



# Physics opportunities with SM long-lived particles at LHCb

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(On behalf of the Working Groups)

3rd workshop on EMDMs of unstable particles

# Measurement of EMDMs

## Electric and Magnetic Dipole Moments of spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ particles

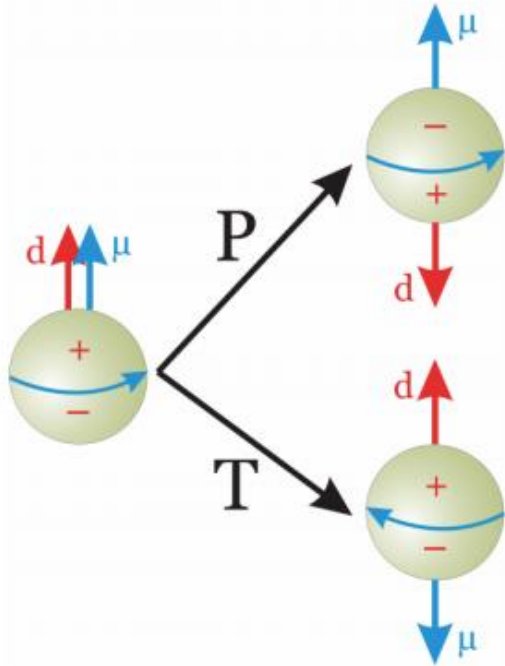
$$\delta = d\mu_N \frac{S}{2}, \quad \mu = g\mu_N \frac{S}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = -\mu \cdot B - \delta \cdot E \xrightarrow{P} \mathcal{H} = -\mu \cdot B \oplus \delta \cdot E$$

$$\mathcal{H} = -\mu \cdot B - \delta \cdot E \xrightarrow{T} \mathcal{H} = -\mu \cdot B \oplus \delta \cdot E$$

$\mu$ : magnetic dipole moment

$d$ : electric dipole moment



- Non-zero **EDM** will violate  $P$  and  $T$  symmetry:

✓  $T$  violation  $\leftrightarrow$   $CP$  violation (if CPT holds)

- The contribution of the Standard Model to **EDM** is very small:

✓ CKM: highly suppressed by loop level ( $>3$ ) interaction

✓ QCD  $\bar{\theta}$  term: main SM contributors to the EDM,  $\bar{\theta} < 10^{-10}$ , limited by neutron EDM:  $d_n < 1.6 \times 10^{-26} \text{ ecm}$

$$\mathcal{L}_{CPV} = \mathcal{L}_{CKM} + \mathcal{L}_{\bar{\theta}} + \mathcal{L}_{BSM}^{\text{eff}}$$

**Very sensitive to BSM physics, large windows of opportunity for observing New Physics!**

- **MDM** measurement of particle and anti-particle

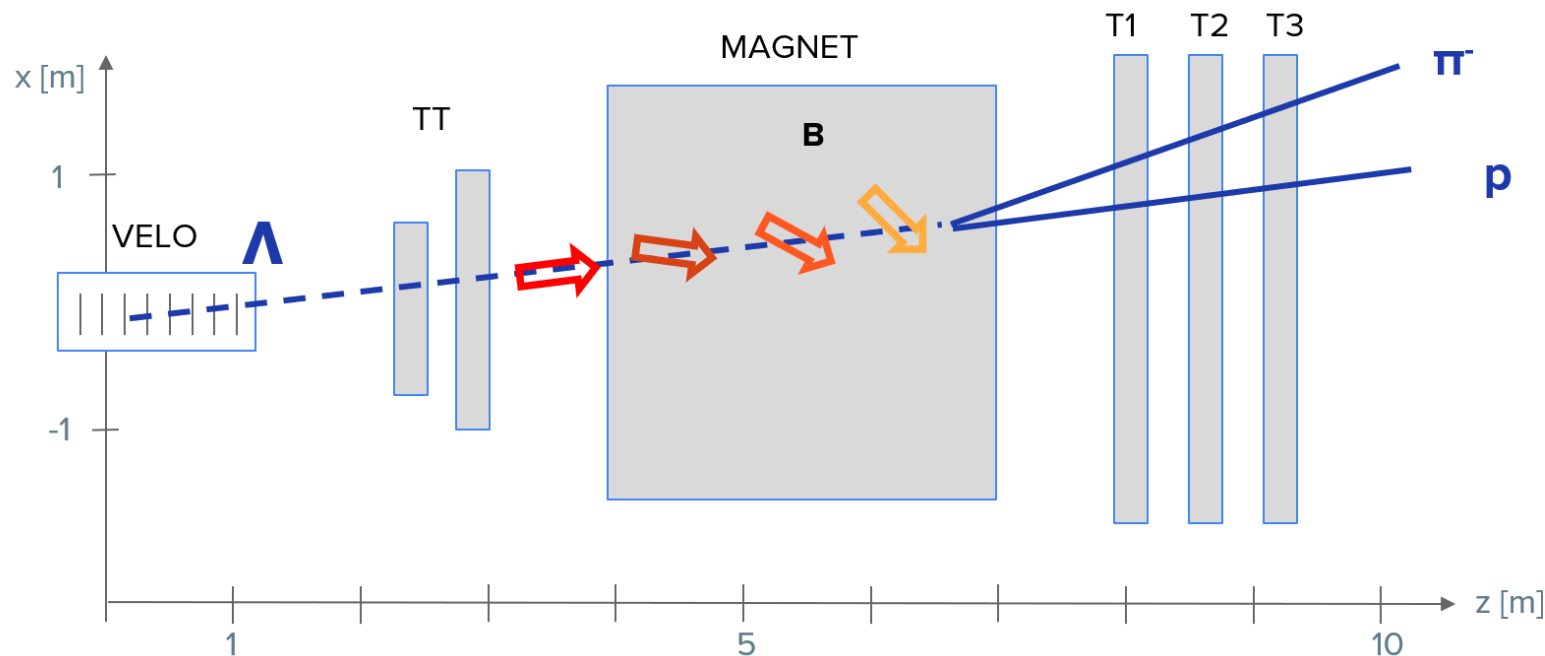
✓ CPT invariance test, test of low-energy QCD models

# Measurement of $\Lambda$ EDM/MDM

- Spin-polarization vector  $s$  of  $\Lambda$  can be extracted by the angular distribution of the decay  $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$

$$\frac{dN}{d\Omega'} = 1 + \alpha s \cdot k$$

- Dynamics of the spin in an external magnetic field is given by the T-BMT equation

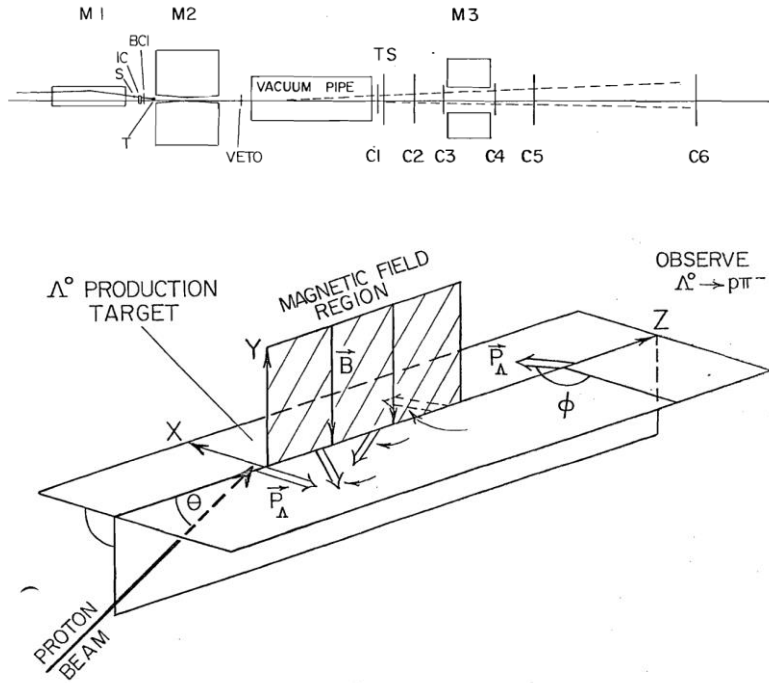


$$\vec{s}_0 = (0, 0, s_0) \xrightarrow{\vec{B} = (0, B_y, 0)} \vec{s}_f = (-s_0 \sin \phi, -s_0 \frac{d\beta}{g} \sin \phi, s_0 \cos \phi)$$

precession angle

- Higher  $\vec{s}_0 \rightarrow$  higher sensibility on dipole moments

# Measurement of $\Lambda$ EDM/MDM



- Fixed target p-Be experiment at Fermilab
- Proton beam of 300 GeV
- $\sim 3 \times 10^6$   $\Lambda$  events
- Strong  $\Lambda$  production with  $\sim 8\%$  polarization
- No  $\bar{\Lambda}$  polarization

- Measurement of the MDM of the  $\Lambda$  baryon

$$\mu_{\Lambda} = (-0.6138 \pm 0.0047) \mu_N$$

- Measurement of the EDM of the  $\Lambda$  baryon

$$d_{\Lambda} = (-3.0 \pm 7.4) \times 10^{-17} \text{ ecm}$$

**It is time to revisit these 40-year-old results!**

# Measurement of $\Lambda$ EDM/MDM at LHCb

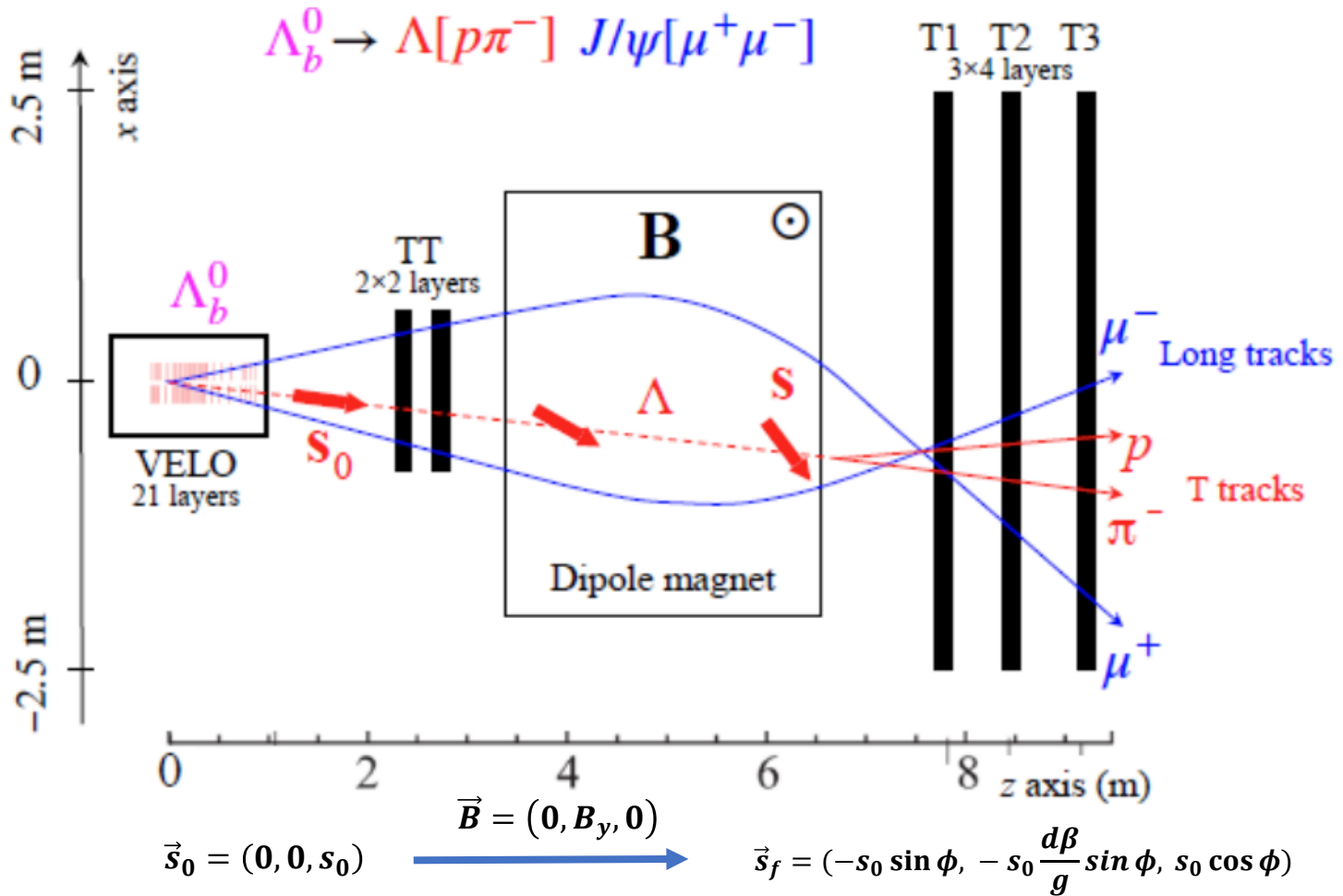
- Interaction of EDMs and MDMs with an external electromagnetic field produces a spin precession.
- Three elements are necessary for the measurement of this effect:
  - ✓ Source of polarized particles whose direction and polarization degree are known
    - ⇒ many ongoing analysis of the polarization measurement of  $b$ - and  $c$ -baryons in LHCb
  - ✓ Intense electromagnetic field able to induce a sizable spin precession angle
    - ⇒ a dipole magnet providing an integrated field of about 4 Tm
  - ✓ A detector to measure the final polarization vector by analyzing the angular distribution of the particle decays.

⇒ three tracking stations T1-T3 (or SciFi tracker for Upgrade I)

**LHCb is able to perform the measurement of  $\Lambda$  EDM/MDM**

Most challenging part: first time to perform physics measurement with particles decaying at the end of magnetic field (poor resolution)

# Measurement of $\Lambda$ EDM/MDM via $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda J/\psi$

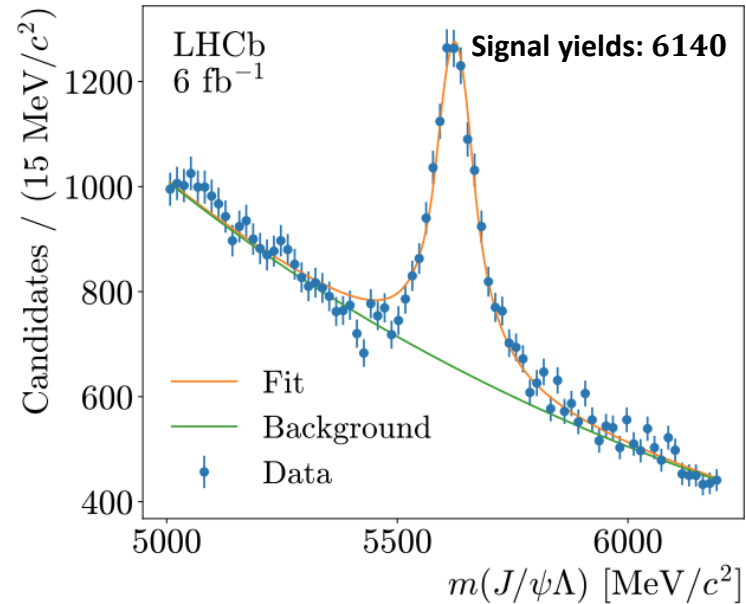
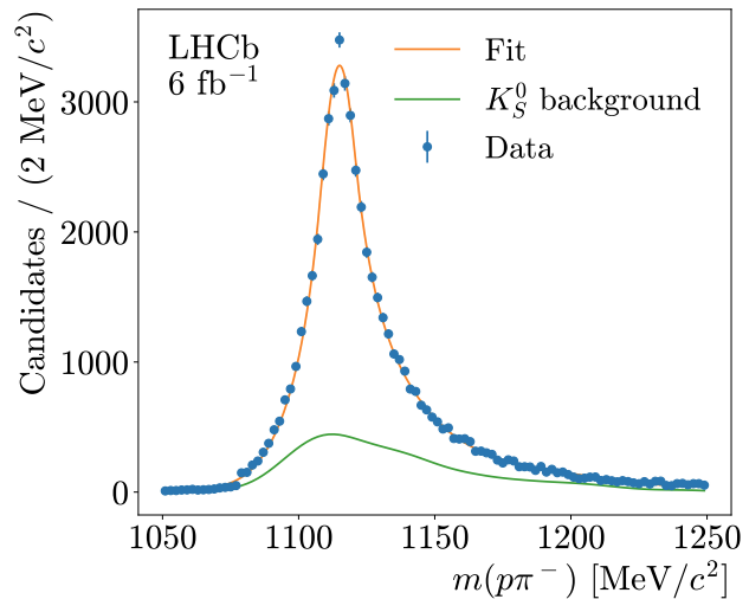


- $\Lambda$  decay angular distribution in  $\Lambda$  helicity frame ( $1/2 \rightarrow 1/2 0$ )

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{d\Omega}(\cos \theta_p, \phi_p, \vec{S}) \propto 1 + \alpha_{\Lambda} \boxed{S_x} \sin \theta_p \cos \phi_p + \alpha_{\Lambda} \boxed{S_y} \sin \theta_p \sin \phi_p + \alpha_{\Lambda} \boxed{S_z} \cos \theta_p$$

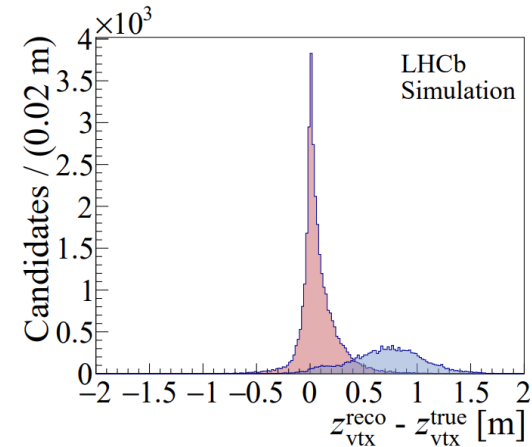
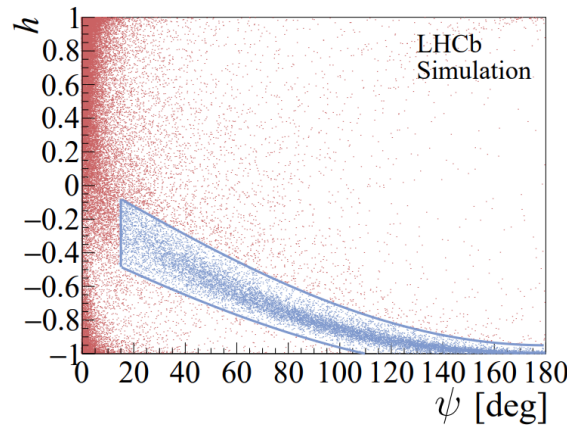
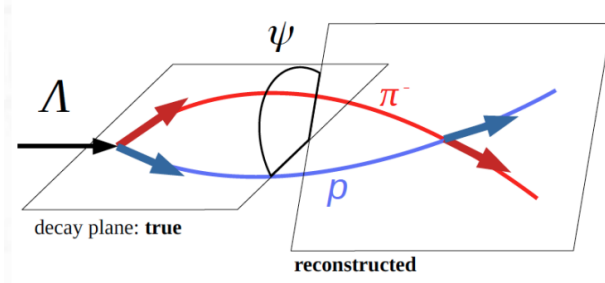
# Measurement of $\Lambda$ EDM/MDM via $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda J/\psi$

- Best channel to preform the first EDM/MDM measurement
  - ✓ Large production cross-section of  $\Lambda_b^0$  at LHCb
  - ✓ Triggered by  $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays
  - ✓  $\Lambda$  produced with large longitudinal polarization ( $\sim 100\%$ ) [[LHCb-PAPER-2020-005](#)]
- Reconstruct  $\Lambda$  decay after the LHCb magnet (6.0~7.0m) [[CERN-LHCb-DP-2022-001](#)]
  - ✓ The first time to perform a physics measurement at the end of the magnetic field



# Measurement of $\Lambda$ EDM/MDM via $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda J/\psi$

- **Ghost vertex:** Trajectories, with two (consistent within track uncertainties) crossing points, are assigned with the wrong vertex

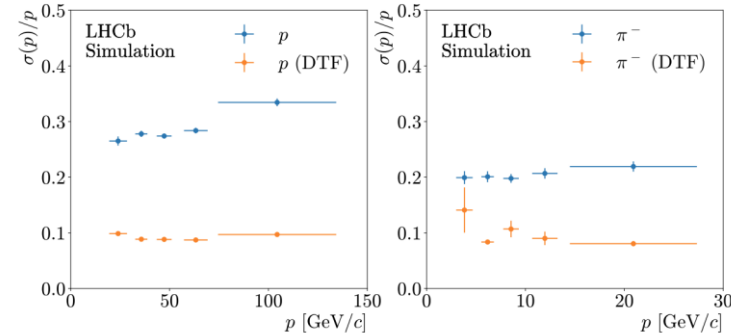
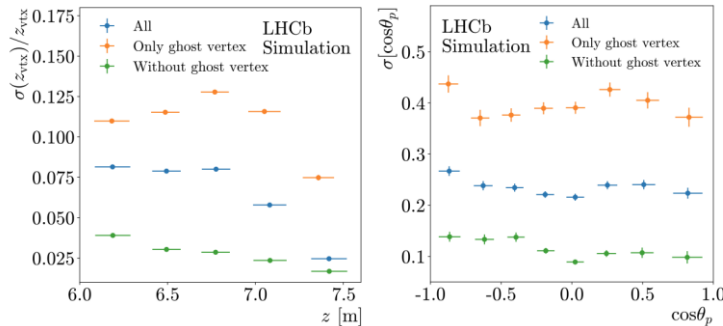


- ✓ **BDT classifier is used to remove the ghost vertex**

- **Resolution**

- ✓ **Vertex resolution is improved by removing the ghost vertex**
- ✓ **The resolutions of  $p$ ,  $\pi^-$  momentum improve after DTF ( $J/\psi$  and  $\Lambda$  mass constraints)**

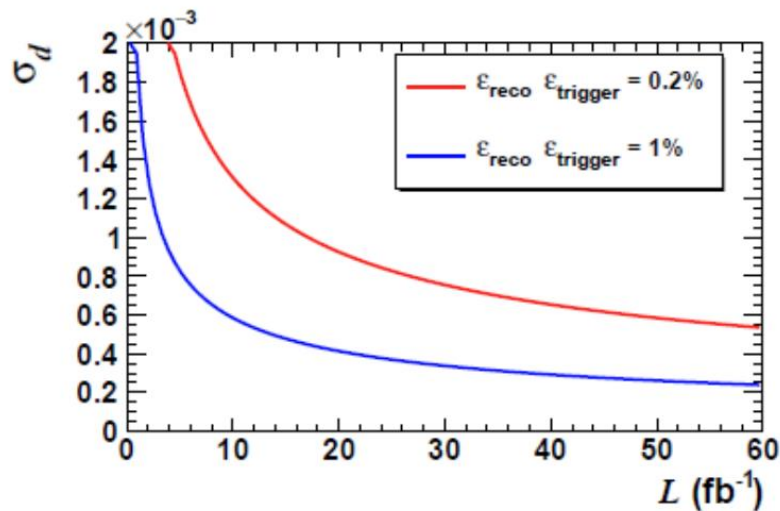
[CERN-LHCb-DP-2022-001]



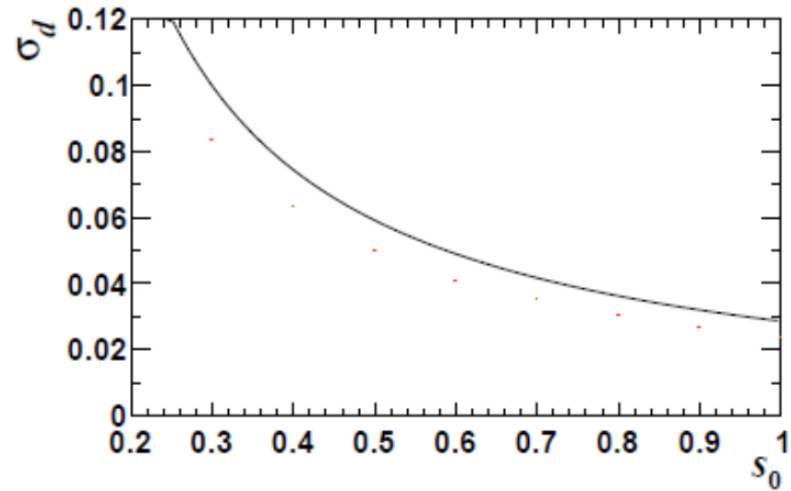


# Measurement of $\Lambda$ EDM/MDM via $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda J/\psi$

- The polarization and first electromagnetic dipole moments measurements based on Run 1 and 2 data sets are ongoing
- The physics trigger line (HLT2) for  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda J/\psi$  (also  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 J/\psi$ ) is ready for the next year data taking



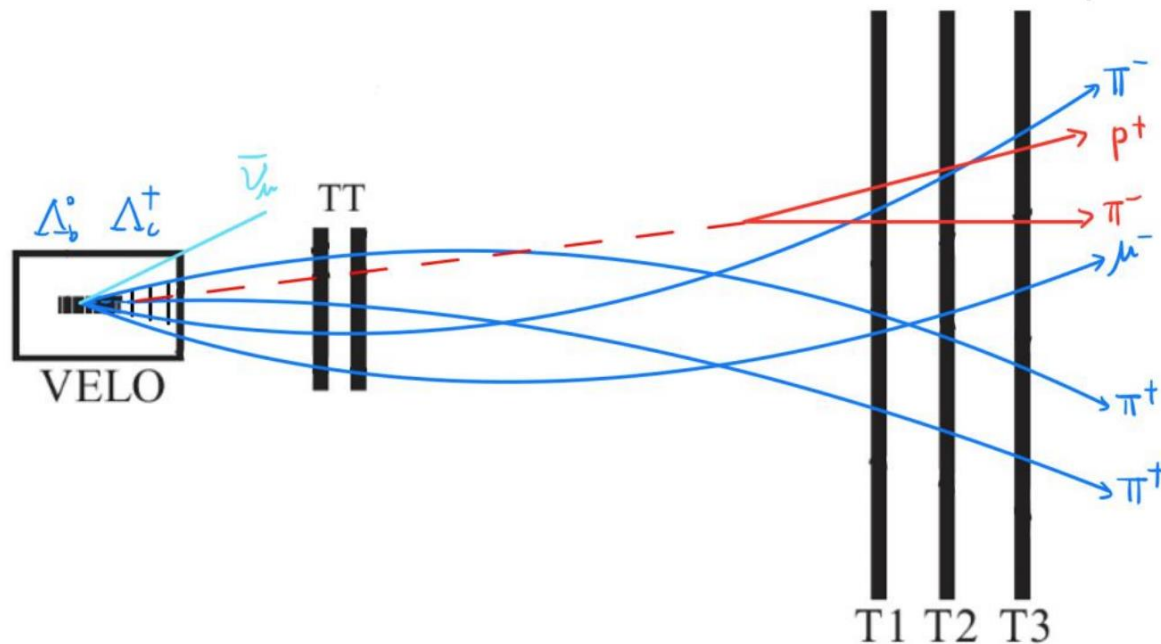
- At  $\mathcal{L} \sim 50 \text{fb}^{-1}$ ,  $\sigma_d \approx 1.3 \times 10^{-18} \text{ ecm}$   
 ✓ Improved limit on the MDM of  $\sim 10^{-4} \mu_N$



- $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda J/\psi$  offers  $\sim 100\%$  initial polarized  $\Lambda$   
 ✓ Can achieve a higher sensitivity

## Measurement of $\Lambda$ EDM/MDM via inclusive $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda + n h$

- $\Lambda_b^0$  semi-leptonic decay  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu + n(\pi^+ \pi^-)$ 
  - ✓ larger branching fraction  $\rightarrow$  possible larger yield
  - ✓ weak decay  $\rightarrow$  polarized  $\Lambda_c^+$ , improve the sensitivity of  $\Lambda$  related parameters
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda + n\pi^{+/-}$ 
  - ✓ weak decay  $\rightarrow$  large longitudinal polarization ( $\sim 80\%$ )



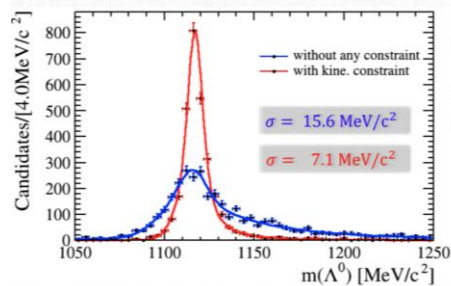
# Measurement of $\Lambda$ EDM/MDM via inclusive $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda + n h$

- Estimation of signal yield (based on Run2 data sets)

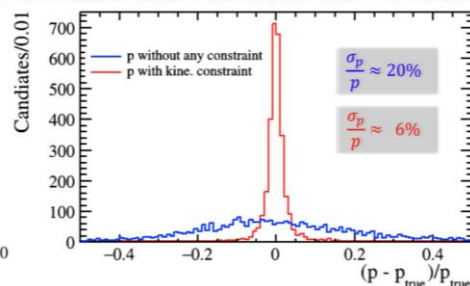
Decay channel	$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+$	$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$
expected yields (w/o stripping eff.)	55k	160k	59k

- ✓ A dedicated stripping line was performed in the 2023 re-stripping campaign
- ✓ Due the lack of T-Track information in Run 2, the efficiency of re-stripping line is very low ( $<0.1\%$ )  $\rightarrow$  HLT2 lines for Run 3 is in development
- The resolution can be improved by removing ghost vertex and applying DTF

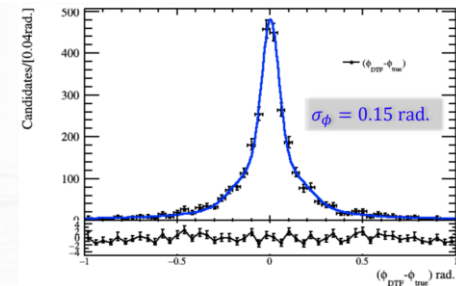
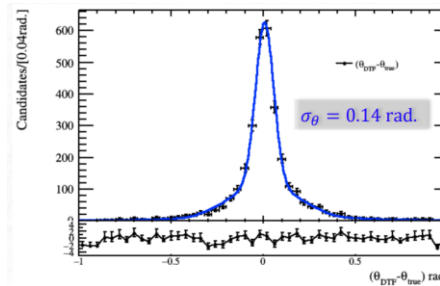
## ✓ Invariant mass of $\Lambda$



## ✓ Momentum of proton



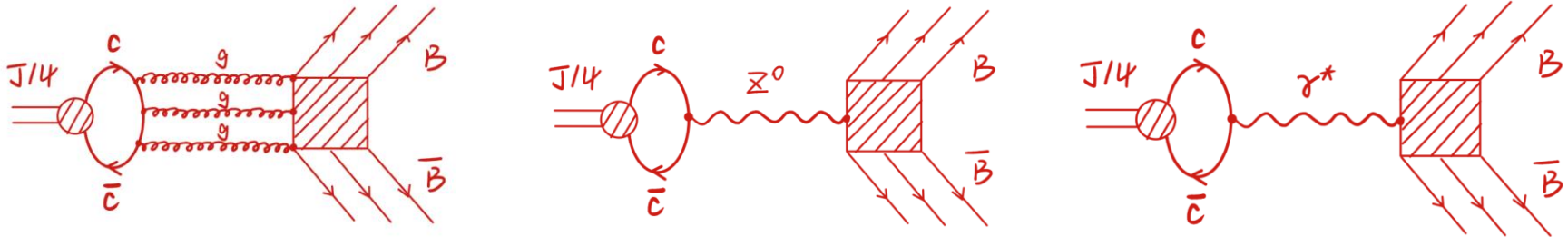
## ✓ Helicity angles of $\Lambda$



[\[Tianze's talk for Summer Student Presentation\]](#)

- Further studies of all the channels based on MC simulation is ongoing

# Measurement of $\Lambda$ EDM/MDM via $J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$



- Measure the EDM/MDM with two methods

✓ Direct method: spin-polarization precession in LHCb magnetic field

✓ Indirect method: using CP-odd observable

Sensitivity study  
( $\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = 50\text{fb}^{-1}$ )

$$\mathbf{B} = \hat{\mathbf{P}}_{\Lambda} \cdot (\hat{\mathbf{q}}_p \times \hat{\mathbf{q}}_{\bar{p}}), \quad |\langle \mathbf{B} \rangle| = 3.2 \times 10^{-3} \delta_{\Lambda}$$

✓ Direct method:  $\sigma_{\mu} = 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \mu_B, \sigma_{\delta} = 2.0 \times 10^{-18} \text{ecm}$

✓ Indirect method:  $\sigma_{\delta} = 1.3 \times 10^{-18} \text{ecm}$

**Current exp. limits**

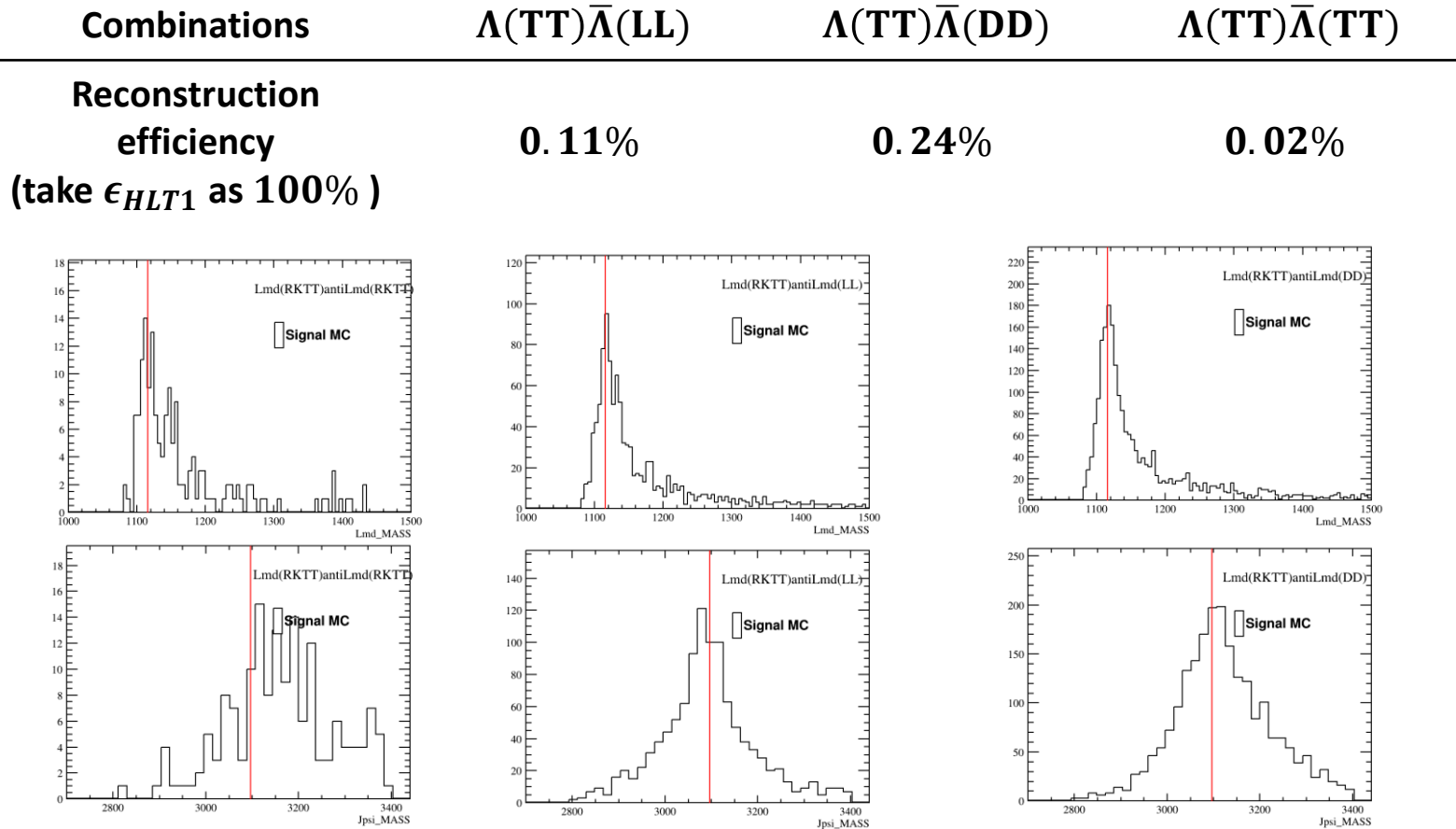
$$\mu_{\Lambda} = (-0.6138 \pm 0.0047) \mu_N$$

$$d_{\Lambda} = (-3.0 \pm 7.4) \times 10^{-17} \text{ecm}$$

- First test of CPT symmetry at  $10^{-4}$  level and 1 order of magnitude improvement on EDM sensitivity
- Will benefit a lot from an efficient HLT1 Downstream track trigger

# Measurement of $\Lambda$ EDM/MDM via $J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$

- The development of HLT2 trigger lines for Run 3 is ready

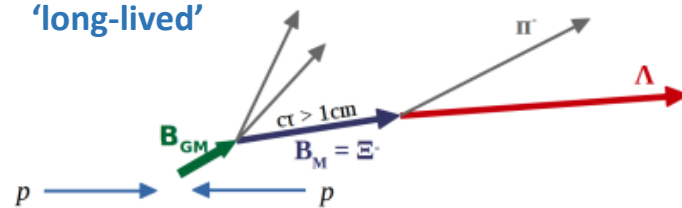
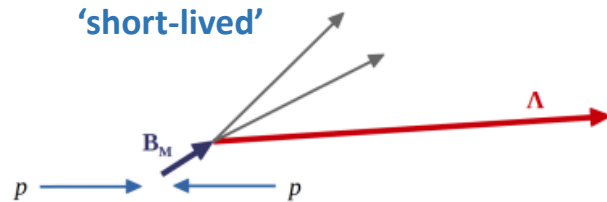


- ✓ Very preliminary results based on Run 3 MC simulation
- ✓ There is the ability to reconstruct the  $\Lambda$  from two T-Tracks
- ✓ Further studies are needed to improve the resolution and optimize the selection

# Source and production of $\Lambda$ (c-baryon decays)

Table 1: Dominant  $\Lambda$  production mechanisms from heavy baryon decays and estimated yields produced per  $\text{fb}^{-1}$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ , shown separately for SL and LL topologies. The  $\Lambda$  baryons from  $\Xi^-$  decays, produced promptly in the  $pp$  collisions, are given in terms of the unmeasured production cross section. [\*]

SL events	$N_\Lambda / \text{fb}^{-1} (\times 10^{10})$	LL events, $\Xi^- \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^-$	$N_\Lambda / \text{fb}^{-1} (\times 10^{10})$
$\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^- \pi^+$	7.7	$\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	23.6
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	3.3	$\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+$	7.1
$\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	2.0	$\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	6.1
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+$	1.3	$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Xi^- K^+ \pi^+$	0.6
$\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^+ K^-$ (no $\phi$ )	0.2	$\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- K^+$	0.2
$\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \phi (K^+ K^-)$	0.1	Prompt $\Xi^-$	$0.13 \times \sigma_{pp \rightarrow \Xi^-} [\mu\text{b}]$



- Trigger lines are ready for Run3:

$$\checkmark \Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- (\rightarrow \Lambda \pi^-) \pi^+$$

$$\checkmark \Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^- \pi^+$$

$$\checkmark \Xi_c^+ \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$$

- And more in development:

$$\checkmark \Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$$

$$\checkmark \Xi_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$$

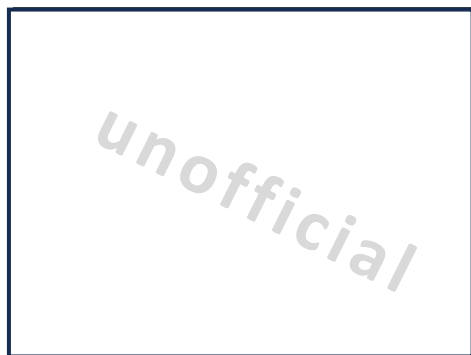
$$\checkmark \Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$$

[\*] F. J. Botella, L. M. Garcia Martin, D. Marangotto, F. M. Vidal, A. Merli, N. Neri, A. Oyanguren and J. R. Vidal, Eur. Phys. J. C77, 181 (2017)

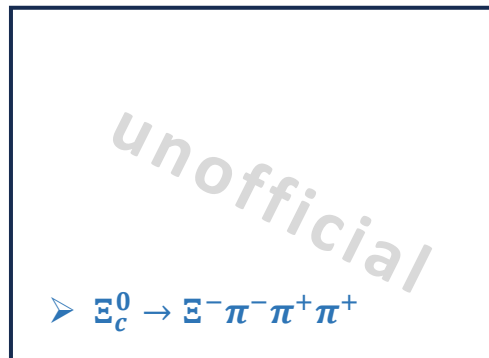
# Ongoing polarization analysis

- Expected signal yields and the sensitivity of polarization

Decays	Data sets	Yields	Purity	$\sigma(P_x)$	$\sigma(P_y)$	$\sigma(P_z)$
$\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+$	2017	~30k	~80%	$\pm 0.007$	$\pm 0.007$	$\pm 0.014$
$\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	2017MagUp	~0.4k	~15%	--	--	--
$\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	2018	~112k	~93%	--	--	--
$\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^- \pi^+$	2015/16/17	~60k	~50%	$\pm 0.01 \pm 0.01$	$\pm 0.013 \pm 0.005$	$\pm 0.014 \pm 0.004$
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	2016	~24k	~54%	$\pm 0.02 \pm 0.01$	$\pm 0.02 \pm 0.02$	$\pm 0.02 \pm 0.01$

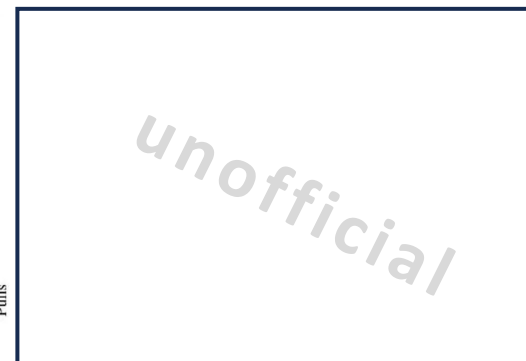


➤  $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- (\rightarrow \Lambda \pi^-) \pi^+$   $M(\Xi^- \pi^+) \text{ (GeV}/c^2\text{)}$



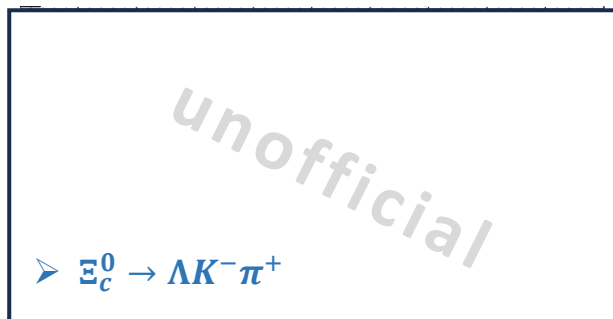
➤  $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$

$M(\Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-) \text{ [MeV}/c^2\text{]}$



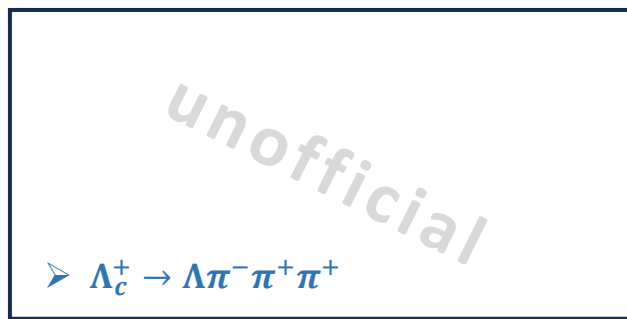
Pulls

➤  $\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$



➤  $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^- \pi^+$

$m(\Lambda K^- \pi^+) \text{ [MeV}/c^2\text{]}$



➤  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$

$m(\Lambda^+) \text{ [MeV}/c^2\text{]}$

# Model independent analysis of $\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$

- Separate prompt and detached samples with discriminating variables in MVA



- Model independent fit strategy



Adaptive binning  
(**KDTreeBins**, 20 bins)

Partition-based clustering  
(**k-means** algorithm, 20  
clusters)

Density-based clustering  
with noise (**DBSCAN**  
algorithm, minPts=80,  
eps=0.028)

- ✓ Background subtracted data
- ✓ prompt/detached separation
- ✓ Adaptive binning/clustering algorithms

[[Sergio's talk in the 110<sup>th</sup> LHCb Week](#)]



# $\Lambda$ baryon polarization dilution

- The Lambda polarization is much reduced in multiple-body decays [[PRC 95, 054902 \(2017\)](#)]

$$P_{\Lambda} = C \cdot P_M, C < 1$$

$P_M$ : polarization of the mother particle

Decay	$C$
parity-conserving: $1/2^+ \rightarrow 1/2^+ 0^-$	$-1/3$
parity-conserving: $1/2^- \rightarrow 1/2^+ 0^-$	$1$
parity-conserving: $3/2^+ \rightarrow 1/2^+ 0^-$	$1/3$
parity-conserving: $3/2^- \rightarrow 1/2^+ 0^-$	$-1/5$

- Interference of polarization of different decay chains for  $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^- \pi^+$



# $\Lambda$ baryon polarization dilution in $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^- \pi^+$

unofficial

unofficial

unofficial

✓ Only 2-body weak decay

✓ Interference of different resonances

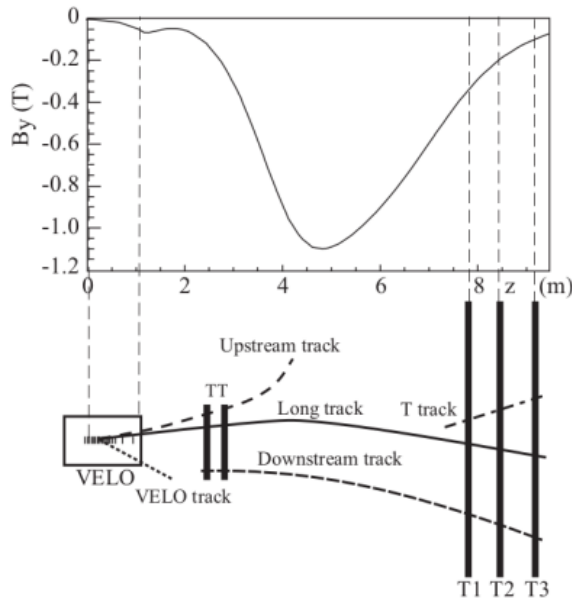
✓ strong decays

Decay		$ \vec{P} $
$\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Lambda K^{*}(892)^0$	Only 2-body weak decay	$\sim 0.4x$
	Interference of different resonances	$\sim 0.2x$
$\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^{*}(1385)^+ K^-$	$\Sigma^{*}(1385)^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+ (3/2^- \rightarrow 1/2^+ 0^+)$	$\sim 0.1x$
$\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^{*} \pi^+$	$\Xi^{*}(1690)^- \rightarrow \Lambda K^- (1/2^- \rightarrow 1/2^+ 0^+)$	$\sim 0.2x$
	$\Xi^{*}(1820)^- \rightarrow \Lambda K^- (3/2^+ \rightarrow 1/2^+ 0^+)$	$\sim 0.0x$

- Could improve the sensitivity if rule out the intermediate processes with small factors

# Summary

Tracks that leave only hits after the magnet have never been used for analysis at LHCb

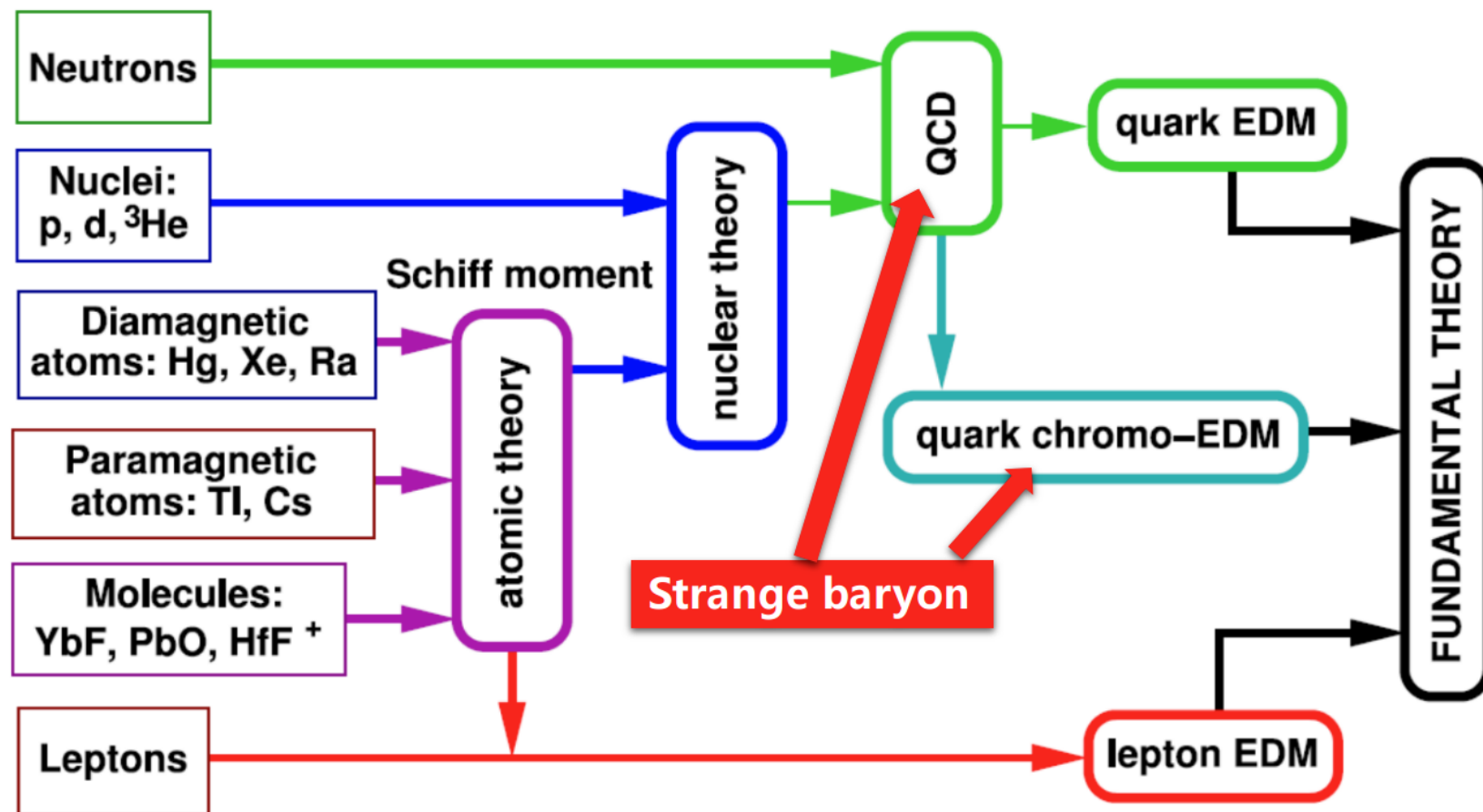


- Opportunities:
  - ✓ Rich physical processes can be triggered by the TTracks
  - ✓ Many polarization analyses are work in progress
  - ✓ To push the boundary of experimental precision and Reduce the gap between theory and experiment
  - ✓ Observe new decay modes which are dominated by LLPs
- Challenge:
  - ✓ Poor momentum resolution  $\rightarrow 20 \sim 30\%$  (0.1% for Long tracks)
  - ✓ Long propagation distances in the magnet region make track extrapolation more difficult
  - ✓ Low vertex reconstruction efficiencies and resolution
  - ✓ Lack of RICH12 for TTracks in Run 1-2 makes background distinction harder (some progress is on the way)

# Backup

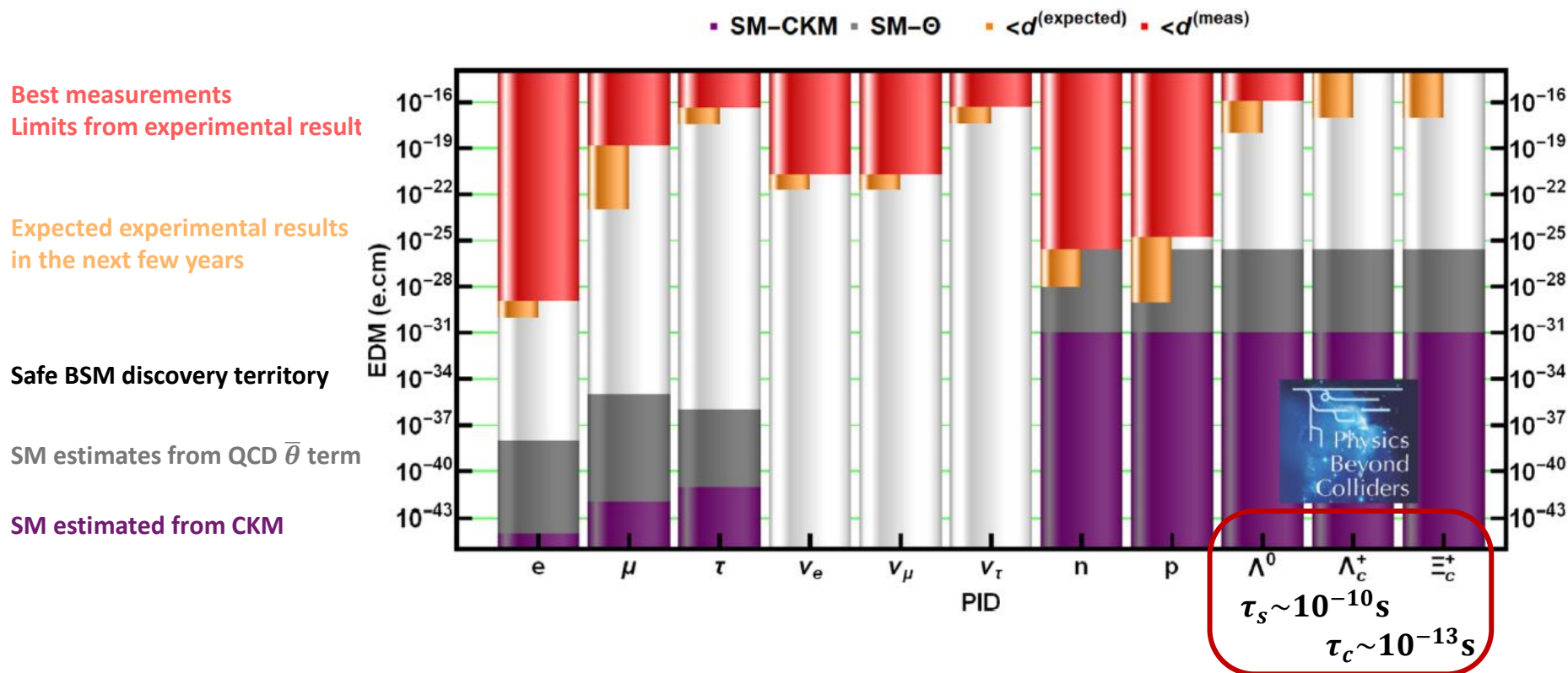
# Map of EDM

The identification of the nature of the fundamental CP-violating mechanisms requires the study of EDMs in various systems



# Illustration of EDM status

Only  $\Lambda$  hyperon has been measured with a large uncertainty!



Many opportunities in charmed baryons

# The same performance from in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 J/\psi$ process

- Reconstruct  $\Lambda$  decay after the LHCb magnet (6.0~7.0m) [[CERN-LHCb-DP-2022-001](#)]

