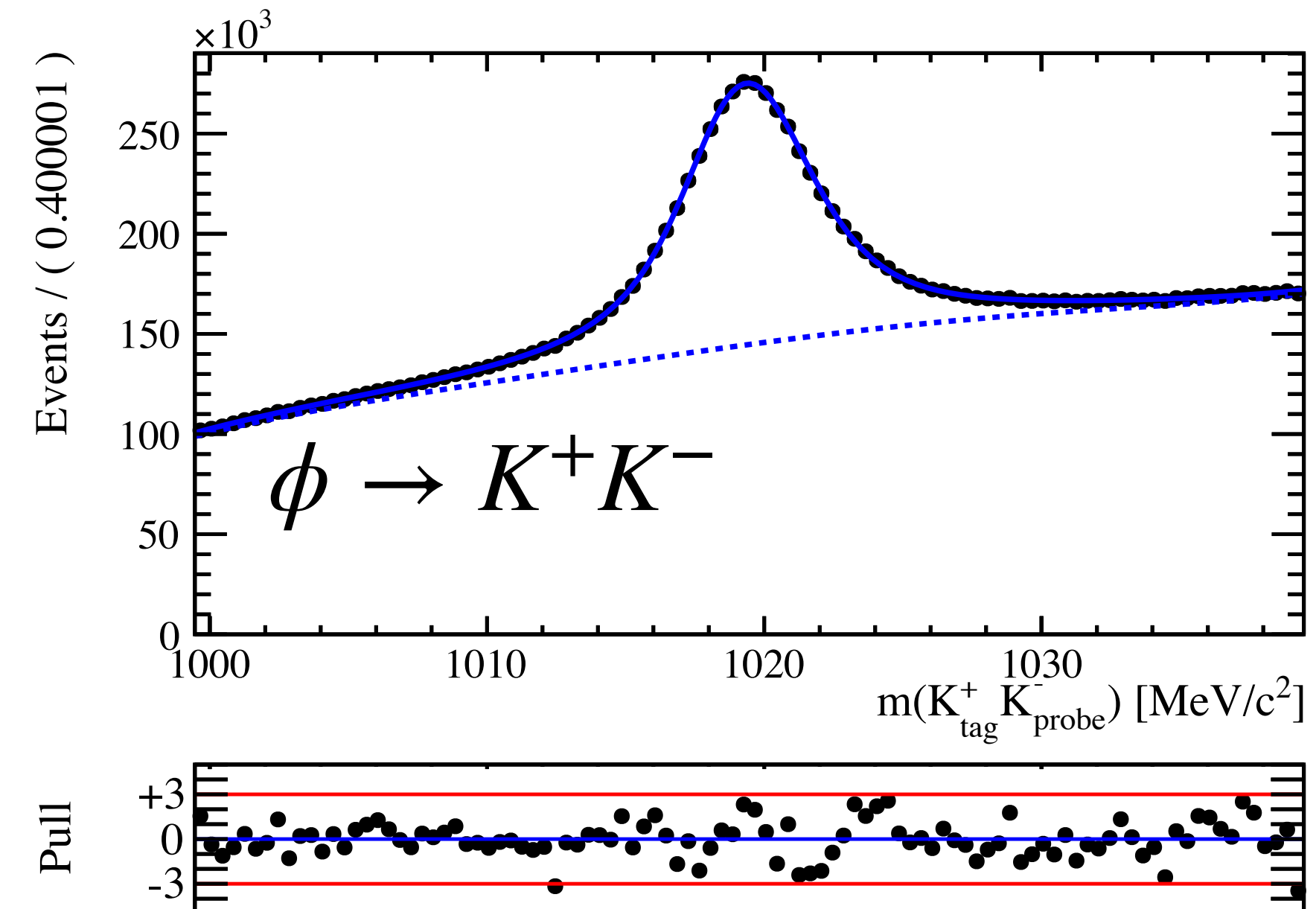
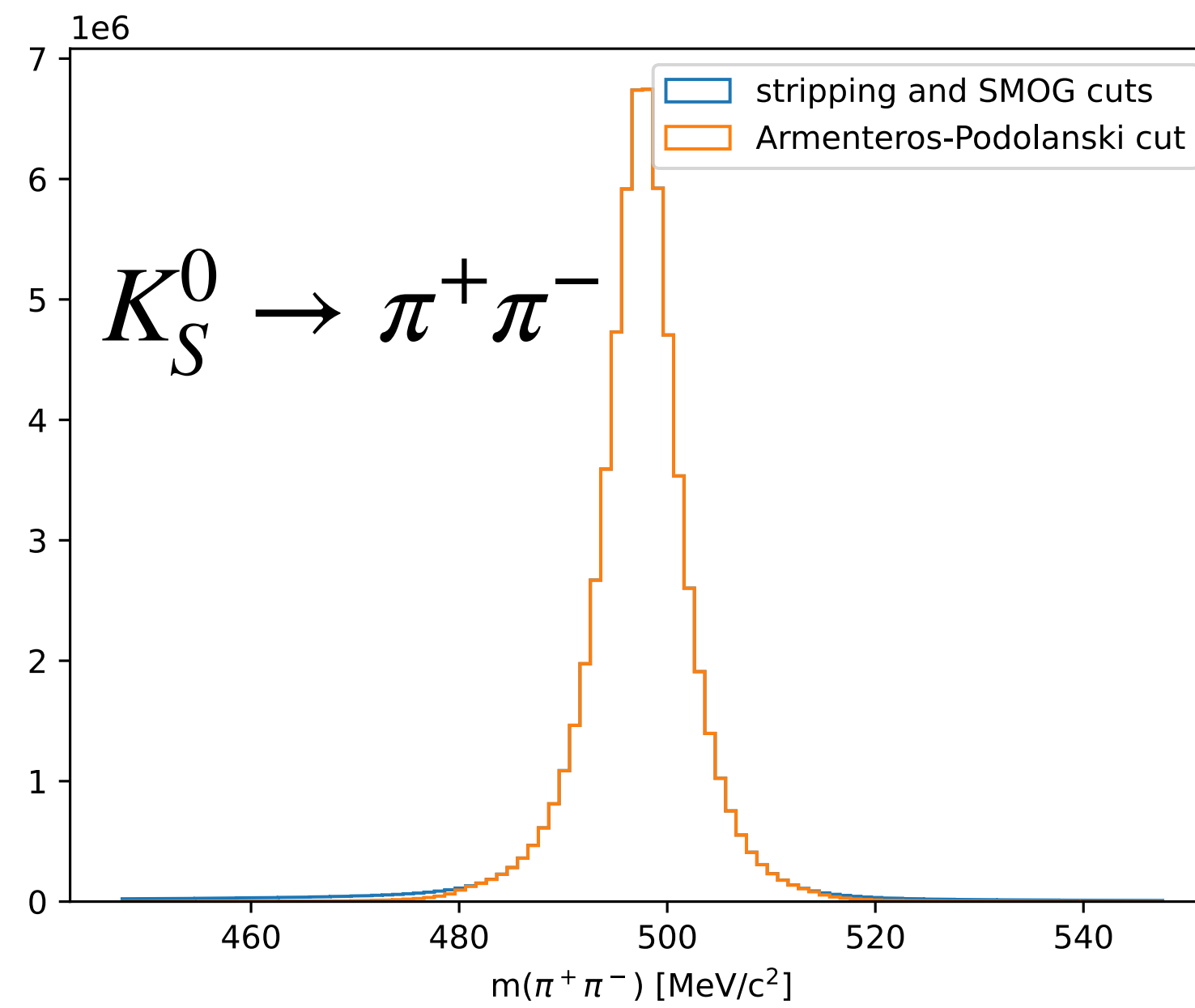
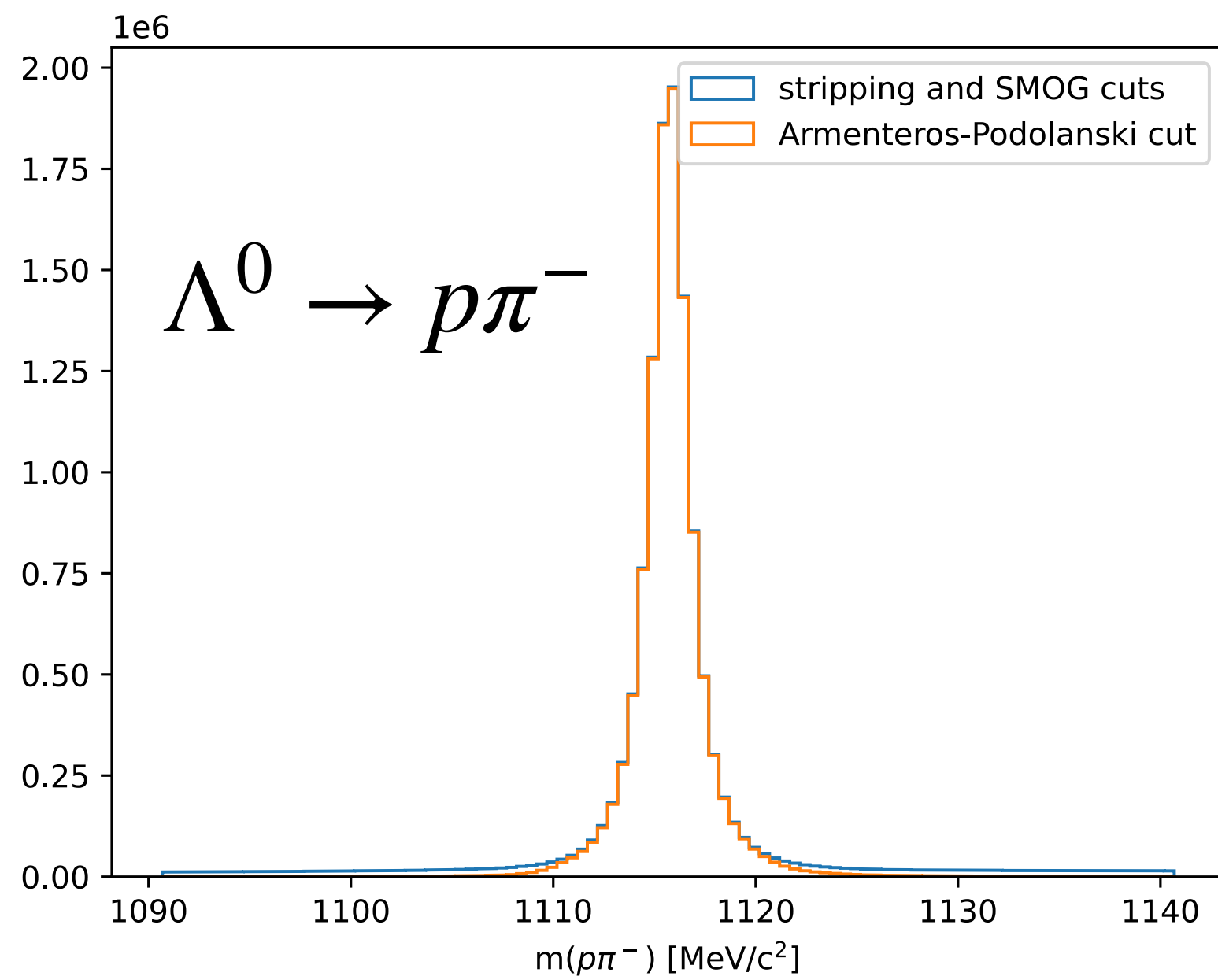
- Half of the SMOG MC is in regions not covered by calibration samples from pp collisions (mainly due to lower nTracks)
- p/K/pi calibration sample in SMOG:

$$\overrightarrow{PID} = f(\overrightarrow{MC})$$

PID recalibrated

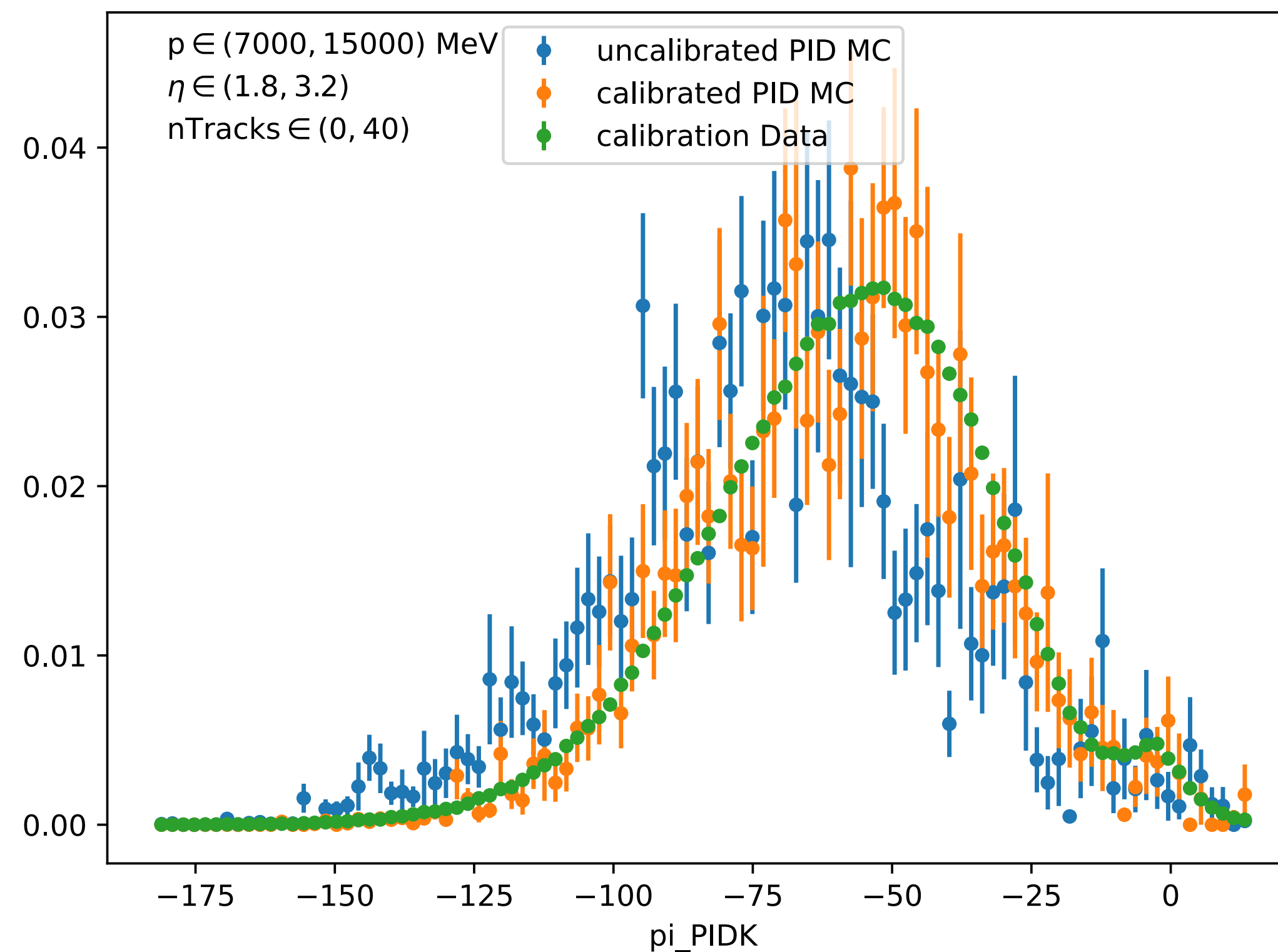
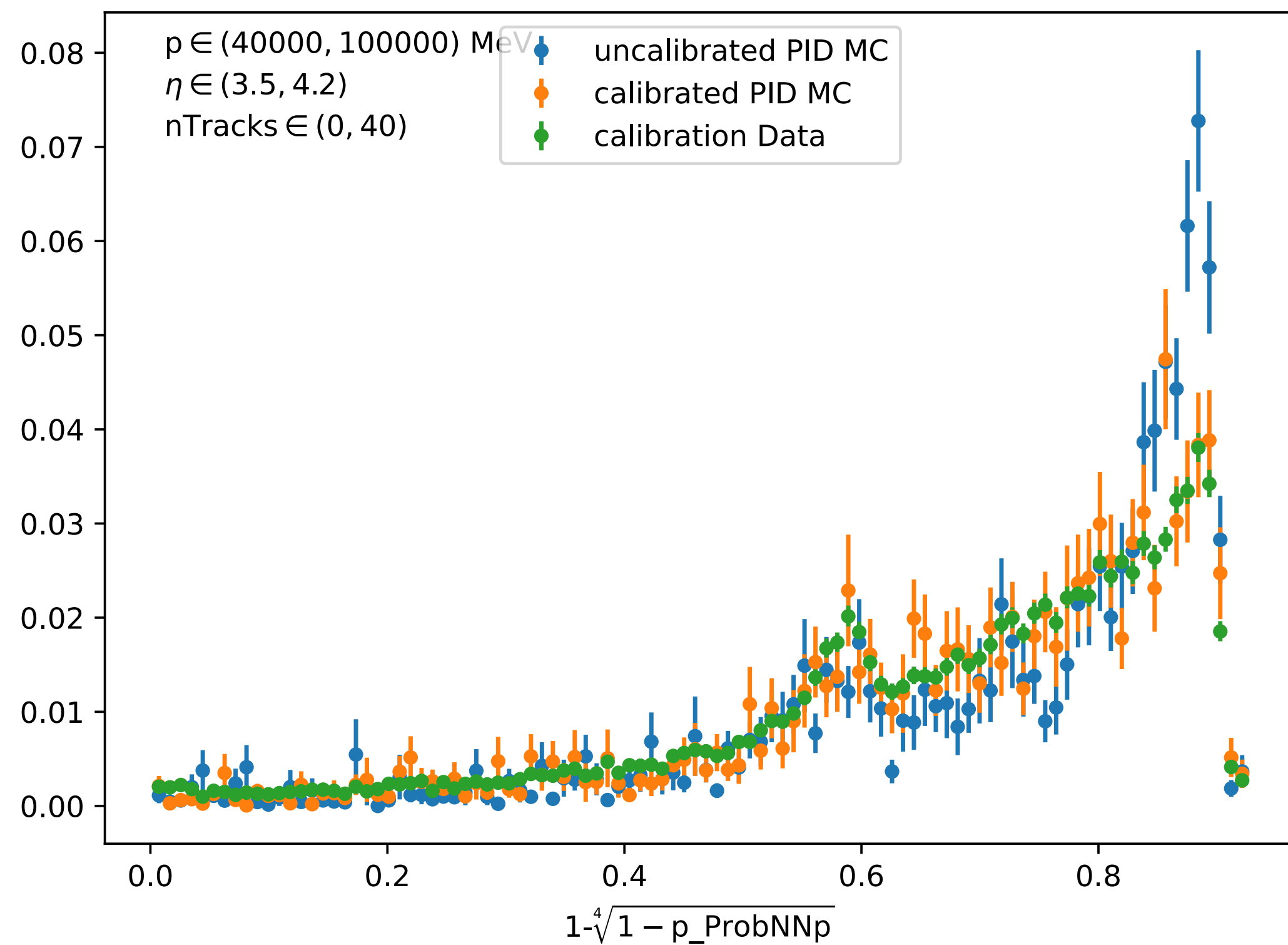
Calibration sample

The input MC



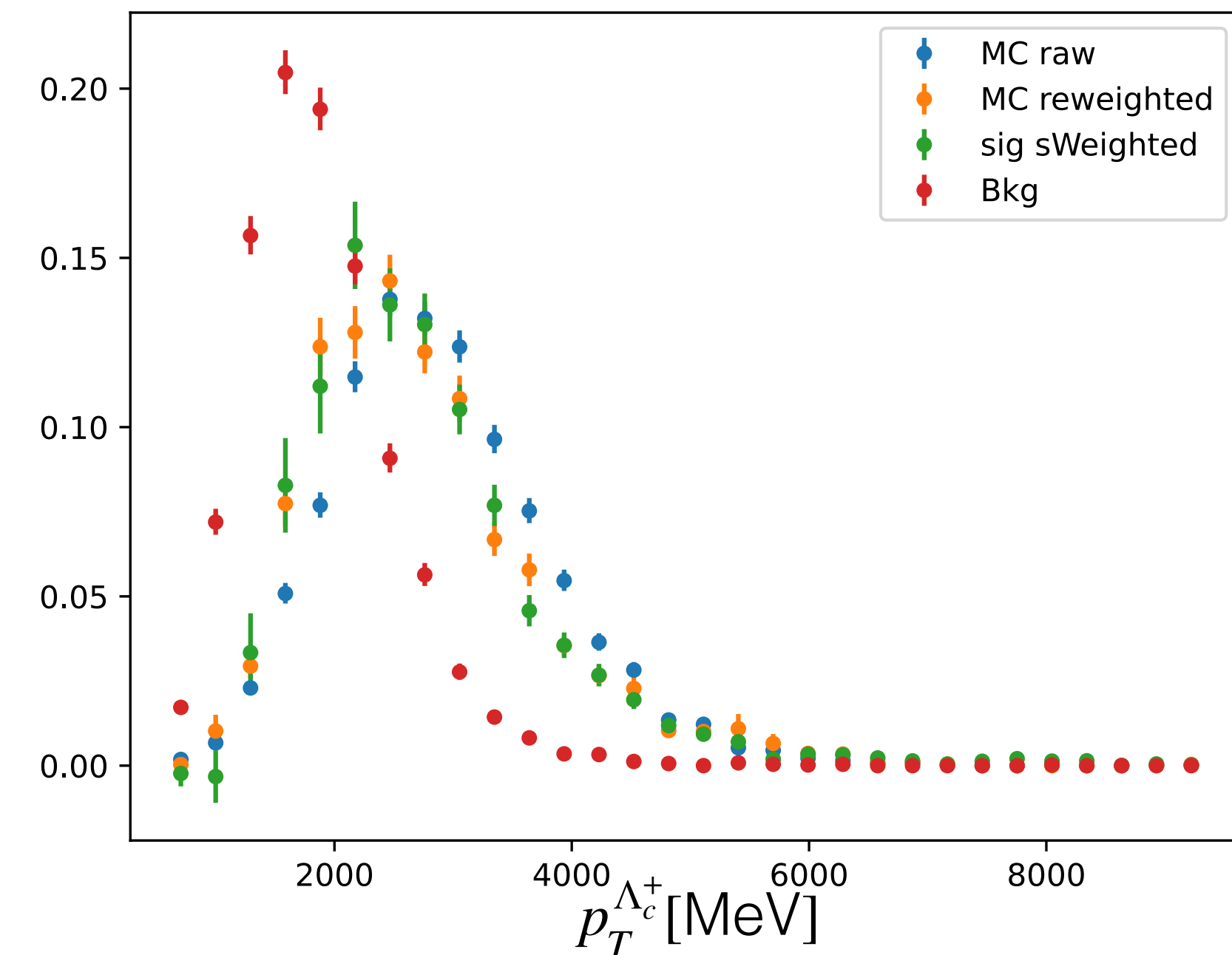
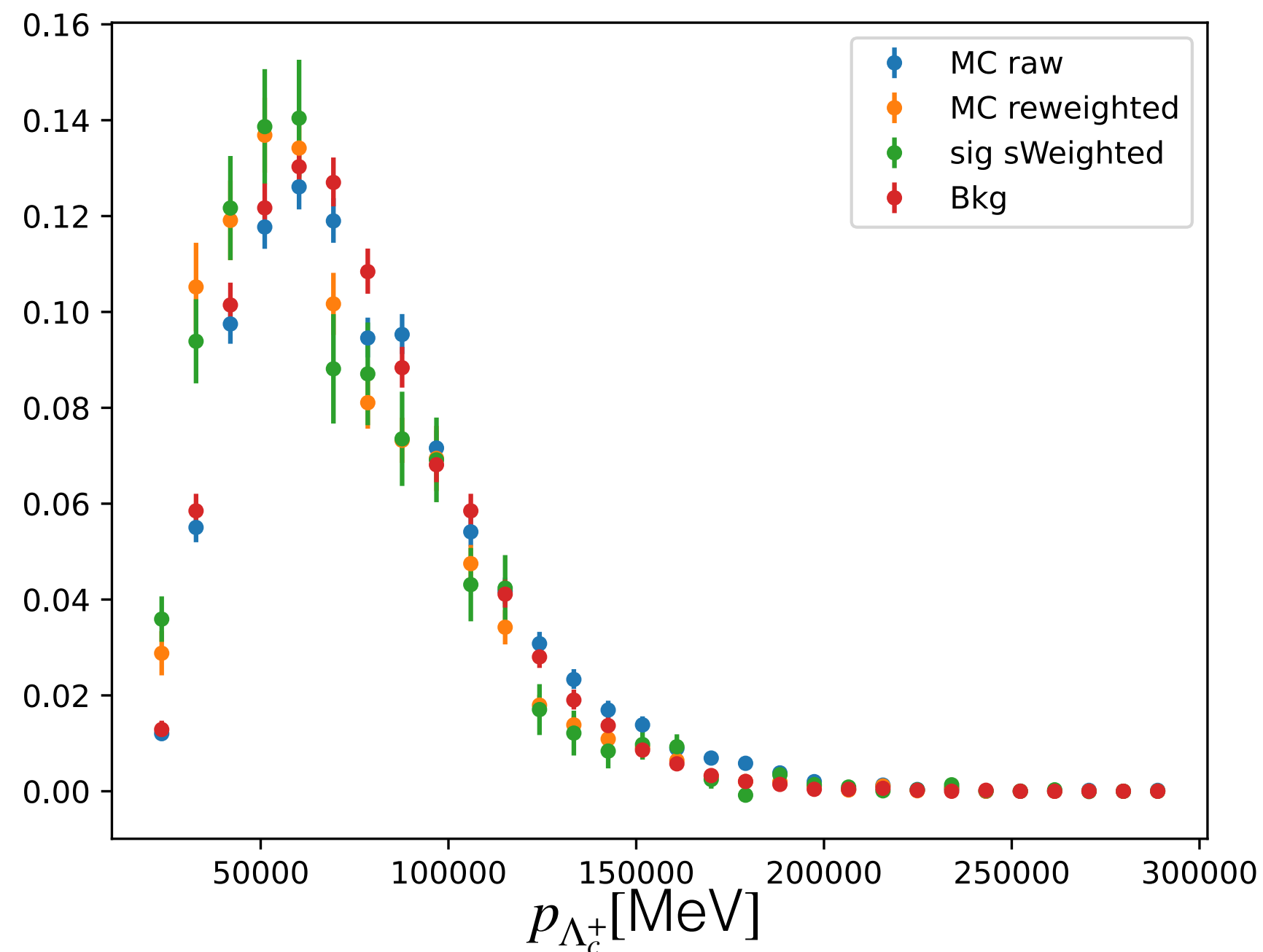
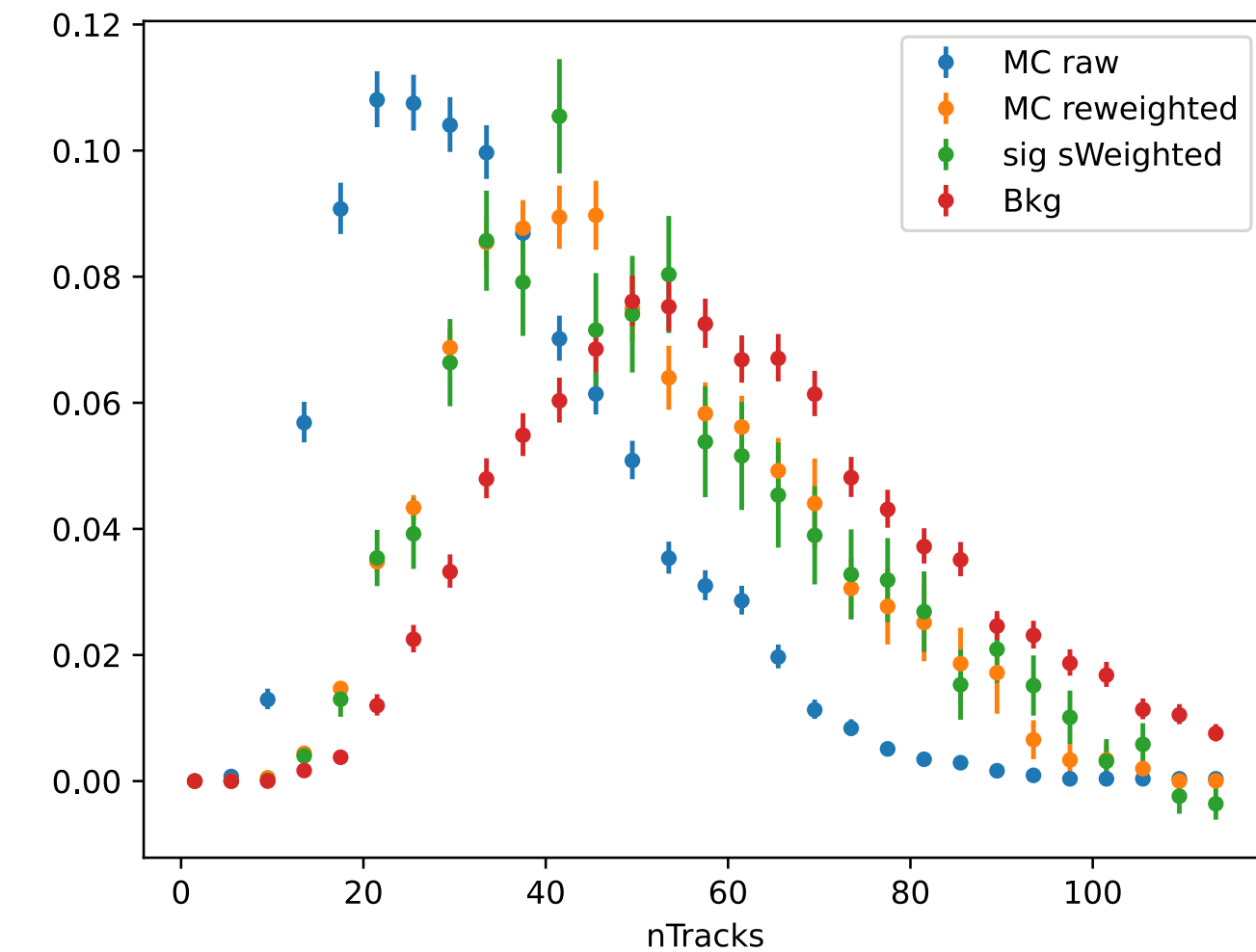
# Strategy to calibrate PID in MC

- Implemented first PID tool in LHCb capable to:
  - resample 5 PID variables per track at once
  - correlations taken from data



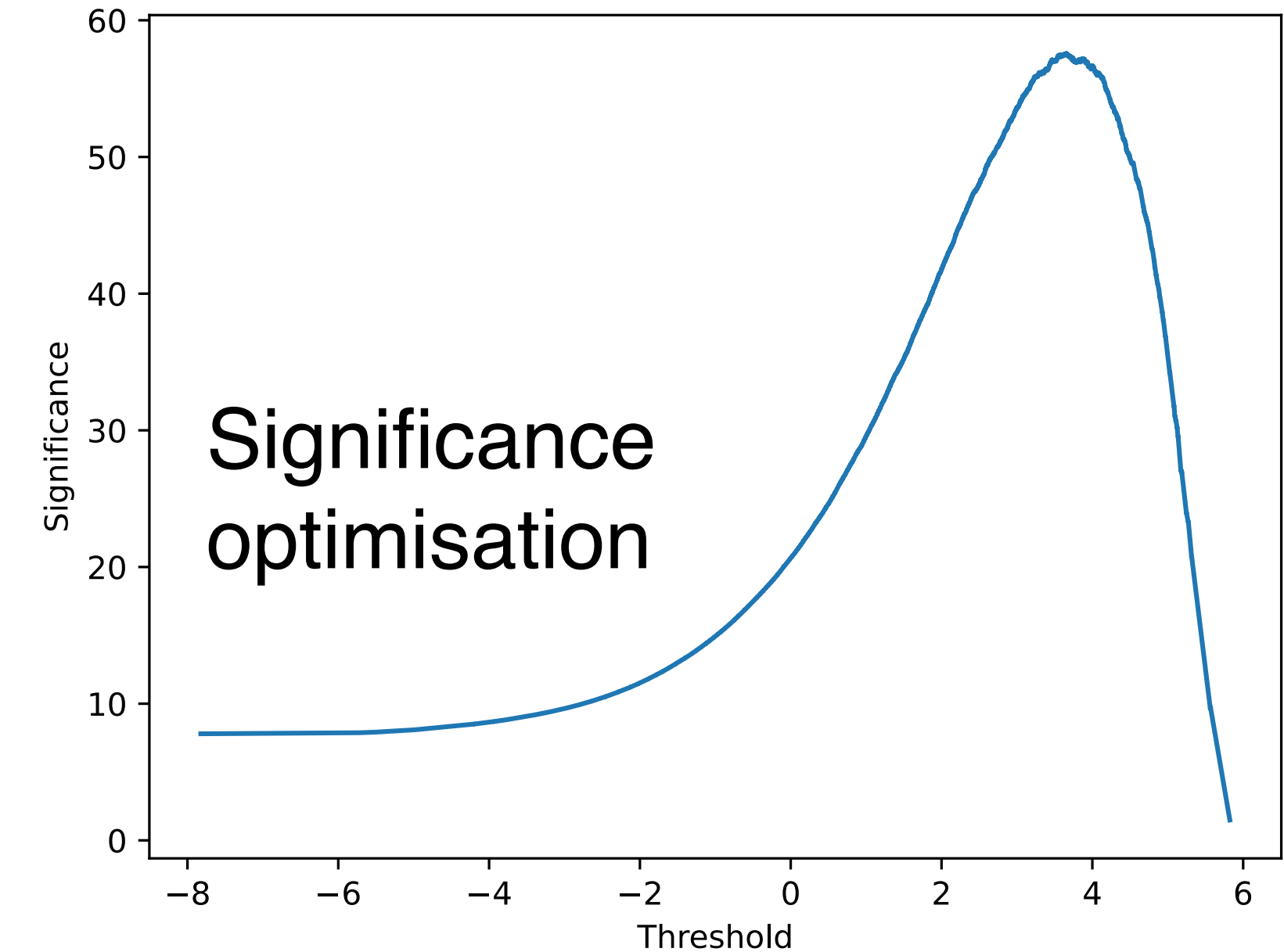
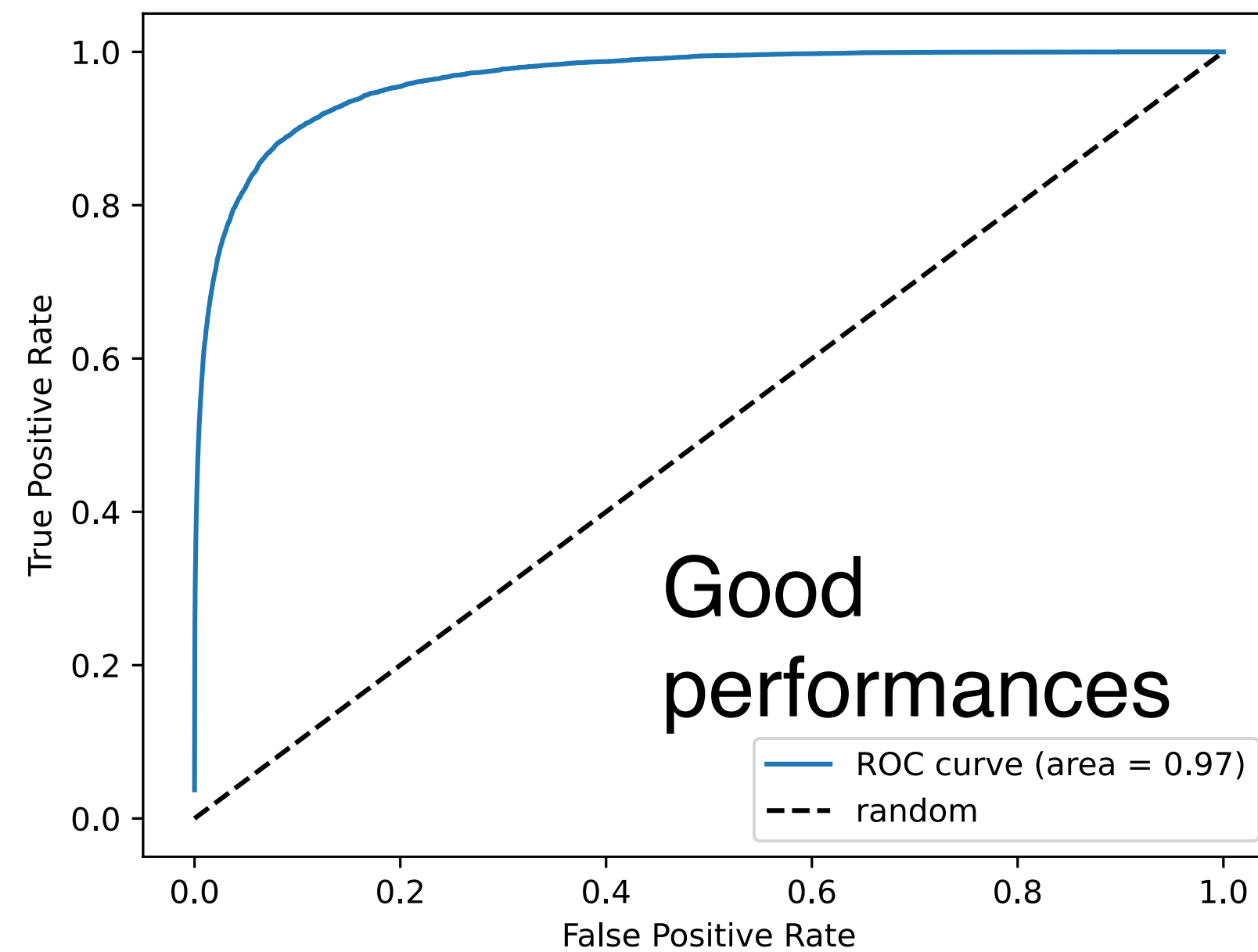
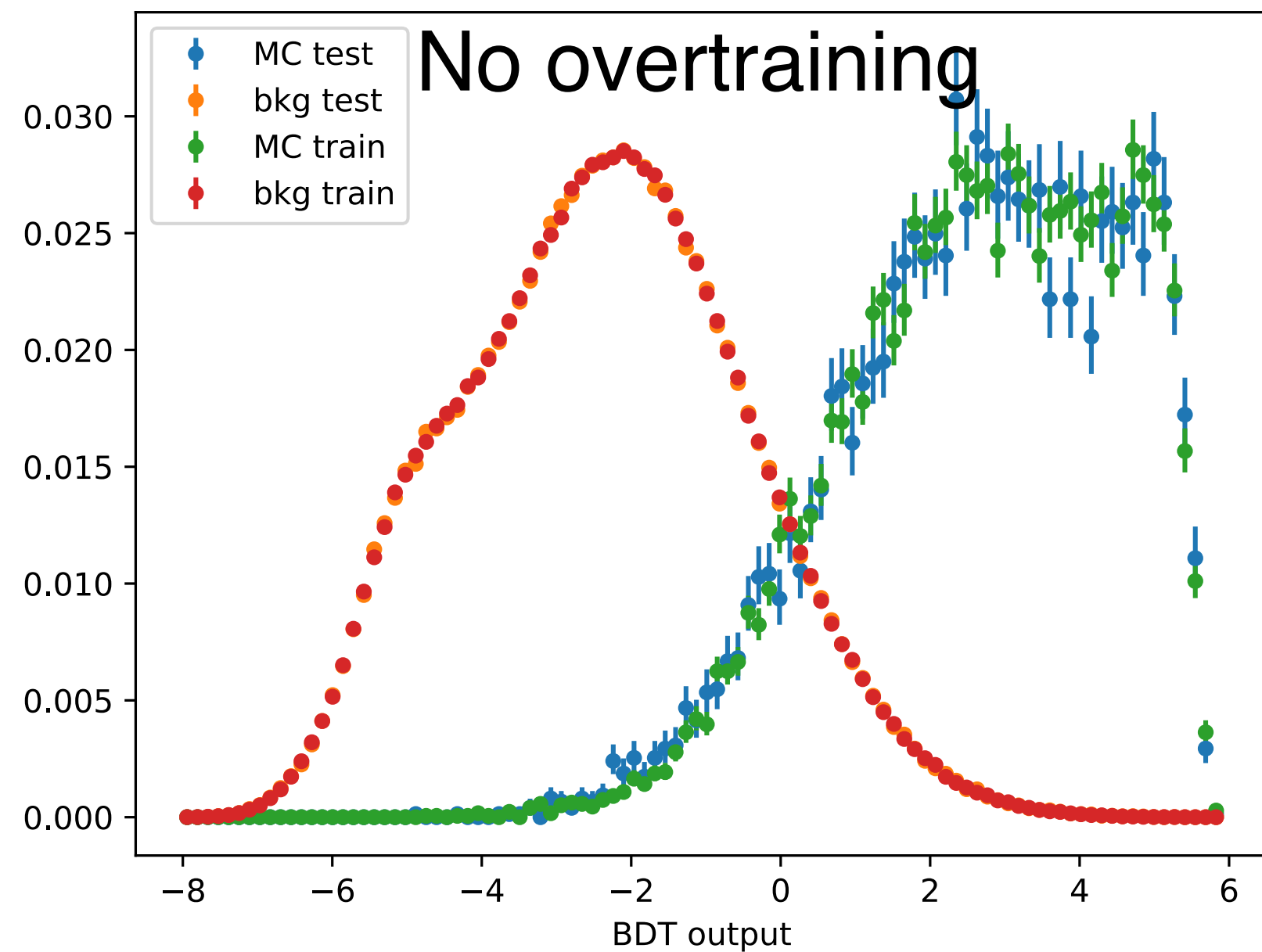
# MC reweight

- Reweight MC in 2D  $(p^{\Lambda_c^+}, p_T^{\Lambda_c^+})$ , overestimated in the MC
- The nTracks distribution is completely off in MC wrt data
- Expected: minimum bias (EPOS), hard interaction (data)



# Final selection with BDT

- Train the BDT with the reweighed MC
- 29 variables as input: kinematic variables,  $\chi^2_{\text{vtx}}$  (DTF), PID, nTracks



# Extraction of signal yields

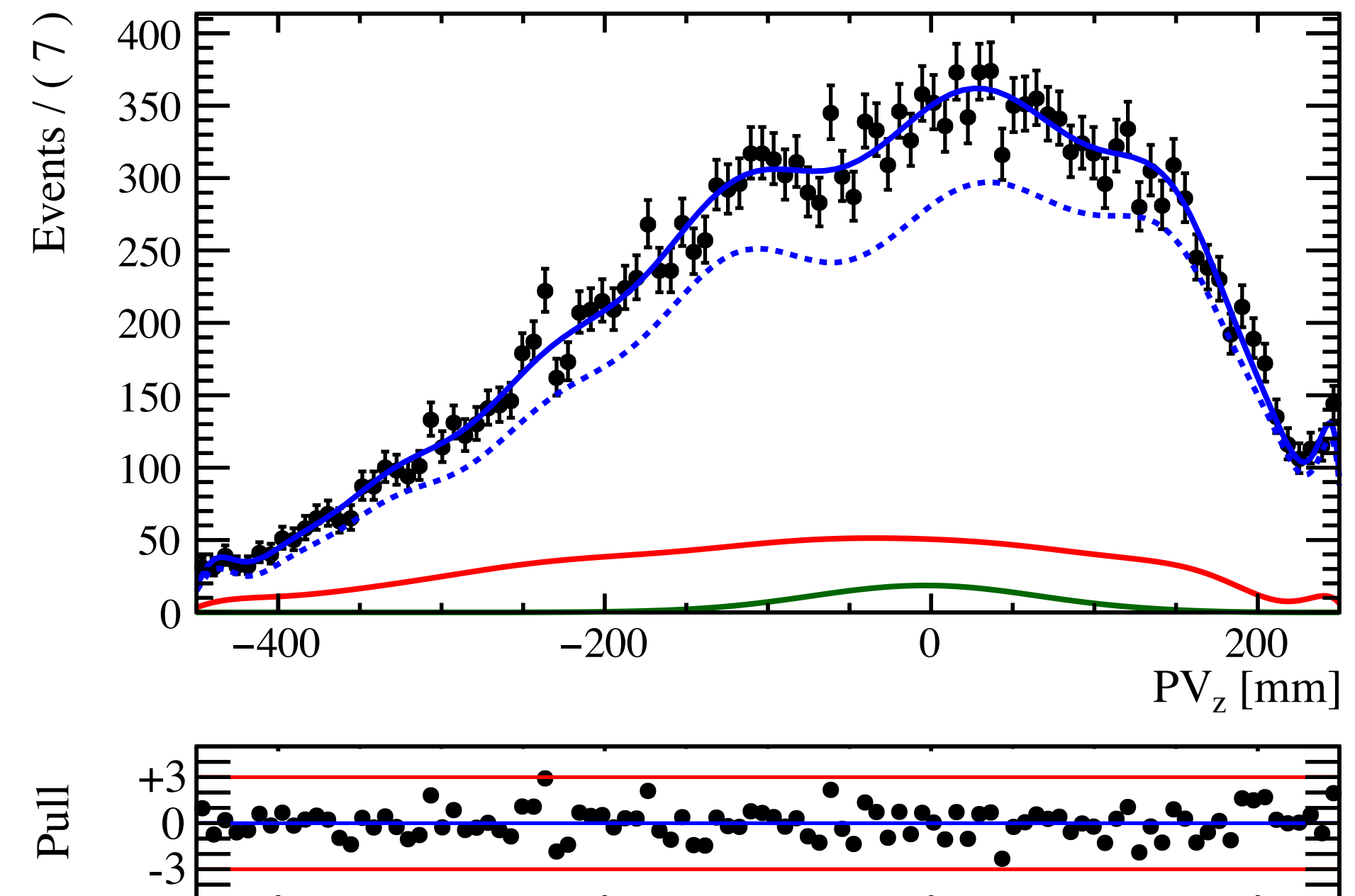
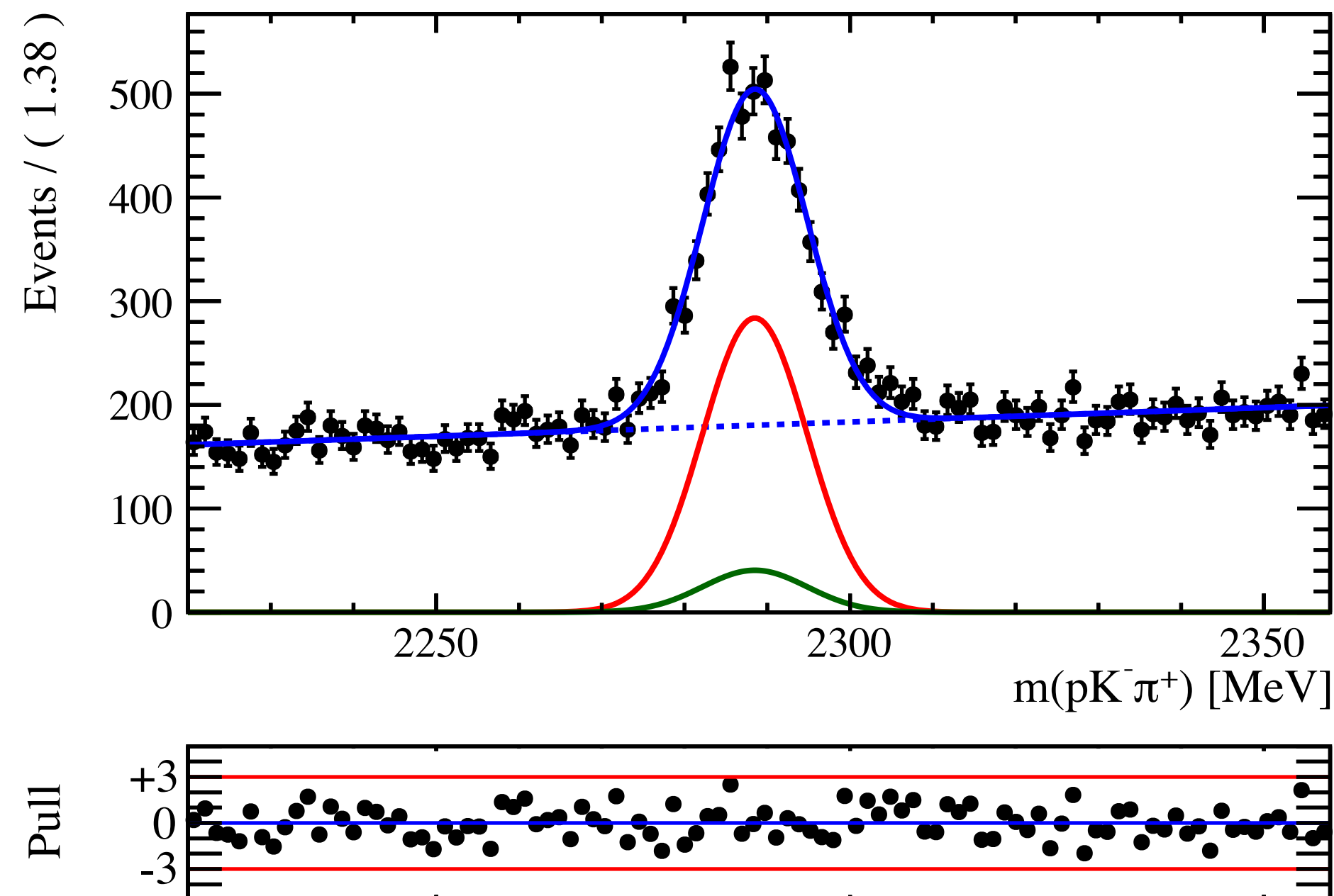
- 2D fit: PVz and invariant mass

- $N_{sig}^{pNe} = 3258 \pm 161$

- $N_{sig}^{pp} = 465 \pm 141$

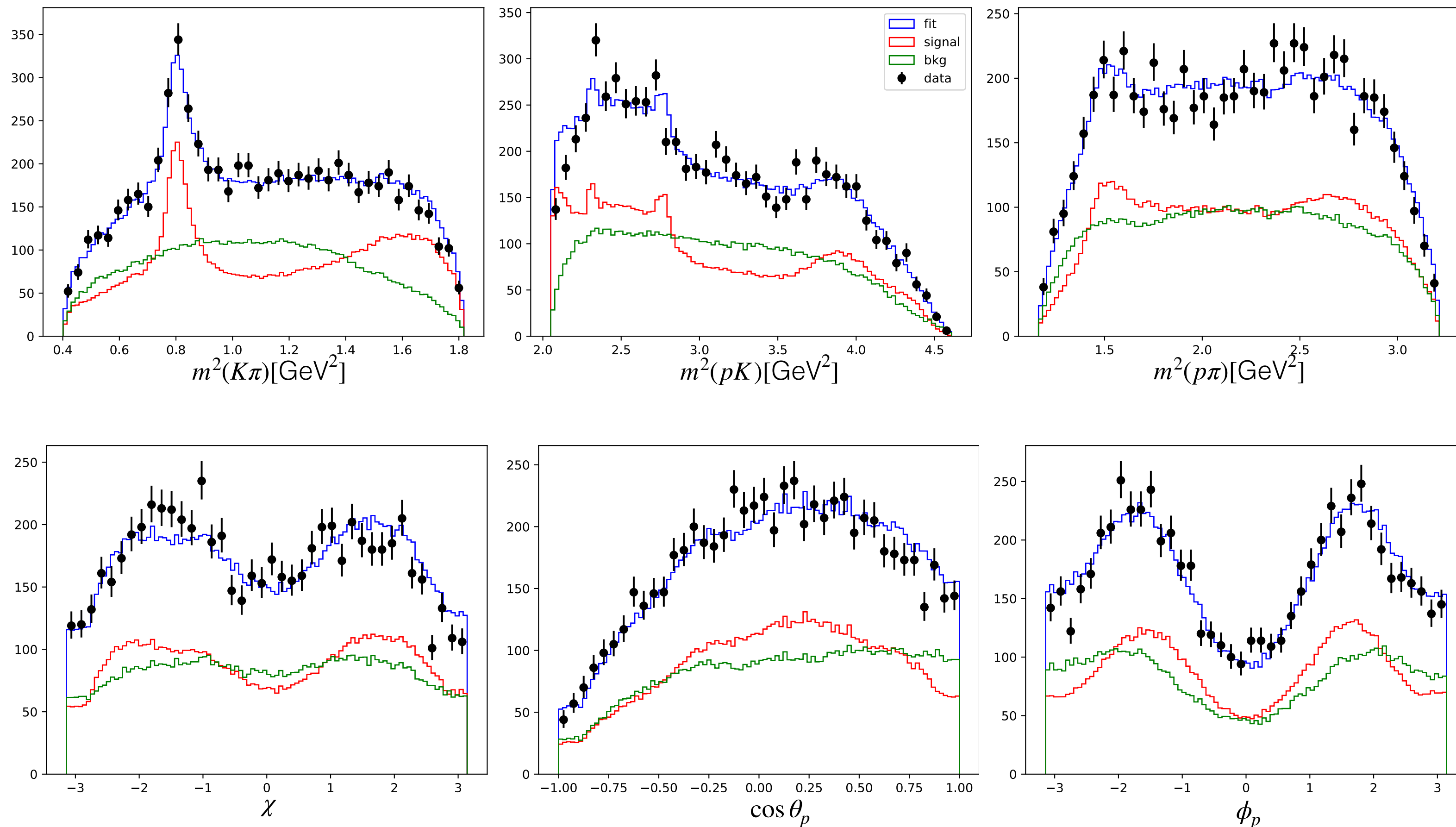
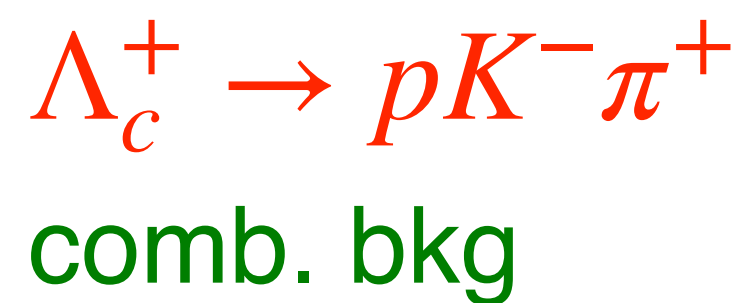
- $\mu = 2288.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ MeV}$

- $\sigma = 6.3 \pm 0.2 \text{ MeV}$



# Extraction of polarisation

- Efficiency map extracted from simulations
- Background from mass sidebands
- Increase yields in simulation to determine better the 5D efficiency map



# Conclusions

- Selected  $\sim 3250 \Lambda_c^+$  signal candidates produced in SMOG interactions.  $\Xi_c^+$  selection ongoing
- Refine amplitude fit to extract polarisation:
  - Separate  $\Lambda_c^+$  from SMOG and pp
  - Fix efficiency and background map
  - Separate  $\Lambda_c^+/\bar{\Lambda}_c^-$
- Polarisation measured at 5% sensitivity with the full statistics
- Polarisation measurement in bins of  $p_T, x_F$  (#3/4)
- Luminosity available for these runs. Possibility to perform production cross section measurements, ratio particle/antiparticle production  $\rightarrow$  see Elisabeth's talk

# Backup





# Trigger

- L0 lines efficiency on MC raw
- SumEtBElooseDecision present only in 0x11641725

Level	Trigger
L0	SumEtBE (Dec) or SumEtBEloose (Dec) or HadronBE (TOS)
H1t1	H1t1SMOGSingleTrack (TOS)
H1t2	H1t2SMOGLc2KPPi (TOS)

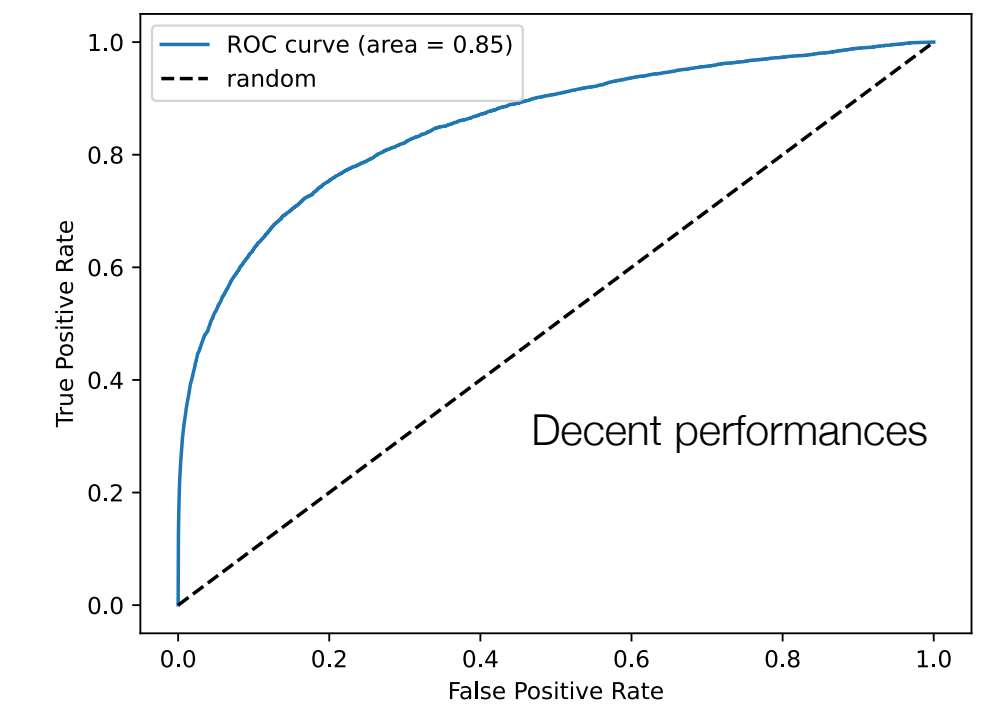
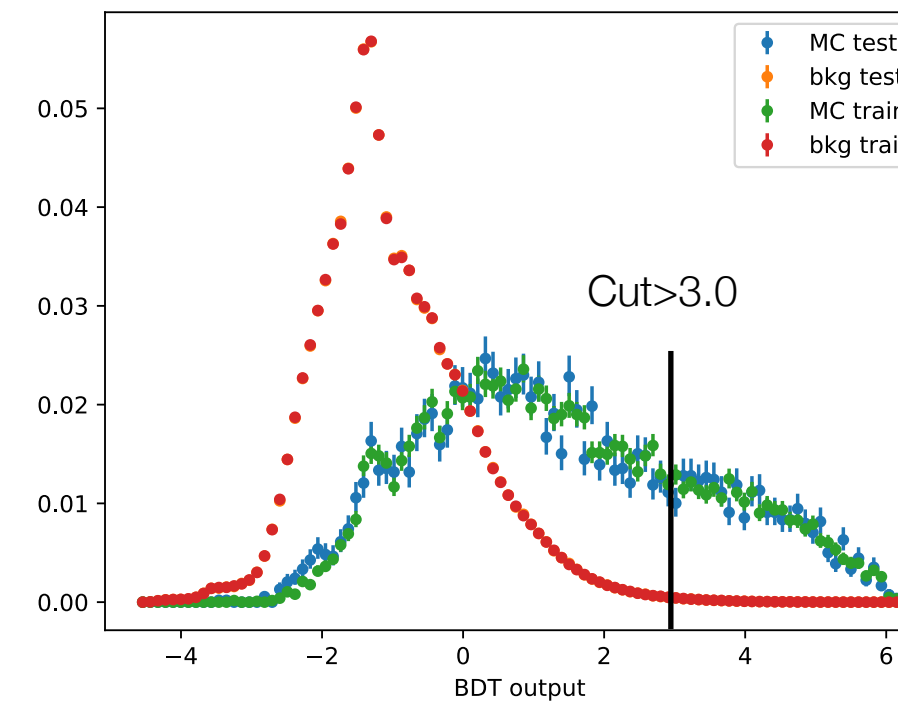
Trigger	Efficiency [%]		
	Dec	TOS	TIS
MuonDecision	0.47	0.14	0.33
B1gasDecision	0.47	/	/
MuonBEDecision	3.00	0.72	2.29
B2gasDecision	0.00	/	/
SPDBelowmultDecision	0.46	0.19	0.32
SumEtBElooseDecision	80.14	/	/
MuonEWDecision	0.18	0.03	0.16
ElectronDecision	0.16	0.03	0.14
HadronBEDecision	5.00	4.73	4.83
SumEtBEDecision	68.30	/	/
SumEtBE or SumEtBEloose		80.14	
SumEtBE_Dec or HadronBEDecision_TOS		69.80	
SumEtBEloose_Dec or HadronBEDecision_TOS		81.07	
SumEtBEloose_Dec or HadronBEDecision_Dec		81.16	

Bunch crossing type	Beam-empty crossing
track	$p_T > 1 \text{ GeV}$ ghost prob. < 0.2

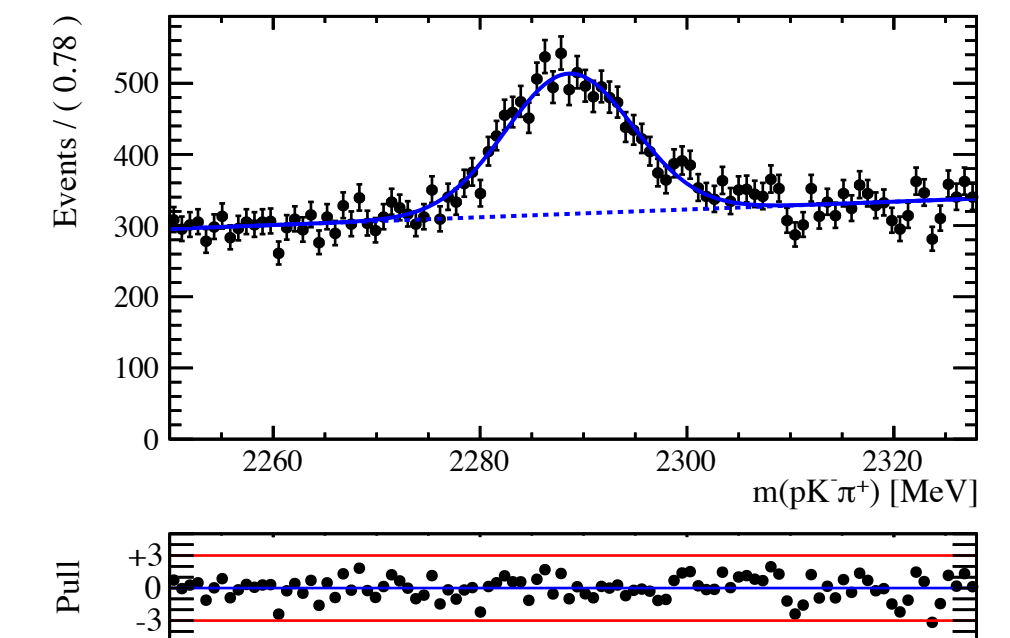
- Searches “good” p/K/pi tracks that form a “good” vertex

# BDT w/o momentum info

- We train a rough BDT to select a signal sample without affecting the momentum signal distribution
- 10 variables as input (chi2\_vtx, chi2\_DTF, IPCHI2, TAU, ...)

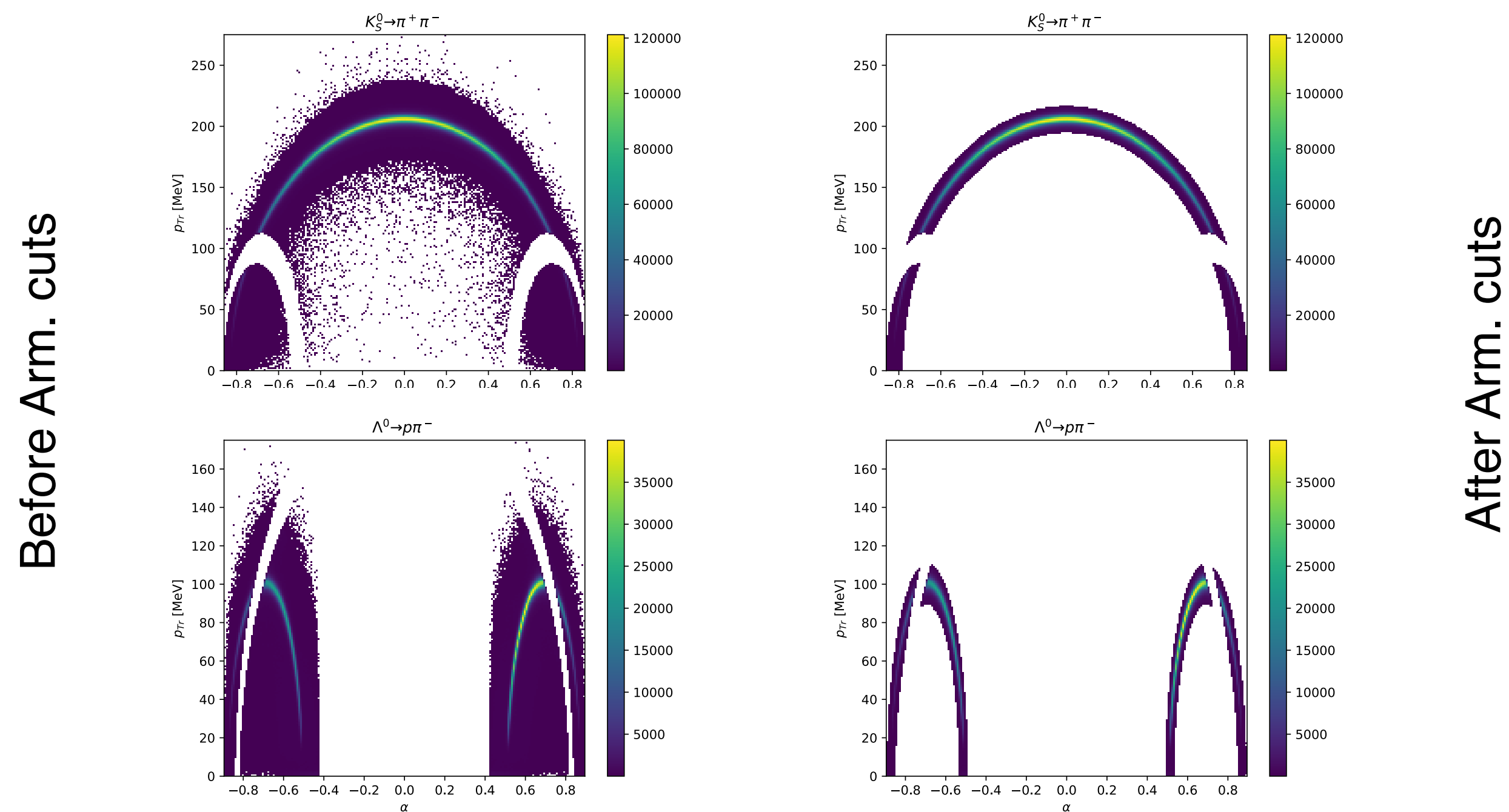


- Extract sWeights from the fit to the invariant mass
- Gaussian + polynomial model
- $N_{sig} = 3921 \pm 172$
- $\mu = 2288.6 \pm 0.2$  MeV, shifted by  $\sim 2$  MeV from the true value?
- $\sigma = 6.2 \pm 0.3$  MeV



# Calibration sample for protons and pions

- Cut on backward activity to obtain a pure sample of tracks from SMOG interactions:  $nPUHits==0$  and  $nBackTracks==0$
- Armenteros cuts



# Calibration sample for kaons

- High level of background ( $\phi$  doesn't flight)
- Tag and Probe method
- Fit to the calibration sample to extract sWeights. Here just showed  $\sim 1/5$  of the statistics
- Fitted model (signal pdf = Breit Wigner convoluted with Gaussian, bkg pdf polynomial)

$$\underbrace{f BW(m_{KK}; m_0, \Gamma) \otimes G(m_{KK}; 0, \sigma = \beta(m_{KK} - 2m_K^{PDG}))}_{\text{signal pdf}} + \underbrace{(1-f) \text{Cheb}_6(m_{KK}; c_0, \dots, c_5)}_{\text{bkg pdf}}$$

