



# Search for $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(1520)\mu^\pm e^\mp$

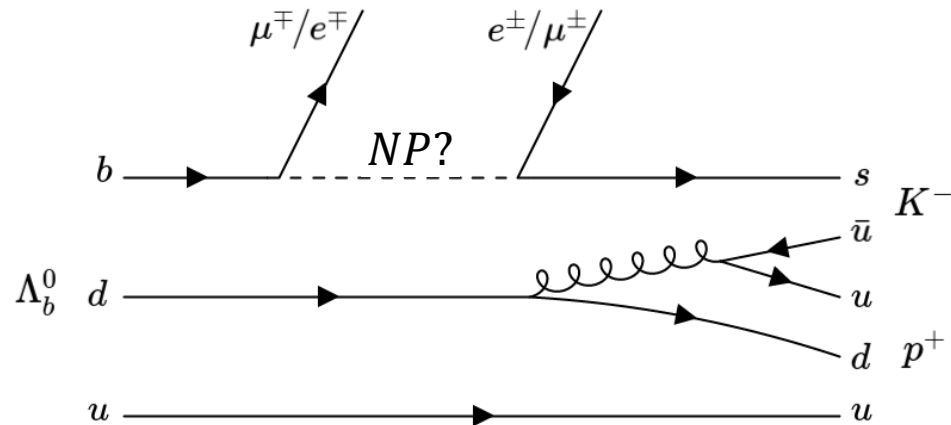


**Dan Thompson, Niladri Sahoo, Nigel Watson**

(University of Birmingham)

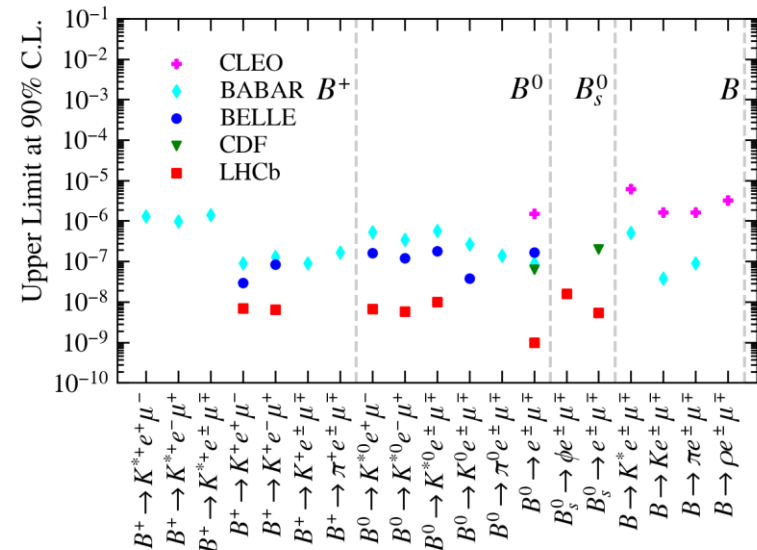
IOP Joint APP, HEPP & NP  
Conference 2024

10/04/24



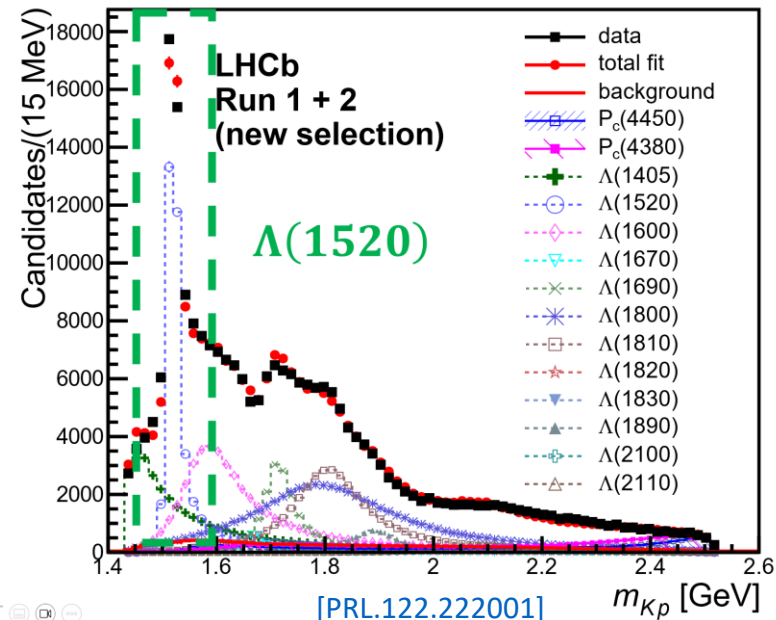
# Motivation - $b \rightarrow s\ell^+\ell'^-$

- FCNC  $b \rightarrow s\ell^+\ell^-$  loops suppressed in SM
  - $\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow pK\ell^+\ell^-) \approx 3 \times 10^{-7}$  [\[JHEP2020,40\]](#)
- Lepton Flavour Violation (LFV) only possible in SM via  $\nu$  oscillation ( $\mathcal{B} \sim \mathcal{O}(10^{-50})$ )
- **Detection of LFV clear signature of NP**
- New Physics models in  $b \rightarrow s\ell^+\ell^-$  naturally introduce LFV @  $\sim 10^{-9}$  [\[PRL.114.091801\]](#)



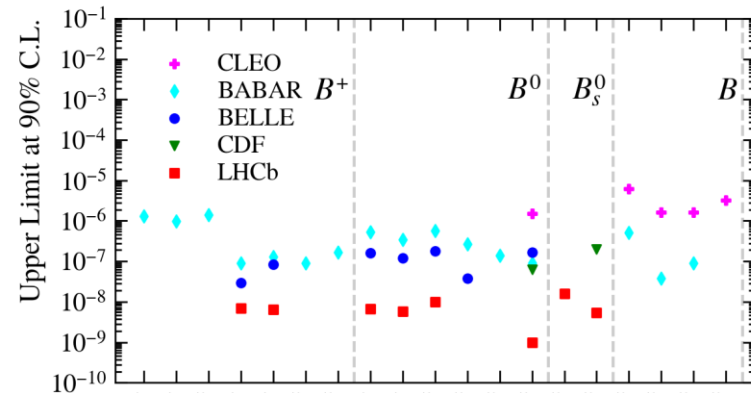
## Baryonic LFV with $\Lambda(1520)$

- Builds on recent interest in  $\Lambda(1520)\ell\ell$  with  $\Lambda(1520)\mu\mu$  **BF** and **Angular** analyses [\[PRL.131.151801\]](#) [\[F.VOLLE-THESIS\]](#)
- LFV studied in decays of  $b$ -mesons, **no published searches in  $b$ -baryons.** [\[JHEP06\(2023\)073\]](#) [\[PRL.123.241802\]](#)
- Search for  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(1520)\mu e$  with  $b$ -baryon complementary to  $b$ -meson searches.



# Motivation - $b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell'^-$

- FCNC  $b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell^-$  loops suppressed in SM
  - $\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p K \ell^+ \ell^-) \approx 3 \times 10^{-7}$  [\[JHEP2020,40\]](#)
- Lepton Flavour Violation (LFV) only possible in SM via  $\nu$  oscillation ( $\mathcal{B} \sim \mathcal{O}(10^{-50})$ )



- Detection of LFV clear signature of NP**
- New Physics introduced

## Analysis Overview

Reconstruct and select  $\Lambda_b^0$  candidates in  $M(p^+ K^- \mu^\pm e^\mp)$  final state using complete LHCb Run 1+2 dataset with objective to **discover** or **set the first limit** of:

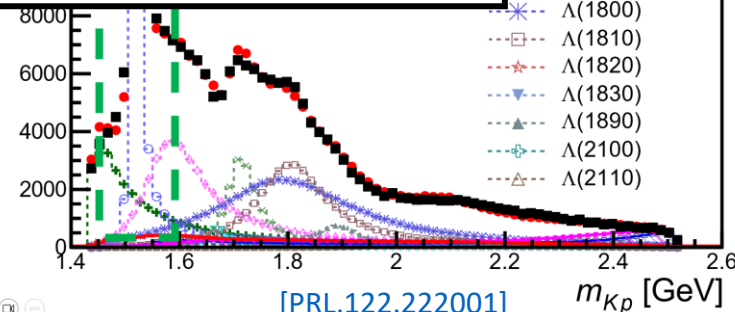
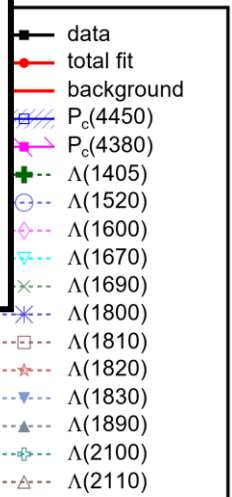
$$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(1520) \mu^\pm e^\mp$$

with **signal region blinded** to reduce analysis bias.

## Baryonic

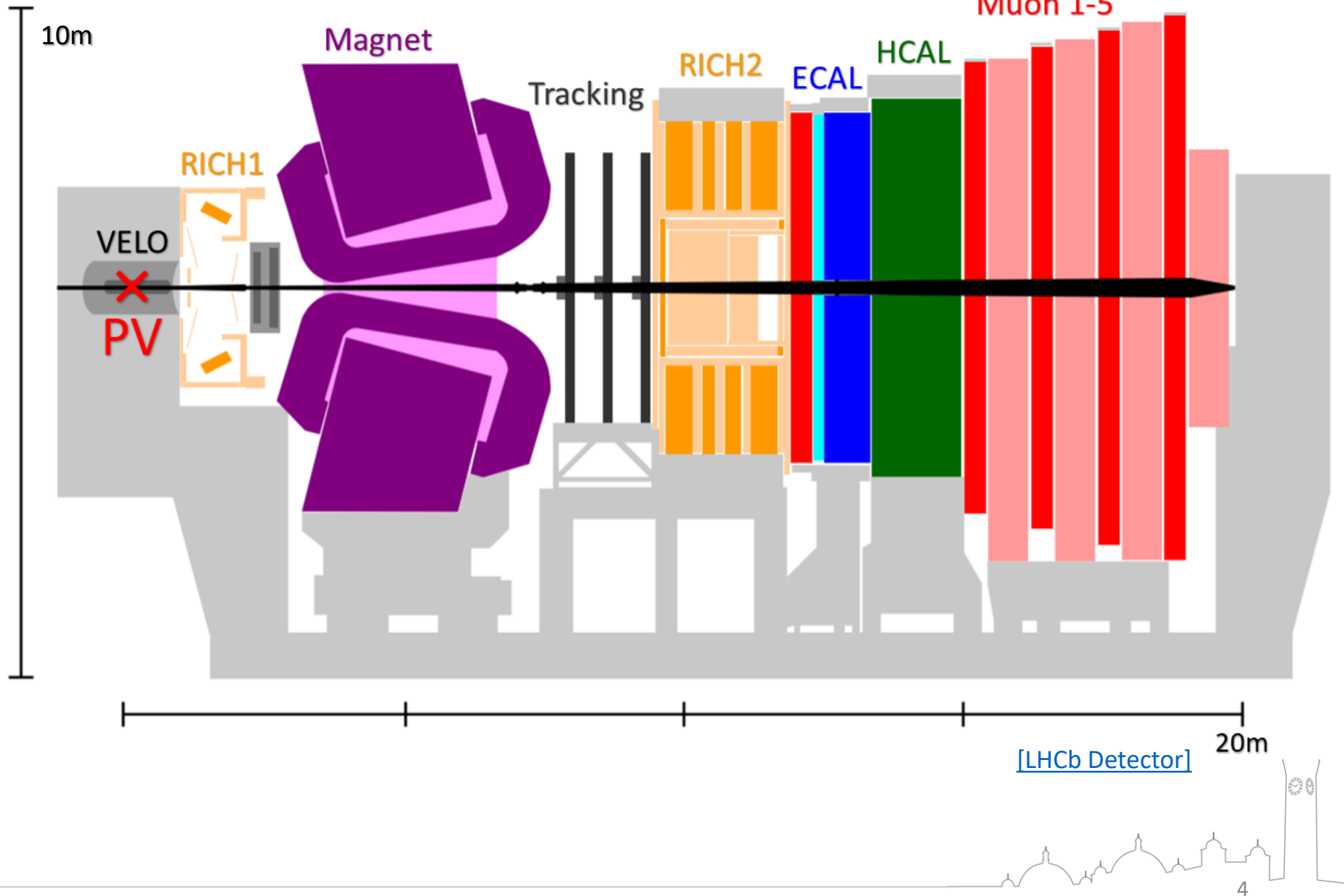
- Builds on  $\Lambda(1520)$
- LFV study **no published searches in  $b$ -baryons.** [\[PRL.123.241802\]](#)
- Search for  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(1520) \mu e$  with  $b$ -baryon complementary to  $b$ -meson searches.

$B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi e^\pm \mu^\mp$   
 $B_s^0 \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\mp$   
 $B \rightarrow K^* e^\pm \mu^\mp$   
 $B \rightarrow K e^\pm \mu^\mp$   
 $B \rightarrow \pi e^\pm \mu^\mp$   
 $B \rightarrow \rho e^\pm \mu^\mp$

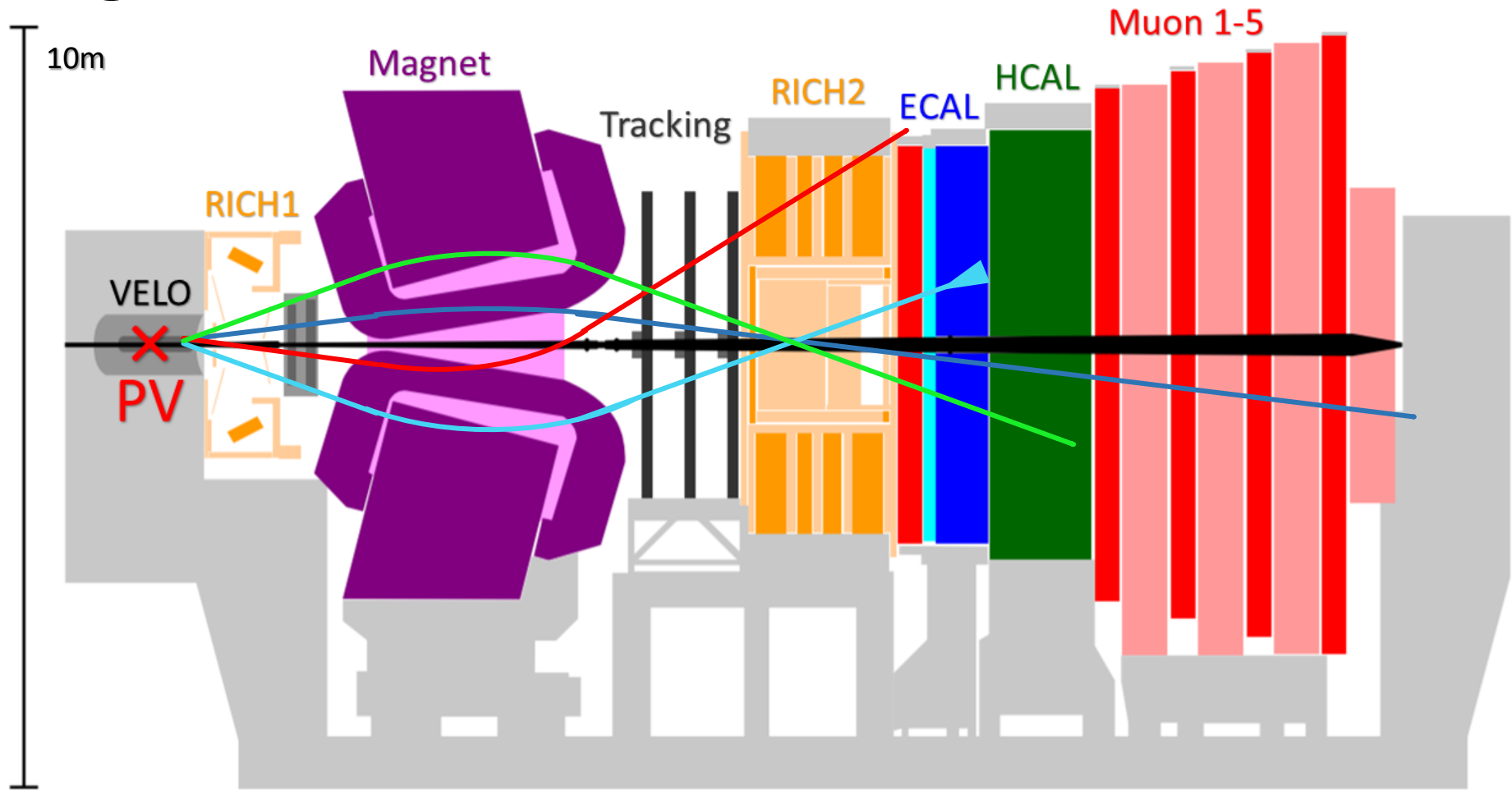


[\[PRL.122.222001\]](#)

# Signature in the LHCb Run 1+2 Detector



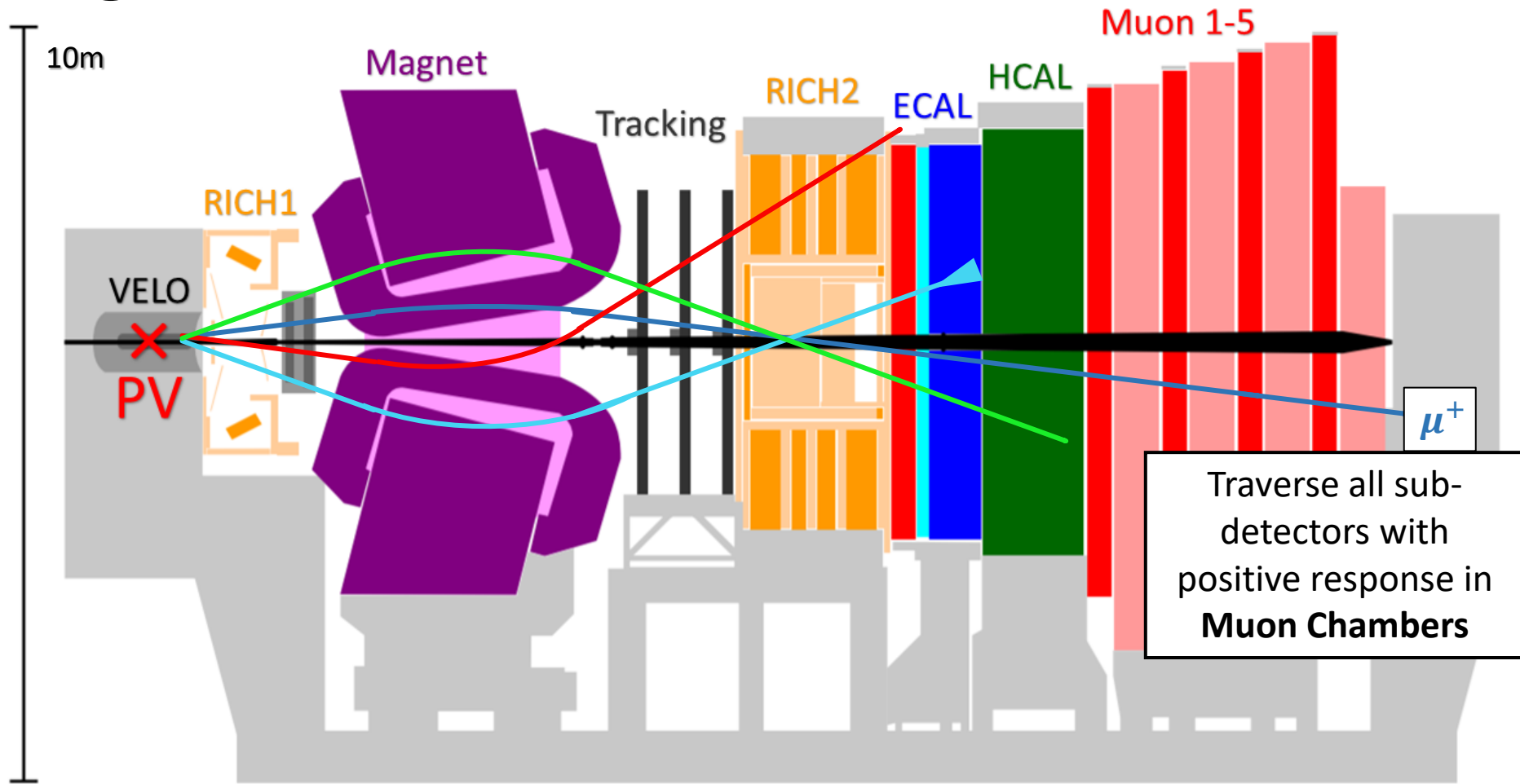
# Signature in the LHCb Run 1+2 Detector



- Events initially triggered on high- $p_T$  muon
- Select four high quality **long tracks**, originating from common **displaced vertex** w/r to the Primary Vertex (PV)
- Each particle passes Particle-Identification (PID) requirements



# Signature in the LHCb Run 1+2 Detector

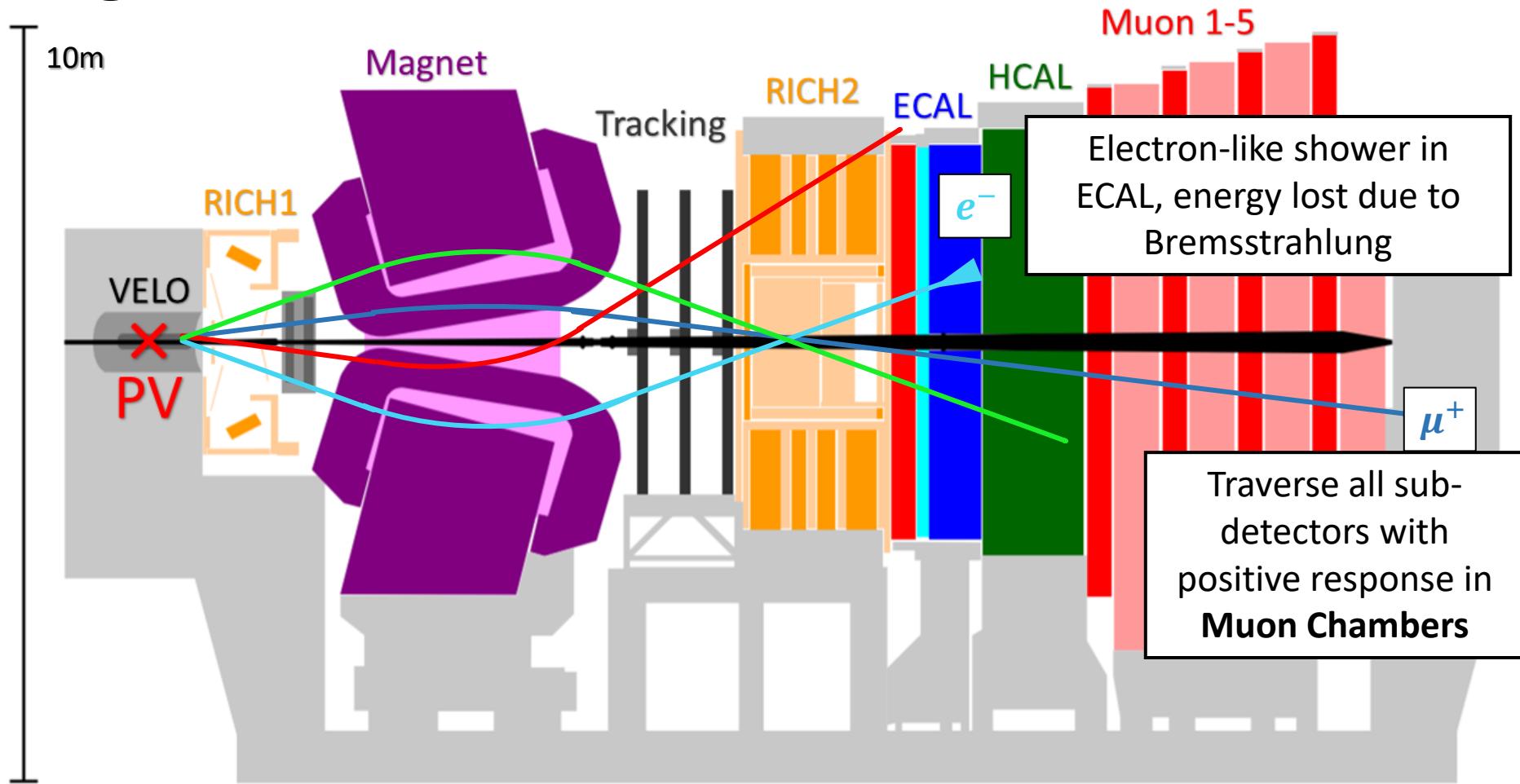


- Events initially triggered on high- $p_T$  muon
- Select four high quality **long tracks**, originating from common **displaced vertex** w/r to the Primary Vertex (PV)
- Each particle passes Particle-Identification (PID) requirements

20m



# Signature in the LHCb Run 1+2 Detector

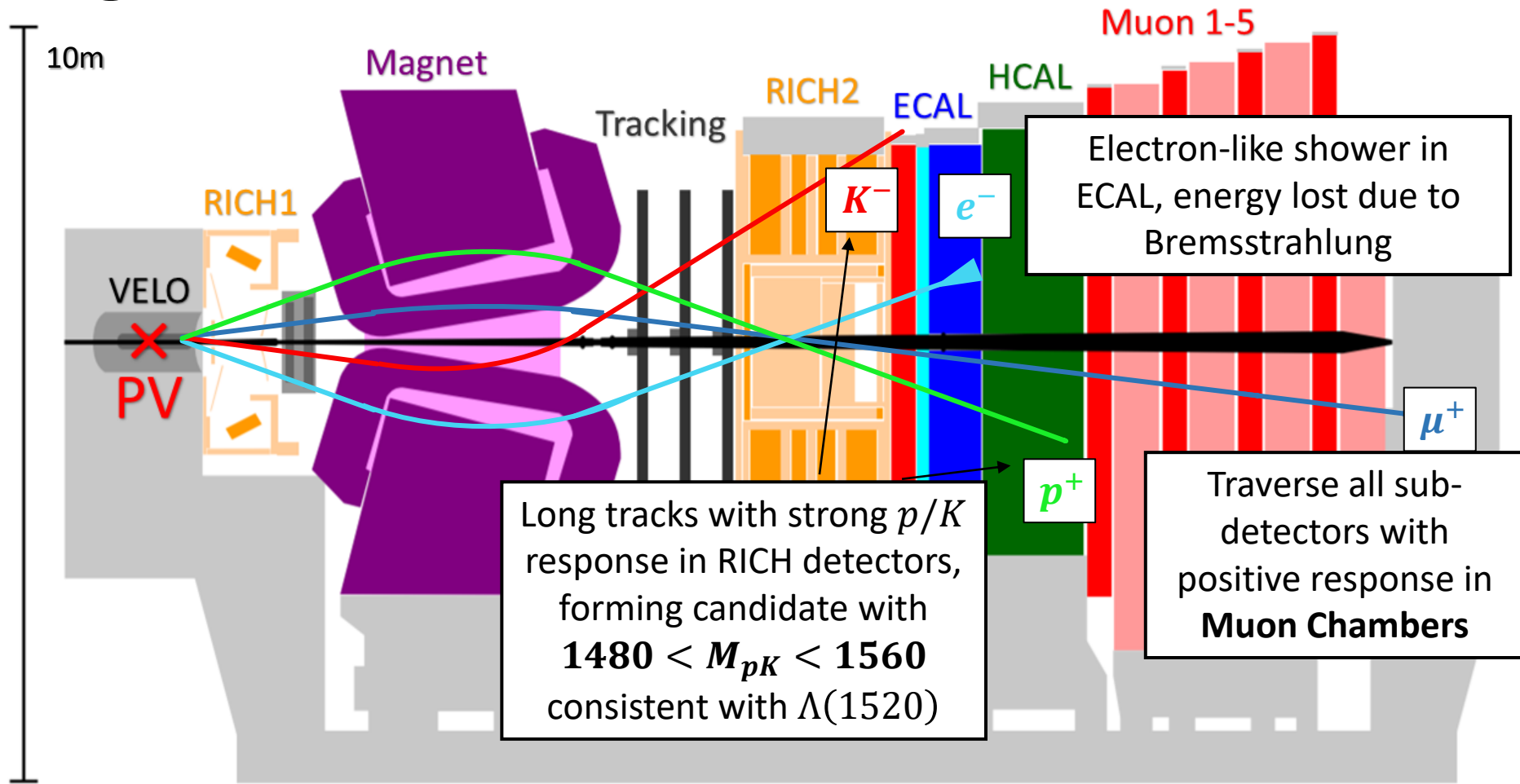


- Events initially triggered on high- $p_T$  muon
- Select four high quality **long tracks**, originating from common **displaced vertex** w/r to the Primary Vertex (PV)
- Each particle passes Particle-Identification (PID) requirements

20m



# Signature in the LHCb Run 1+2 Detector



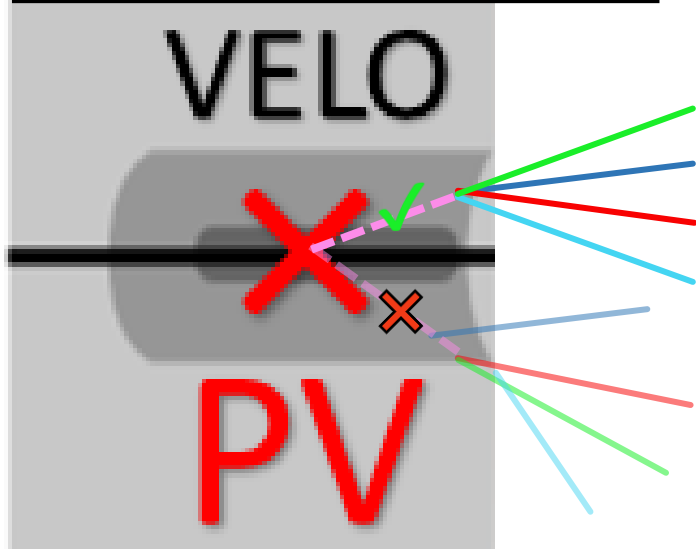
- Events initially triggered on high- $p_T$  muon
- Select four high quality **long tracks**, originating from common **displaced vertex** w/r to the Primary Vertex (PV)
- Each particle passes Particle-Identification (PID) requirements



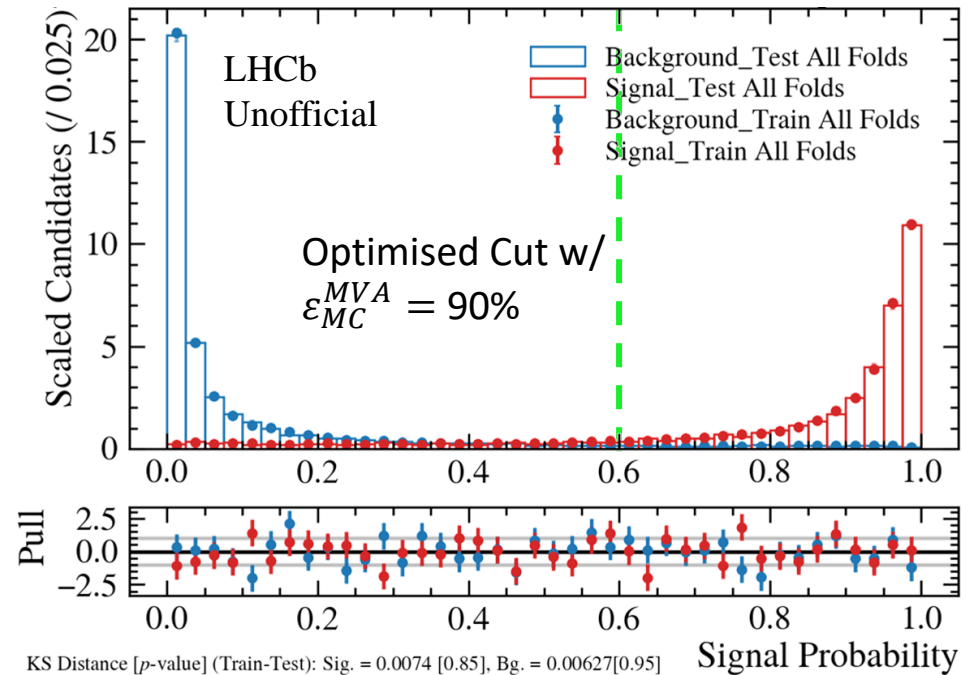


# $\Lambda_b^0$ Candidates refined by Cut-Based + MVA Selection

Selecting displaced high- $p_T$   $\Lambda_b^0$   
with high-quality 4-body  
secondary vertex



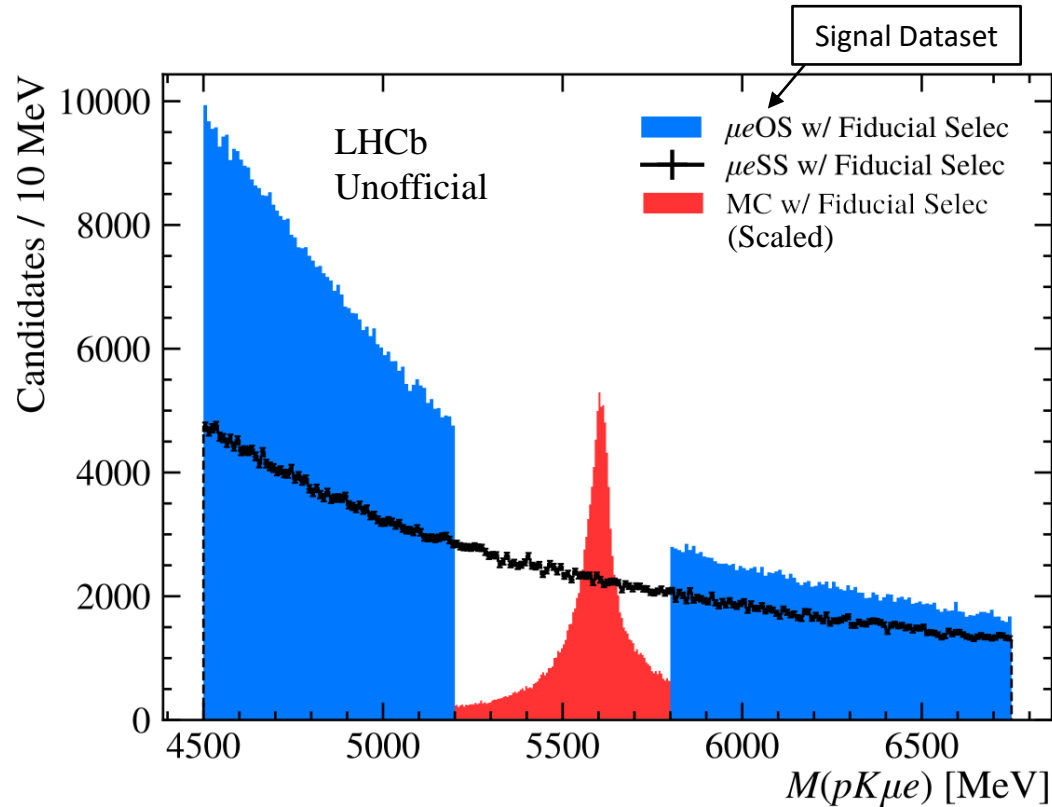
MVA Probability Distribution for Signal/Background



- Topological selection + cut based vetoes of Background resonances ( $\phi, D^0, J/\psi$ ) and Semileptonic  $X \rightarrow X' \ell \nu_\ell$  decays ( $\Lambda_c^{(*)+}, D_s^\pm$ ) reduce background level significantly
- **Remaining combinatorial component removed by MVA approach to draw on higher order correlations**
  - Trained on  $pK\mu^\pm e^\mp$  corrected simulation + **upper** sideband data with kinematic and topological  $\Lambda_b^0, \Lambda^*$  and  $\ell\ell$  variables
  - **Further reduces background by 95% while retaining 90% of signal**

# Calculating $\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(1520)\mu^\pm e^\mp)$

## Before Selection Chain Applied



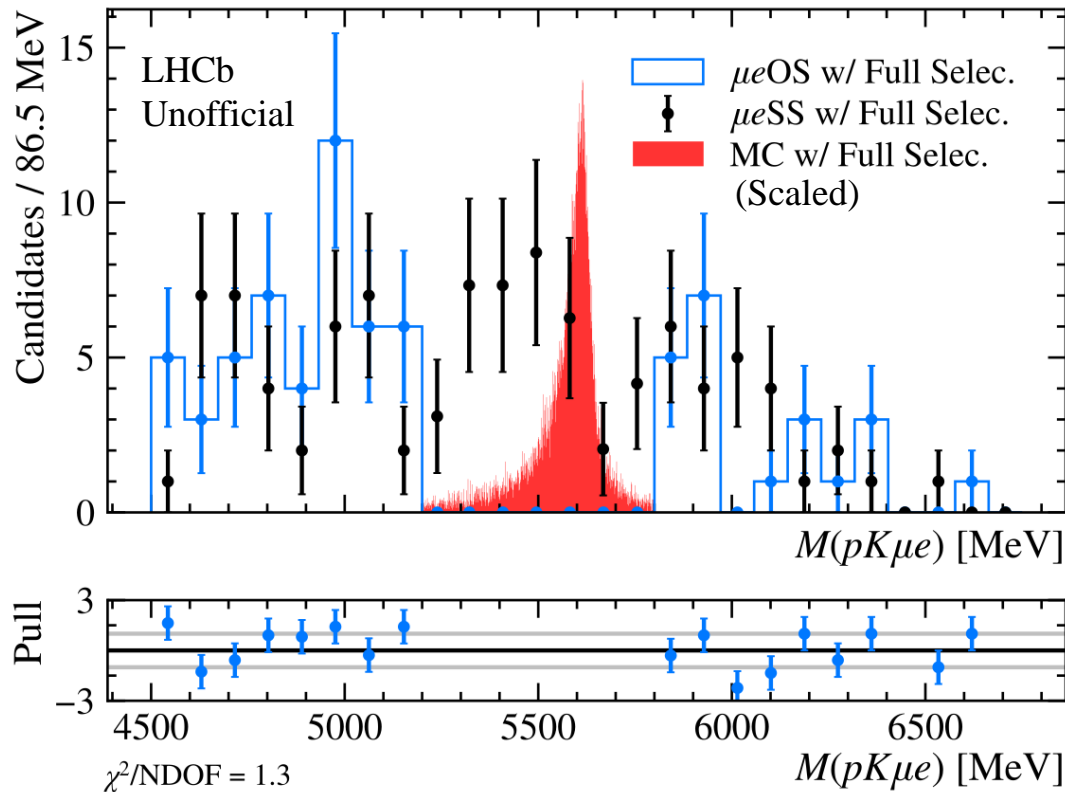
- Post-selection, background level minimised
- $M(p^+K^-\mu^\pm e^\pm)$  charge-violating dataset used as combinatorial "μeSS" proxy showing **remaining background is  $\approx$  combinatorial only**
- Measure  $\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(1520)\mu^\pm e^\mp)$  by fitting to extract  $N_{signal}$  with respect to a **well-defined control mode**
  - Before unblinding **all other components must be fixed**

$$\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(1520)\mu^\pm e^\mp) = \frac{\mathcal{N}_{Signal}}{\epsilon_{Signal}} \times \frac{\epsilon_{Control}}{\mathcal{N}_{Control}} \times \frac{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi(\rightarrow \mu^\pm \mu^\mp) pK)}{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda(1520) \rightarrow pK)}$$

High-statistics control mode  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi(\rightarrow \mu^\pm \mu^\mp) pK$  topologically similar to signal mode

# Calculating $\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(1520)\mu^\pm e^\mp)$

After Selection Chain Applied



- Post-selection, background level minimised
- $M(p^+K^-\mu^\pm e^\pm)$  charge-violating dataset used as combinatorial "μeSS" proxy showing **remaining background is ≈ combinatorial only**
- Measure  $\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(1520)\mu^\pm e^\mp)$  by fitting to extract  $N_{signal}$  with respect to a **well-defined control mode**
  - Before unblinding **all other components must be fixed**

$$\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(1520)\mu^\pm e^\mp) = \frac{\mathcal{N}_{Signal}}{\epsilon_{Signal}} \times \frac{\epsilon_{Control}}{\mathcal{N}_{Control}} \times \frac{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi(\rightarrow \mu^\pm \mu^\mp) pK)}{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda(1520) \rightarrow pK)}$$

High-statistics control mode  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi(\rightarrow \mu^\pm \mu^\mp) pK$  topologically similar to signal mode

# Data-Driven $\varepsilon$ Corrections to Simulation

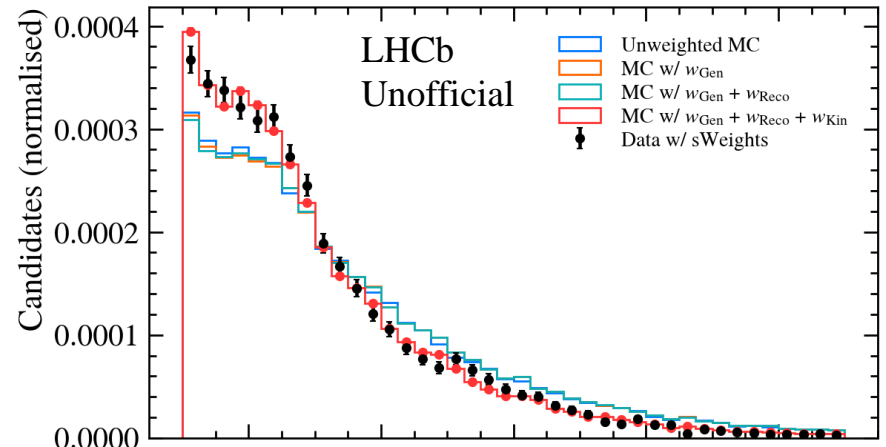
Simulation mis-modelling/reconstruction affects **efficiency measurements**  
 $\therefore$  correct MC with weights using **sWeighted** data as “target” for reweighting

## Modelling Corrections

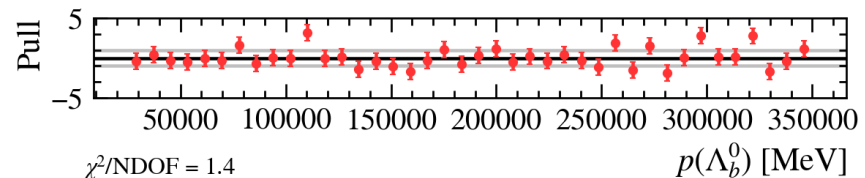
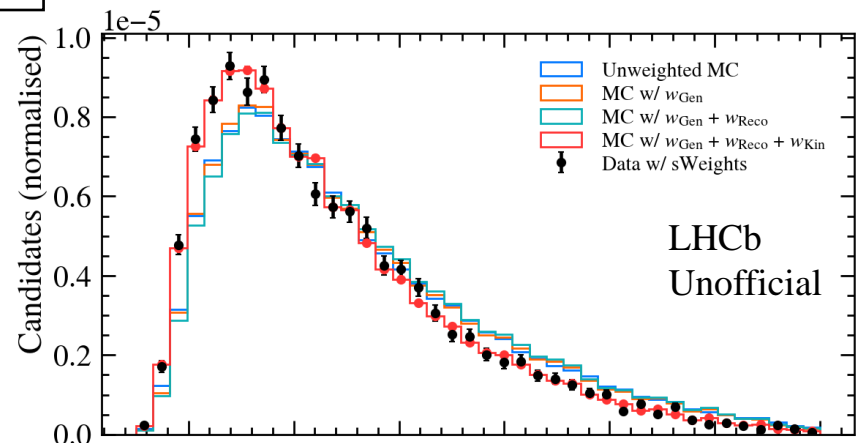
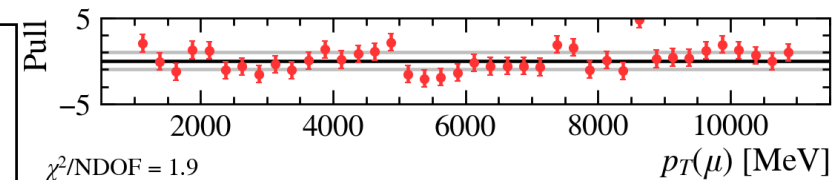
- $\Lambda_b^0$  Lifetime analytical correction
- $M_{pK}$  “Pentaquark” Reweighting for control mode to correct  $M_{pK}$  distribution
- Correct  $\Lambda_b^0$  production kinematics using **Gradient Boosted Reweigher**

## Reconstruction Corrections

- MC PID selection replaced by weights from **PIDCalib2**
- Track efficiency corrected using weights from **TrackCalib2**
- **TISTOS** method to correct trigger efficiency using  $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$

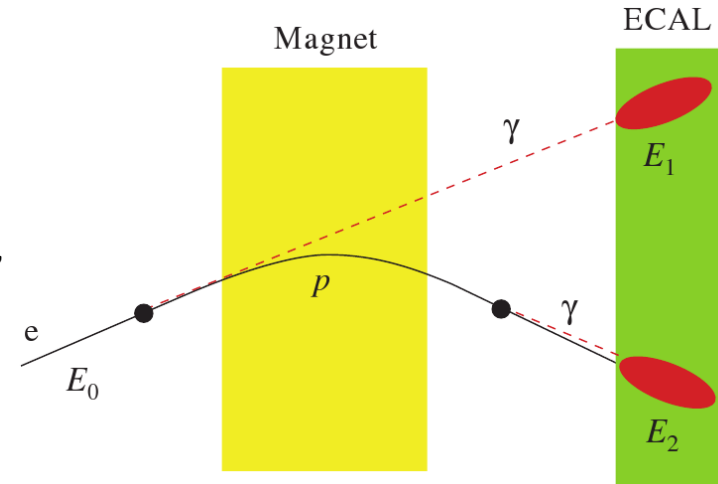


Good Data-MC Agreement



# Split Analysis into Distinct Categories to calculate $\varepsilon_{Signal}$ & $\varepsilon_{Control}$

- Detector, trigger and reco. differences at LHCb between run 1 and 2.
- Bremsstrahlung of electrons results in **partial-reconstruction** of candidates
- Bespoke recovery algorithms reconstruct lost energy, **but can over-reconstruct**
- Significant difference in efficiency for  $\Lambda_b^0$  selection with  $0\gamma$  and  $1\gamma$



**$\therefore$  Split analysis into four categories:**

- **Run 1 and 2**
- **$0\gamma$  and  $1\gamma$**

Category	Efficiency ( $\times 10^{-5}$ )	
	Run 1	Run 2
$pK\mu^\pm e^\mp 0\gamma$	$60.6 \pm 0.5$	$51.0 \pm 0.3$
$pK\mu^\pm e^\mp 1\gamma$	$69.7 \pm 0.5$	$60.4 \pm 0.3$
$pK\mu^+\mu^-$	$124.0 \pm 0.8$	$99.8 \pm 0.4$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{tot}} = \varepsilon_{\text{gen}} \cdot \frac{\sum_{\text{rec+sel}} w_\tau \cdot (w_{\text{penta}}) \cdot w_{\text{kin}} \cdot w_{\text{PID}} \cdot w_{\text{trk}} \cdot w_{\text{trig}}}{\sum_{\text{gen}} w_\tau \cdot (w_{\text{penta}}) \cdot w_{\text{kin}}}$$

$$= \varepsilon_{\text{gen}} \cdot \varepsilon_{\text{rec+sel}}$$

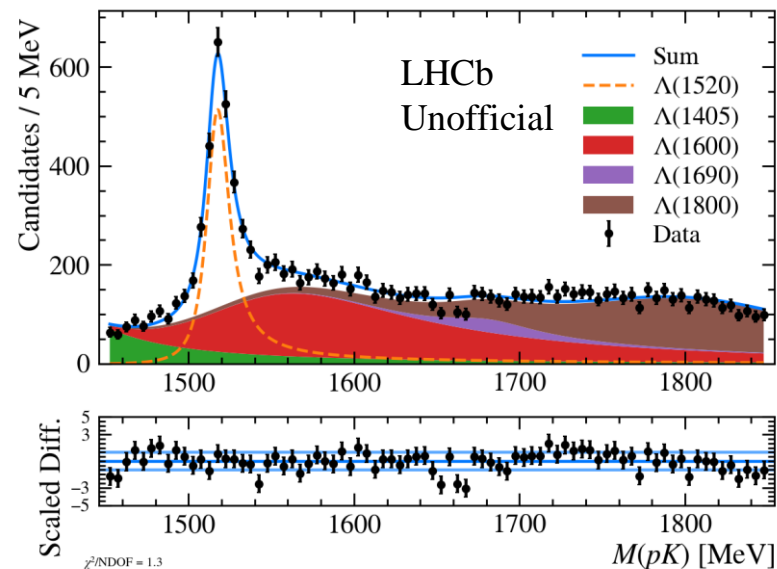
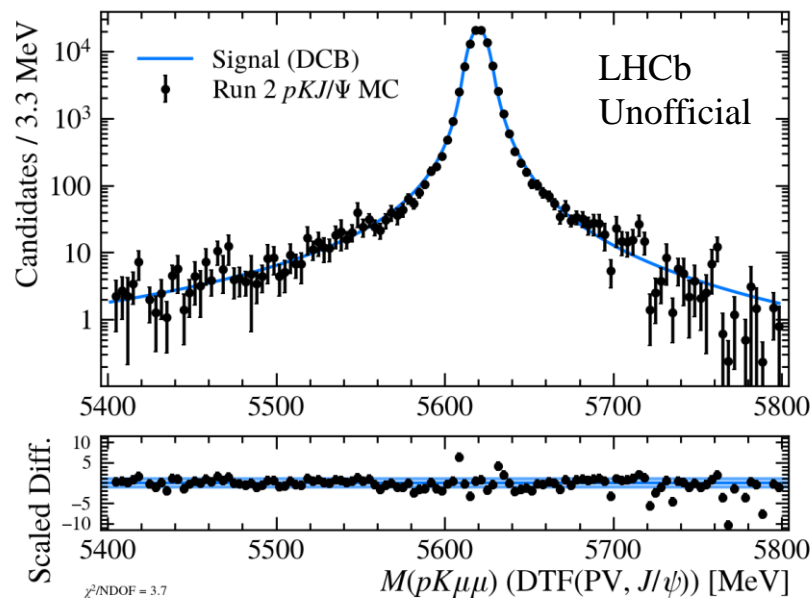
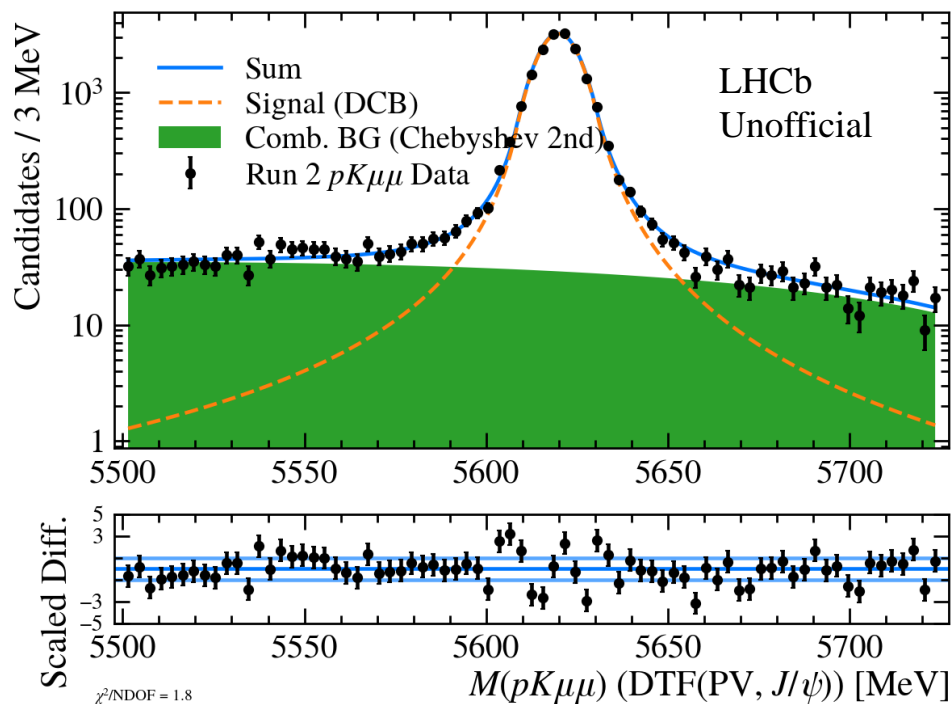


# $N_{Control}$ : Fits to $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi(\rightarrow \mu^\pm \mu^\mp) pK$

## Selection aligned for Control mode

- Fit in Run 1/Run 2 with signal shape parameters from corr. MC fit
- Simple 2<sup>nd</sup> order Chebyshev + signal describes remaining data distribution effectively

$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi pK$  Run 1 & 2 Yield =  $24500 \pm 200$



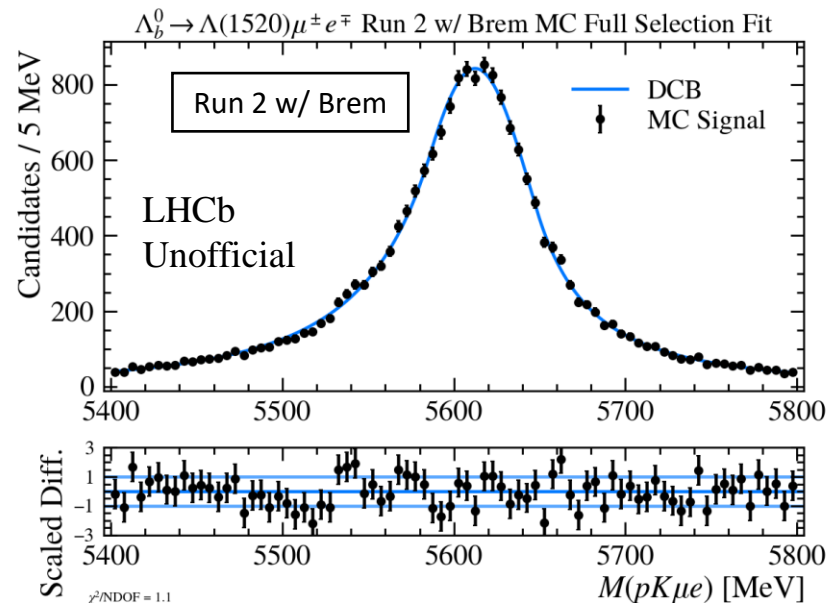
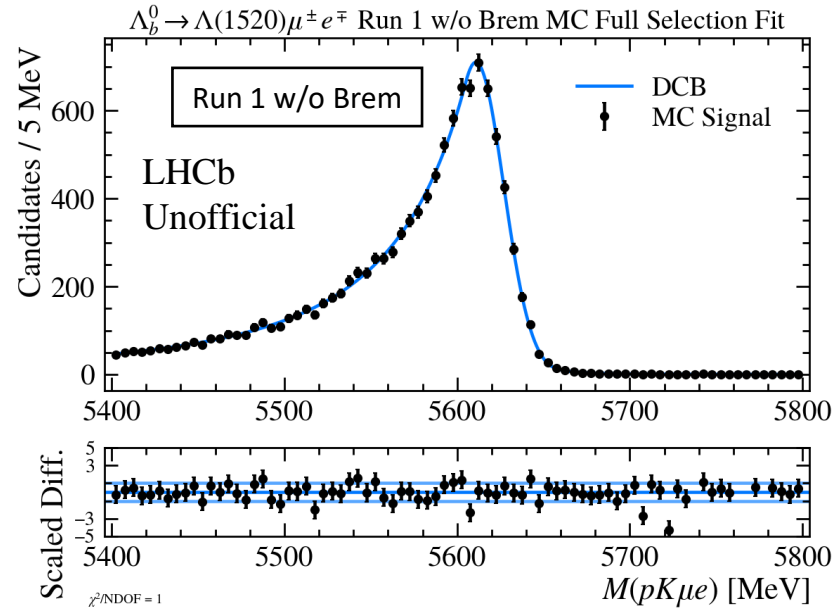
$M_{pK}$  Fit implemented as cross check

# $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow pK\mu^\pm e^\mp$ Full Selection MC Fits

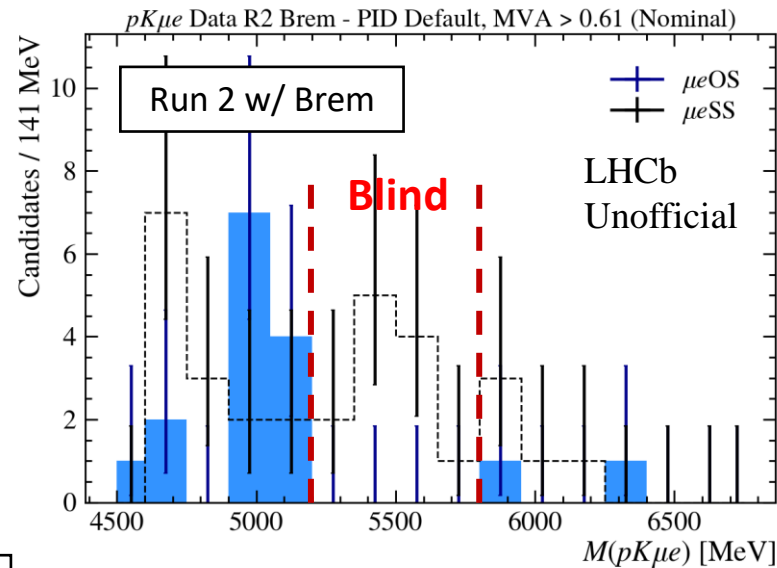
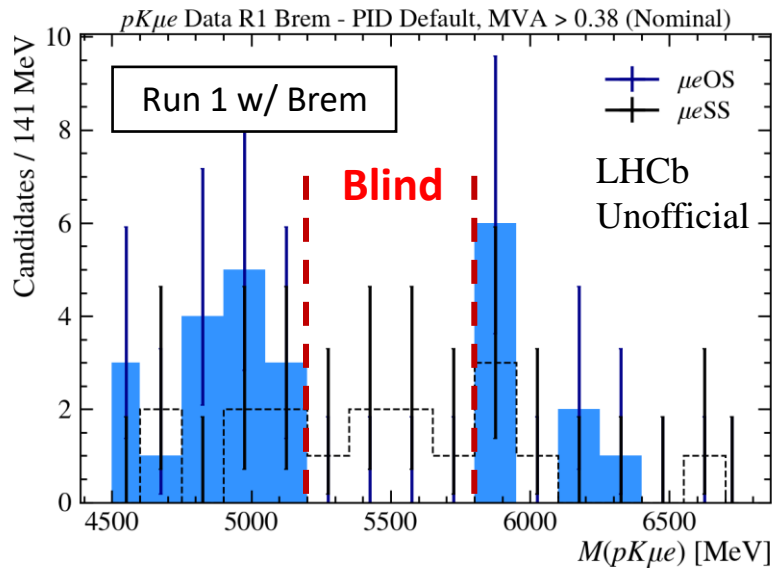
- Double-sided Crystal ball fit to fully corrected  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(1520)(\rightarrow pK)\mu^\pm e^\mp$  simulation

Bremsstrahlung causes major difference in signal shape -> **Further justifying fitting in different categories**

$$\frac{\mathcal{N}_{Signal}}{\epsilon_{Signal}} \times \frac{\epsilon_{Control}}{\mathcal{N}_{Control}}$$



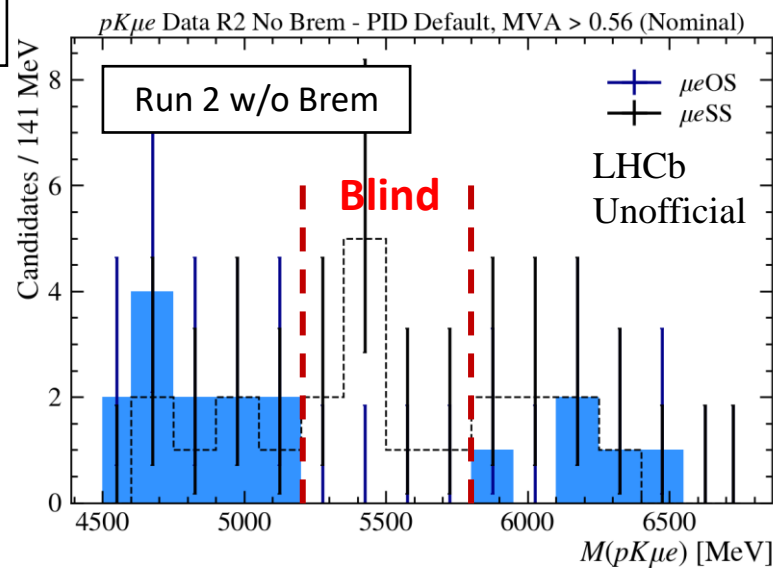
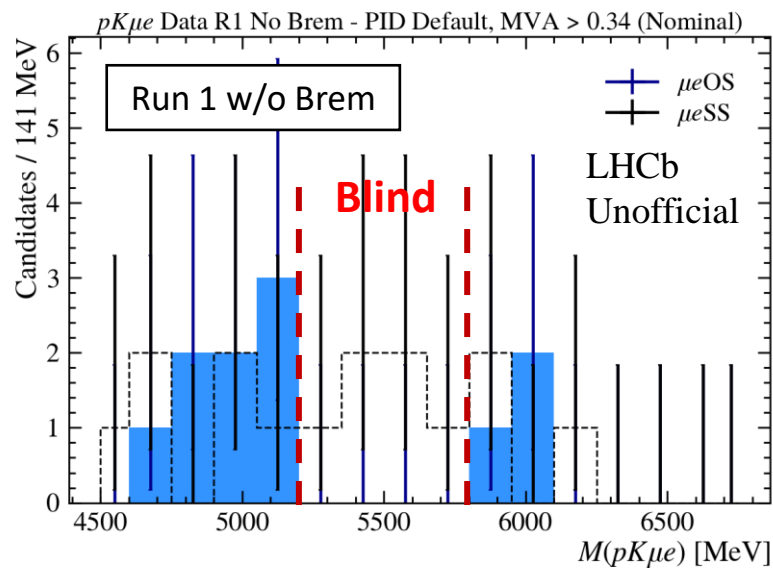
# $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow pK\mu e$ Data after Full Selection



$\mu eOS$   
 $\mu eSS$  (proxy)

$\epsilon_{MC}^{MVA} = 90\%$   
Working  
Point

Clearly cannot  
fit the comb.  
bg. at this WP





# $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow pK\mu^\pm e^\mp$ Data Fits

## Blinded Data Fit Procedure

- **Combinatorial** with  $O(3)$  Chebyshev using fixed parameters from  $\mu eSS$  proxy dataset fits **at looser WP**
- Exclusive BG component(s) with fitted with JohnsonSU (next slide)

**Comb. BG. Fit Strategy**

Floating fit @

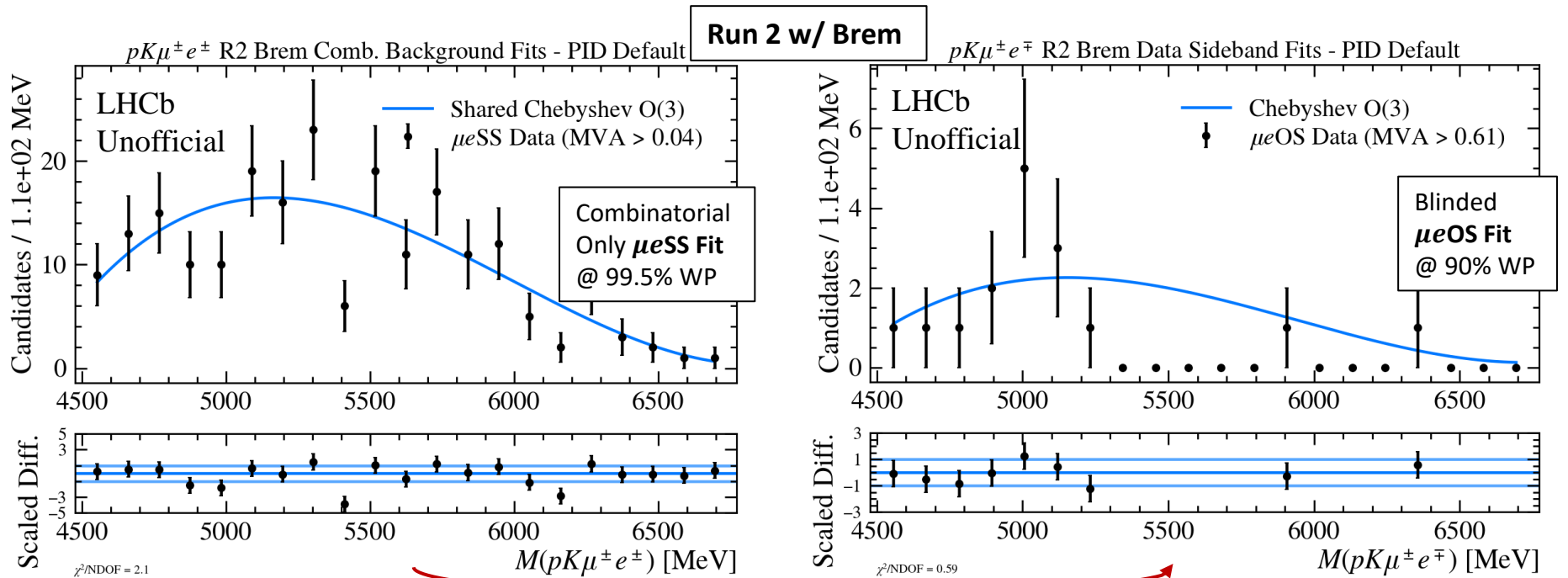
$$\epsilon_{MC}^{MVA} = 99.5\% \text{ WP}$$

↓ Constrain ↓

$$\epsilon_{MC}^{MVA} = 97\% \text{ WP}$$

↓ Fix ↓

$$\epsilon_{MC}^{MVA} = 90\% \text{ WP}$$



Share Parameters

# Exclusive Background Components

Use Data Driven Technique to monitor exclusive backgrounds

$$N_{normalised}^{BG} = \varepsilon_{BG} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{BG} \cdot \frac{N_{Control}}{\mathcal{B}_{Control} \cdot \varepsilon_{Control}}$$

- Corrected  $\varepsilon_{BG}$  from selection chain
- $N_{Control}$  from  $J/\psi pK$  fits

Full Coverage of diff. background types:

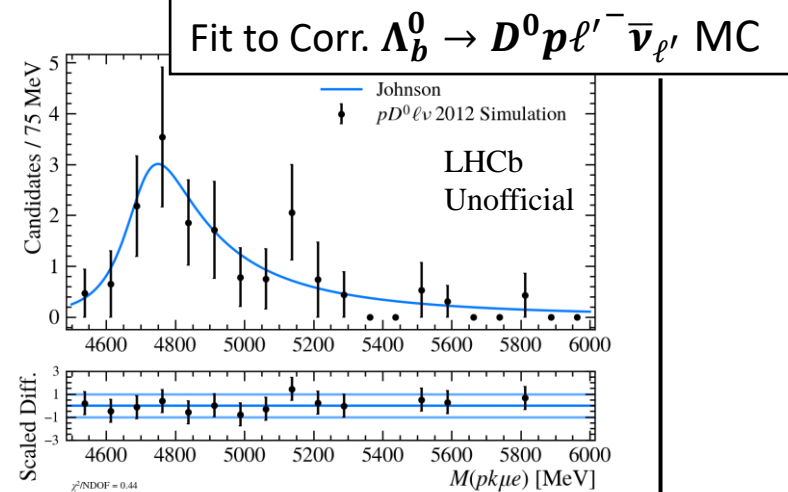
42 samples covering

- $h - \ell$  Mis-ID
- $\ell - \ell'$  Mis-ID
- $\ell$  from  $X \rightarrow X' \ell \nu_\ell$

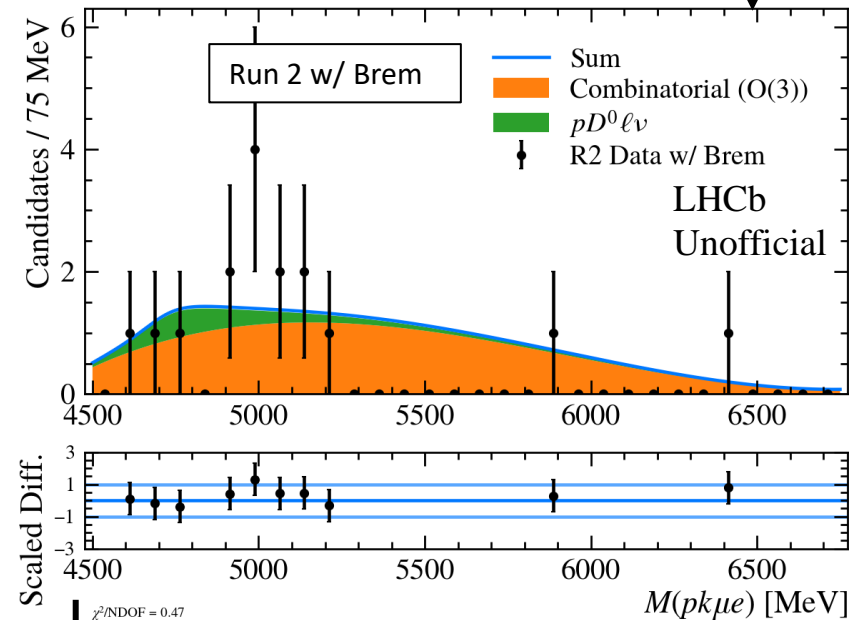
$$N_{/cat} \approx 0$$

- $\ell \ell'$  from Double Semileptonic

- Only significant background w/  $N_{/cat} \approx 3$



Constrain yield from  $N_{BG}$  eq.



Pass fit to [GammaCombo](#) for CLs limit determination

WIP

# Summary

Search for LFV in  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(1520)(\rightarrow pK)\mu^\pm e^\mp$

- Analysis is significantly advanced
- Comprehensive set of background samples prepared and studied
- Extensive simulation correction chain using data-driven techniques
- Initial **Single Event Sensitivity** Test:
  - $\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(1520)\mu^\pm e^\mp) \approx 6 \times 10^{-9}$
  - Final limit setting using **GammaCombo** planned
- Final result will be **world-first measurement/limit of this mode**

