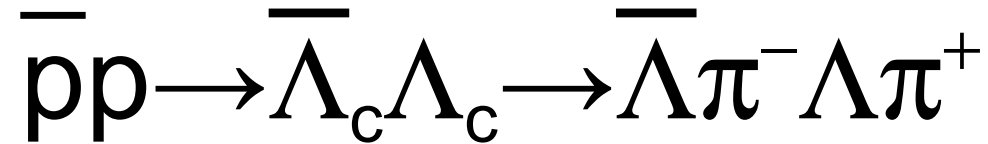


# Feasibility Study for the $\Lambda_c$ Reconstruction





- Simulation Input
- Reconstruction of the Final State Particles
- Selection Criteria for the  $\Lambda$  Reconstruction
- Selection Criteria for the  $\Lambda_c$  Reconstruction
- Exclusive Reconstruction
- Background Considerations
- Estimated Beam Time Requirements

# Simulation Input

➤  $\bar{\Lambda}_c \Lambda_c \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda} \pi^- \Lambda \pi^+ \rightarrow \bar{p} \pi^+ \pi^- p \pi^- \pi^+$

➤  $BR = 0.0107 * 0.639$

➤  $p_{\text{beam}} = 10.2 \text{ GeV}/c$ ,  $p_{\text{threshold}} = 10.16 \text{ GeV}/c$

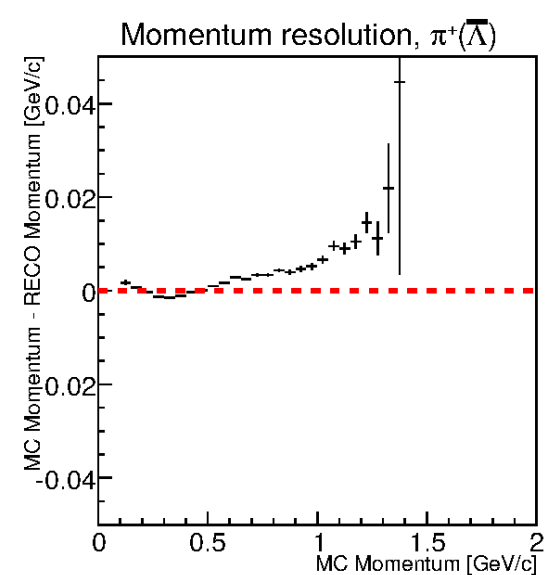
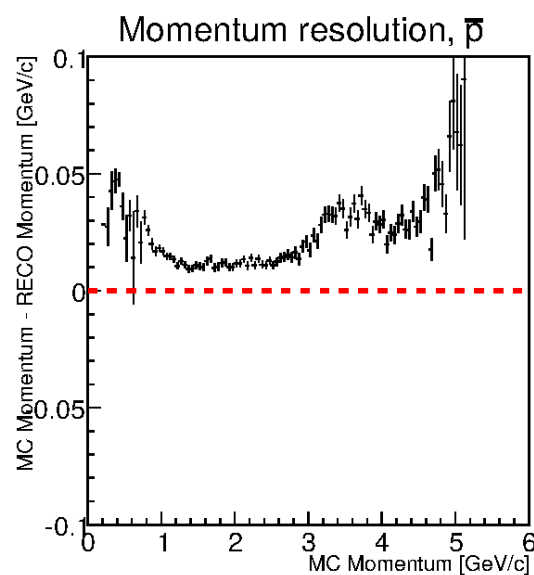
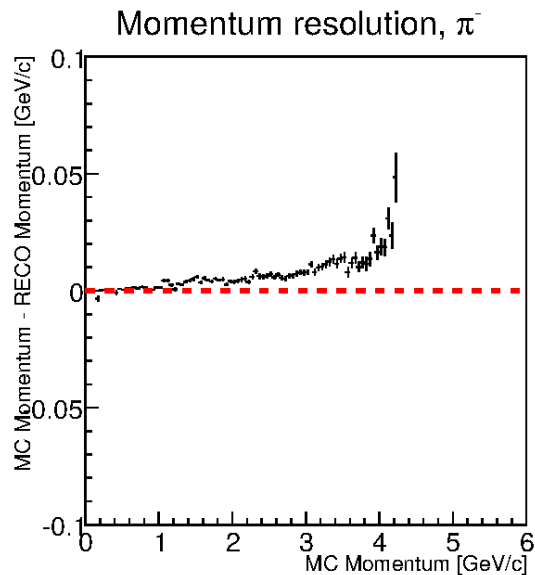
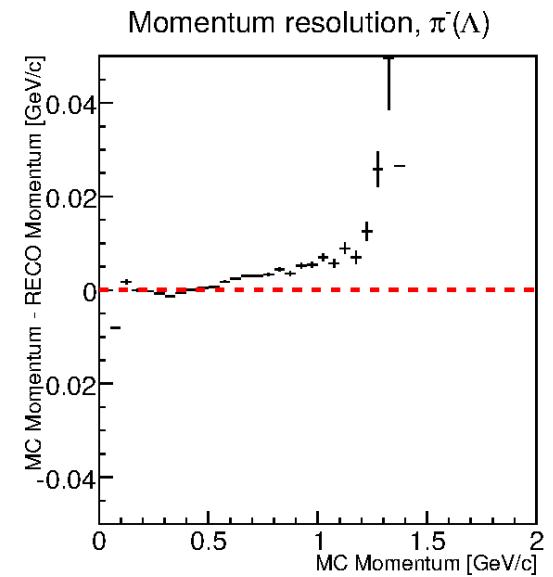
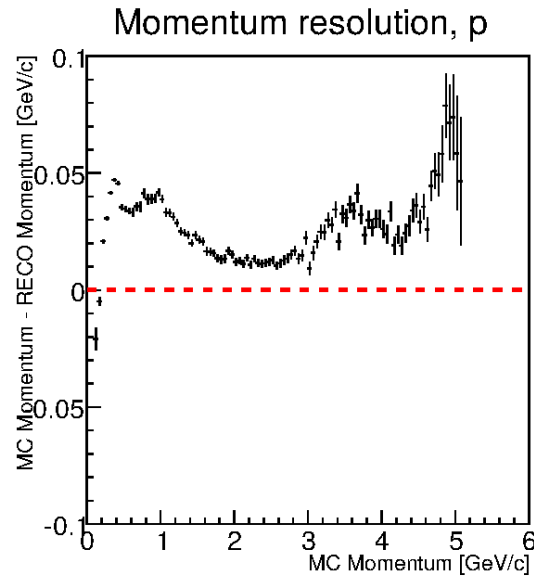
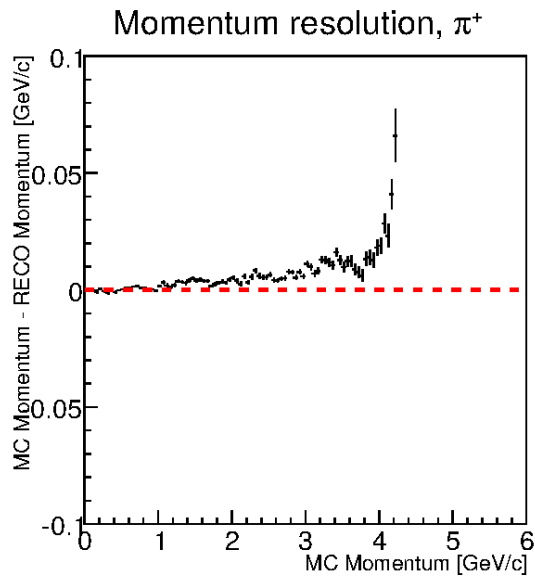
➤ Full detector setup

➤ Ideal pattern recognition and ideal PID

➤ Only tracks with  $>3$  hits within the same subdetector were accepted

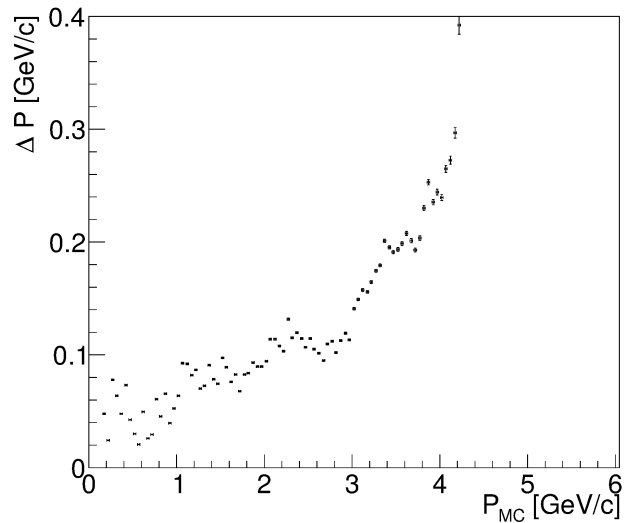
➤ 798000 signal events have been simulated (and 235M DPM events for the background study)

# Systematic Offset in Momentum Reconstruction

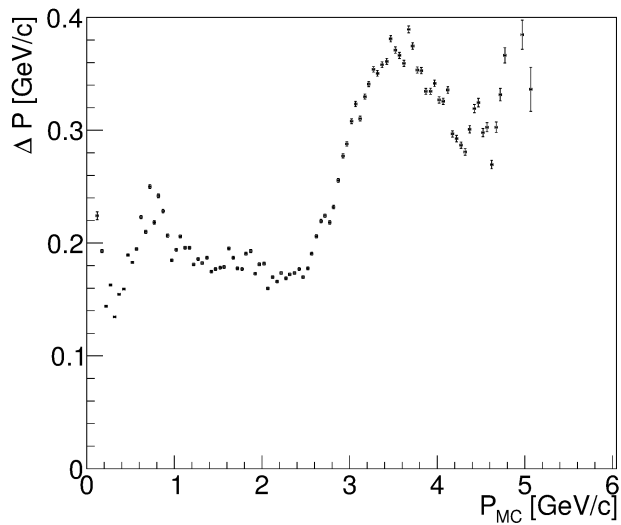


# Momentum Resolution

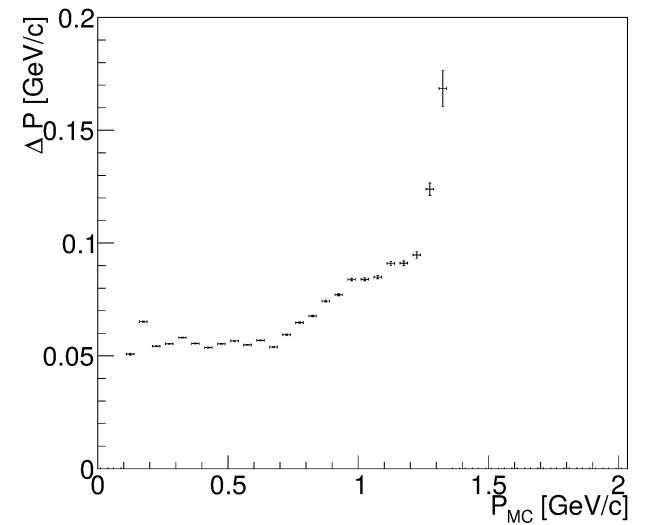
Momentum resolution,  $\pi^+$



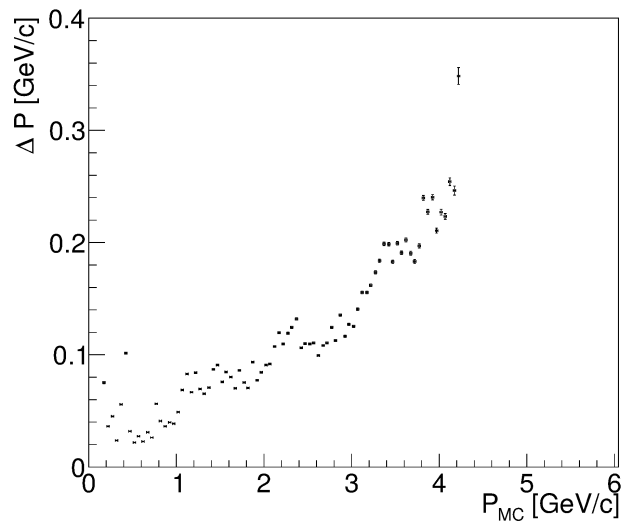
Momentum resolution,  $p$



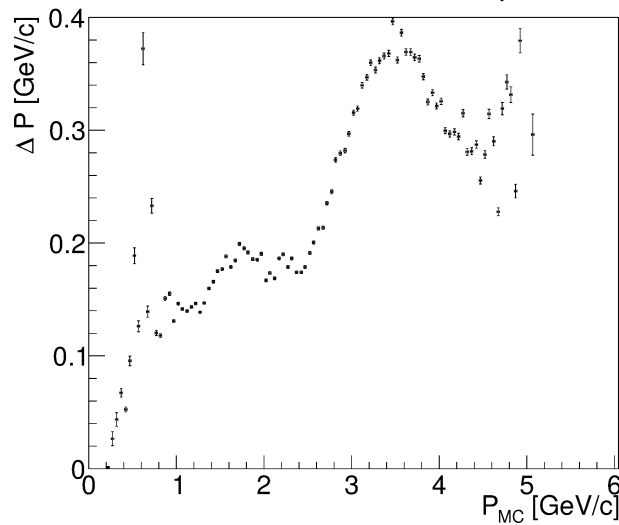
Momentum resolution,  $\pi^-(\Lambda)$



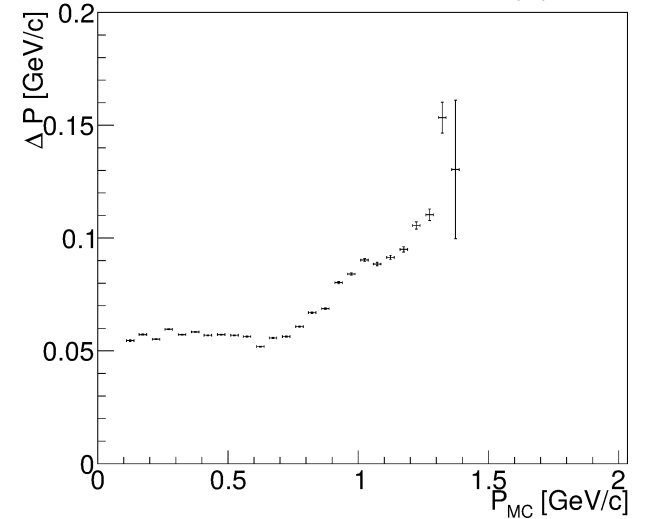
Momentum resolution,  $\pi^-$



Momentum resolution,  $\bar{p}$



Momentum resolution,  $\pi^+(\bar{\Lambda})$



# Reconstruction Efficiency

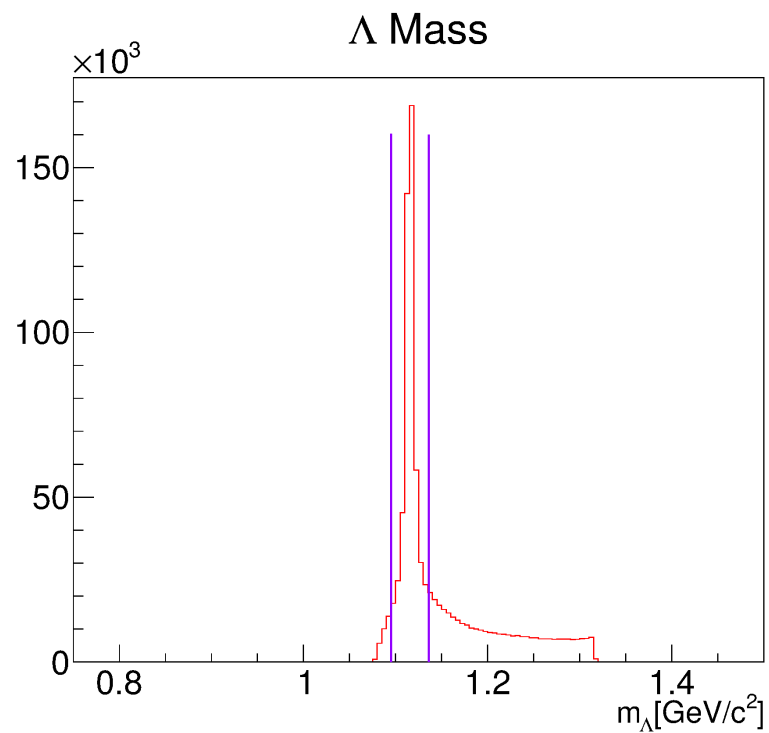
	$\epsilon$
$p$	81.4%
$\bar{p}$	79.9%
$\pi^+(\Lambda_c)$	82.2%
$\pi^-(\bar{\Lambda}_c)$	83.3%
$\pi^+(\bar{\Lambda})$	75.4%
$\pi^-(\Lambda)$	75.1%

$\Lambda$  efficiency: 62.3%

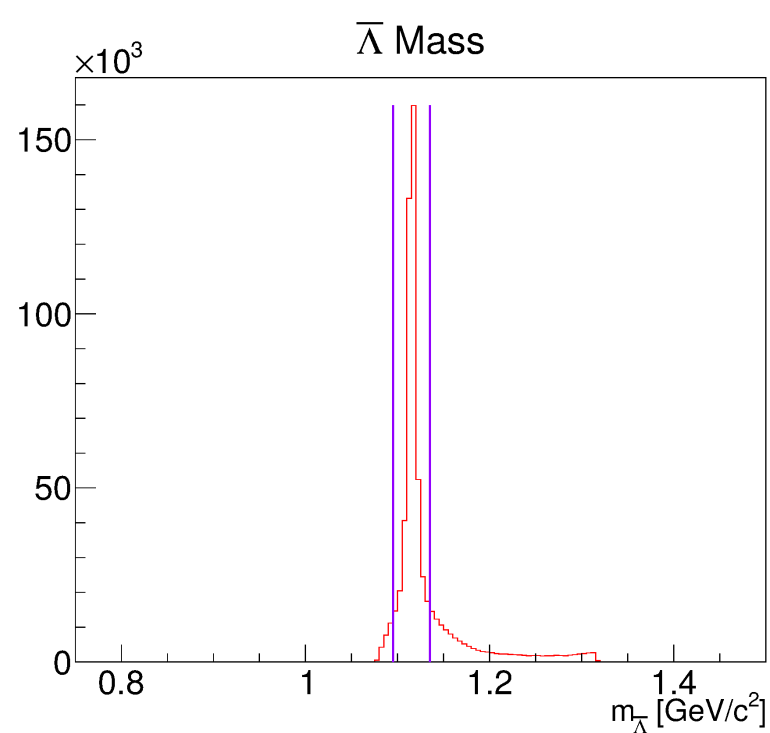
$\bar{\Lambda}$  efficiency: 61.4%

# $\Lambda$ Reconstruction

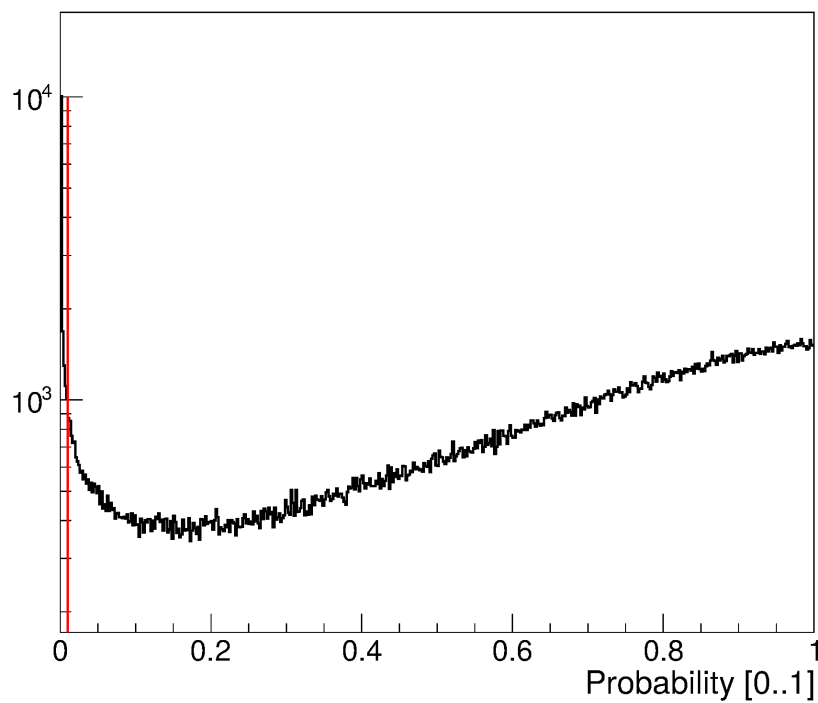
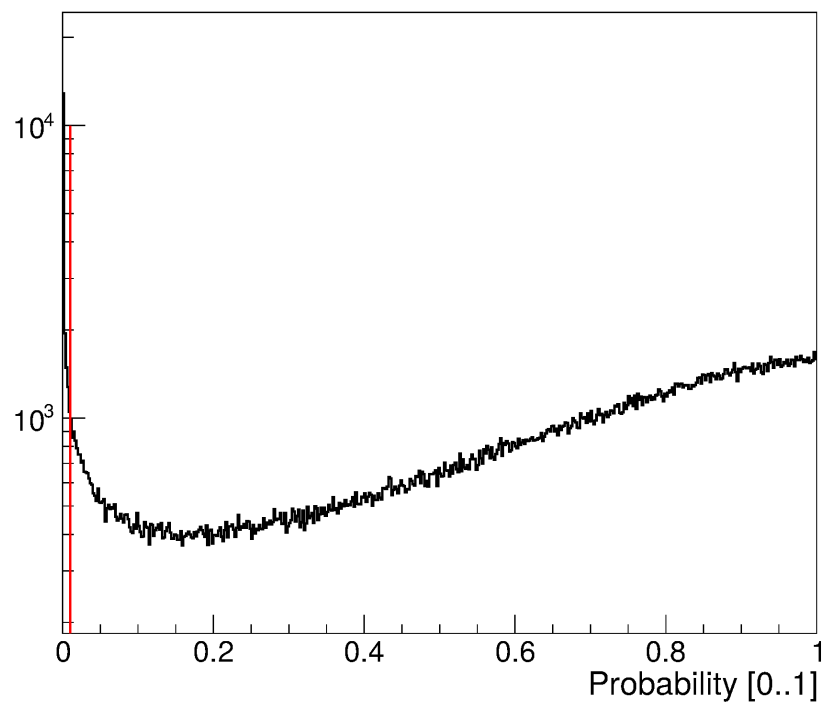
- $\pi^-$  and p are combined to  $\Lambda$  (and charge conjugated)
- A kinematic fit with a mass constraint was applied on the candidates
- Vertex reconstruction has been performed via the Point of Closest Approach (POCA)
- The following cuts have been applied:
  - Cut on the unfitted mass
  - Cut on the fit probability ( $P > 0.01$ )
  - Cut on the decay vertex position (difference in Vtx distribution between signal and background)
  - Cut on PocaQA value



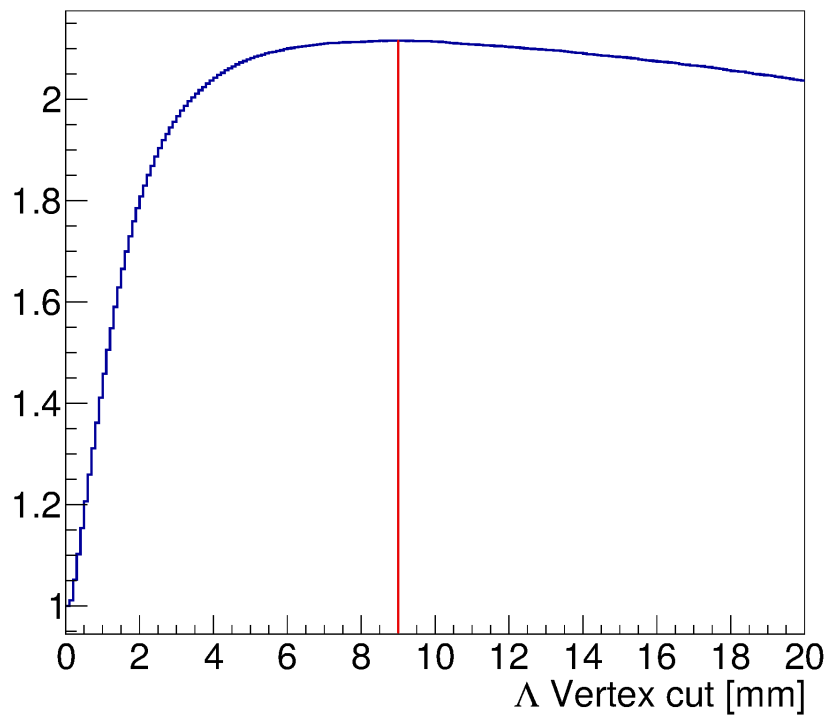
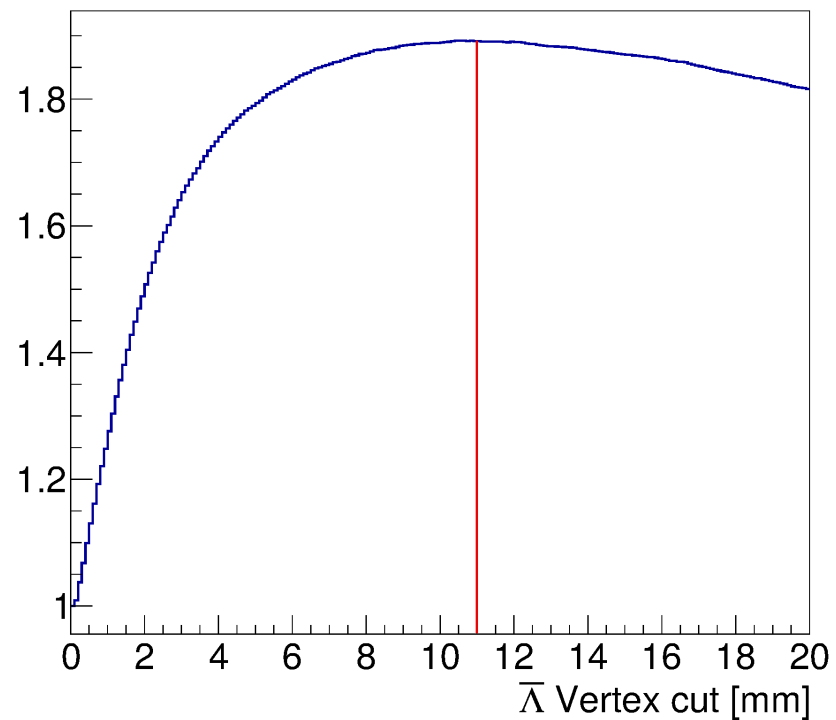
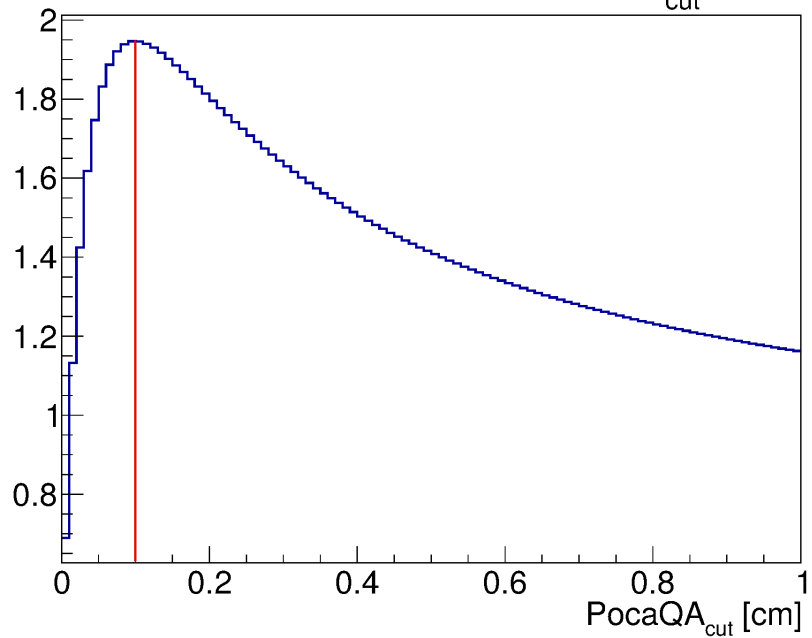
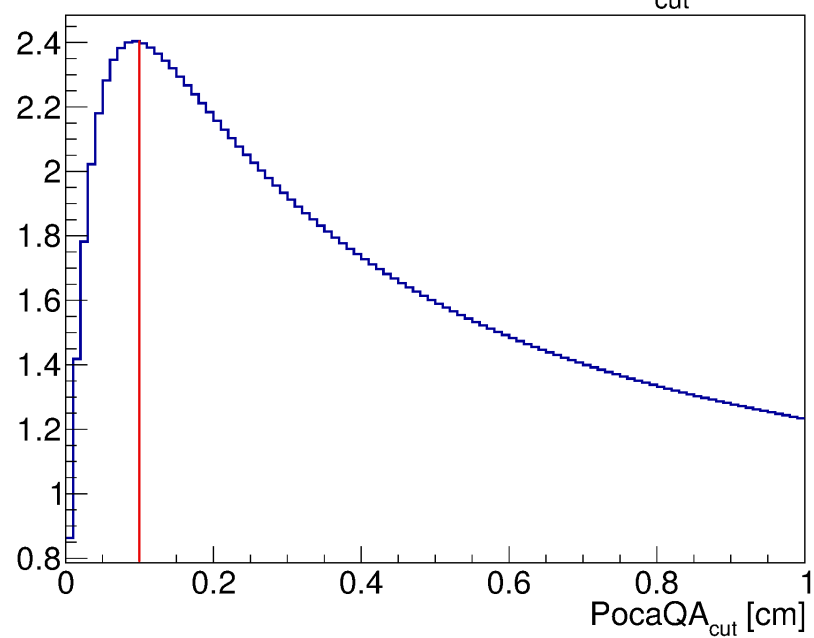
Fit Probability,  $\Lambda$



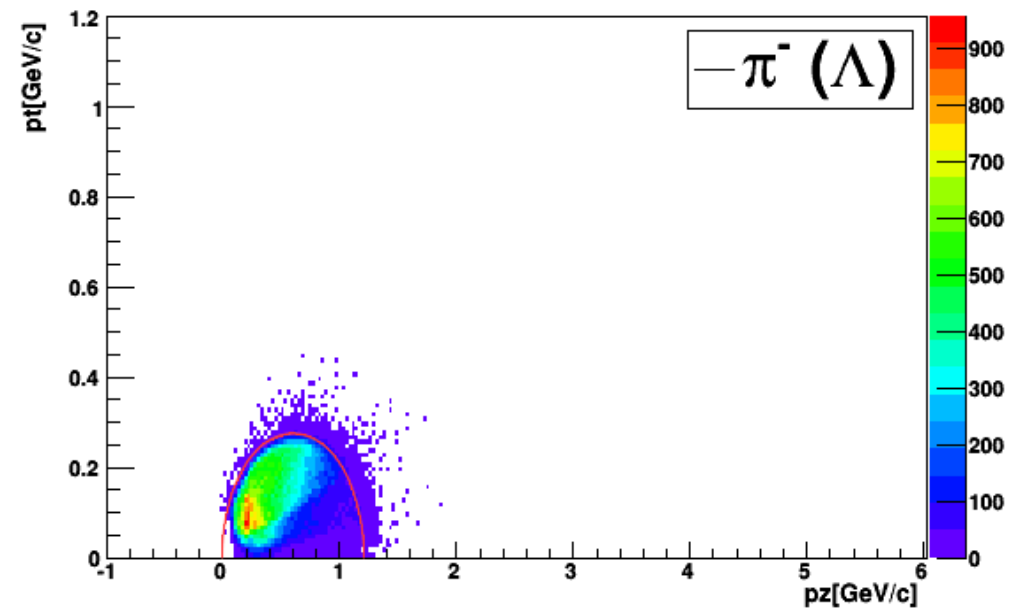
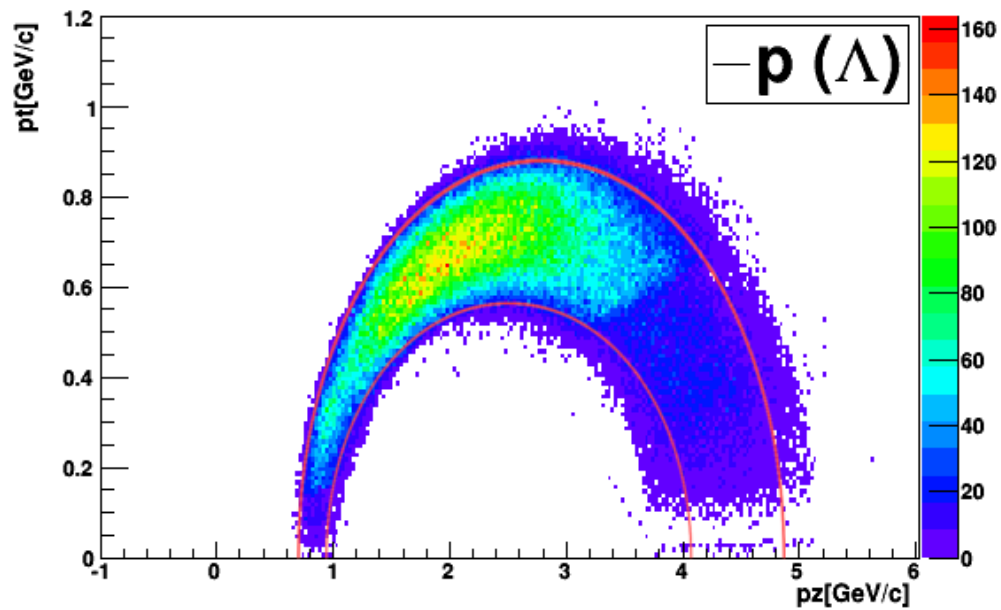
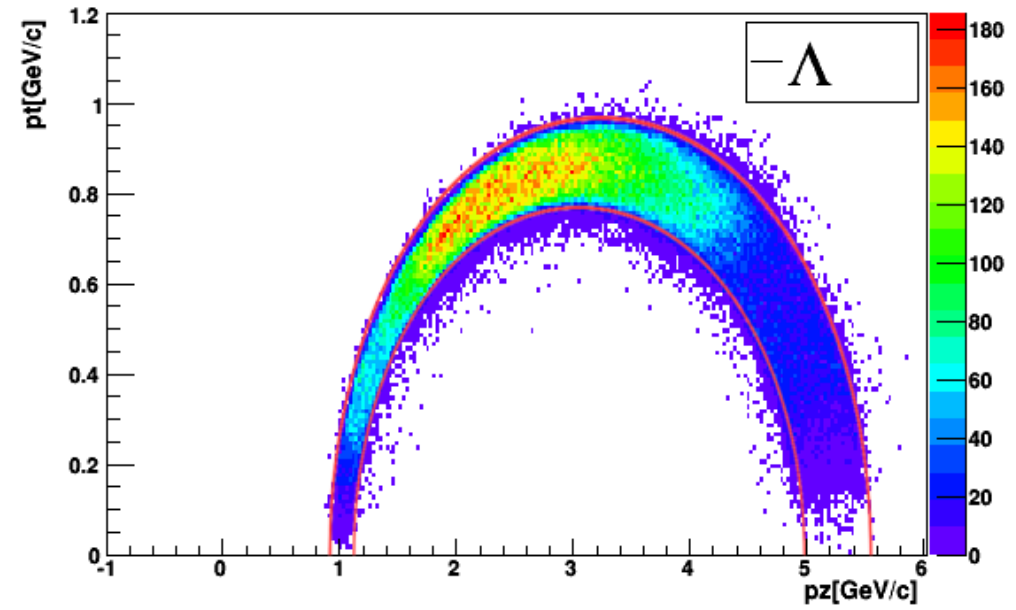
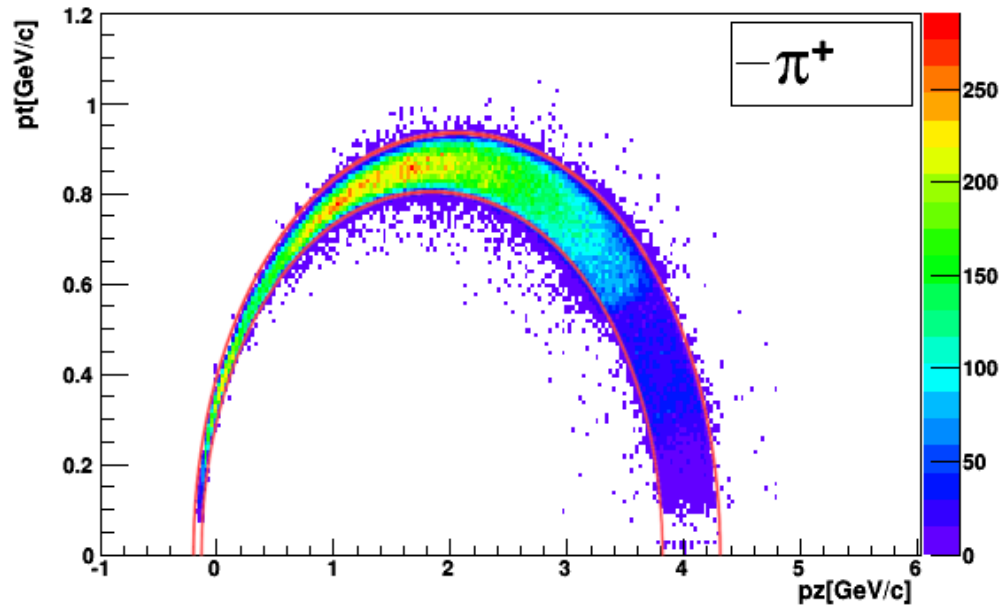
Fit Probability,  $\bar{\Lambda}$





Signal<sup>2</sup>/Background( $\Lambda_{\text{Vtx cut}}$ )Signal<sup>2</sup>/Background( $\bar{\Lambda}_{\text{Vtx cut}}$ )Signal<sup>2</sup>/Background( $\text{PocaQA}_{\text{cut}}$ )Signal<sup>2</sup>/Background( $\text{PocaQA}_{\text{cut}}$ )

# Cuts on $p_t$ vs $p_z$



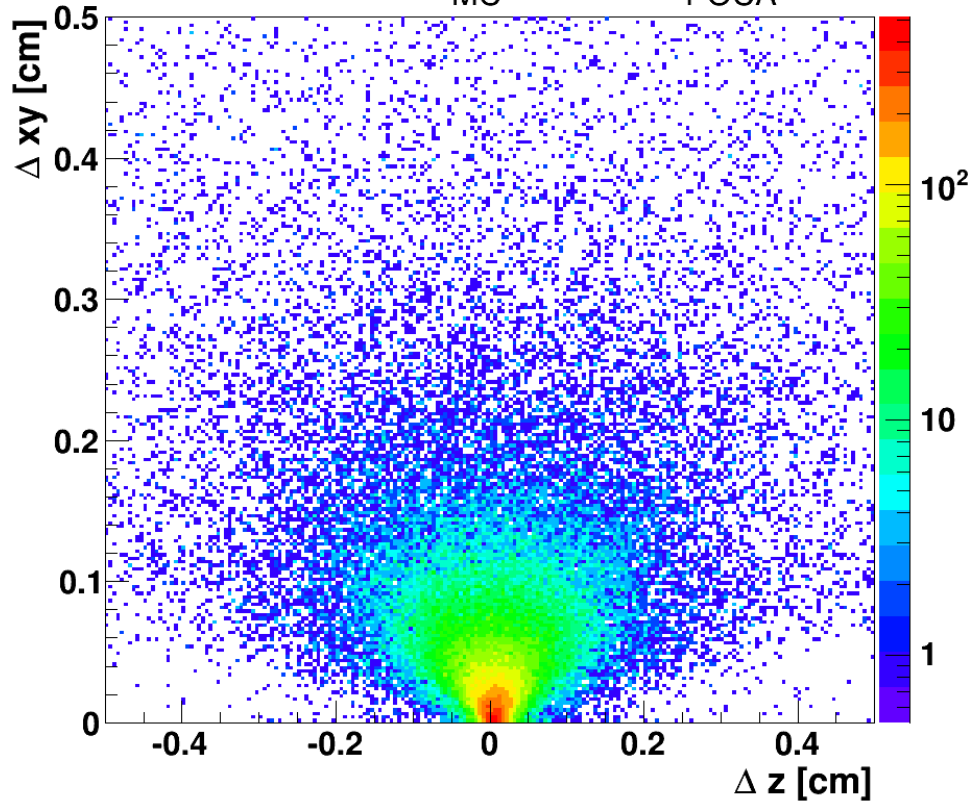
# $\Lambda_c$ Reconstruction

- Combined  $\pi^+$  and  $\Lambda$  form the  $\Lambda_c$  candidates ( $\pi^-$  and  $\bar{\Lambda}$  for  $\bar{\Lambda}_c$ )
- A mass constraint fit is used to discard ambiguities
- A cut on the fit probability was applied ( $P > 0.01$ )

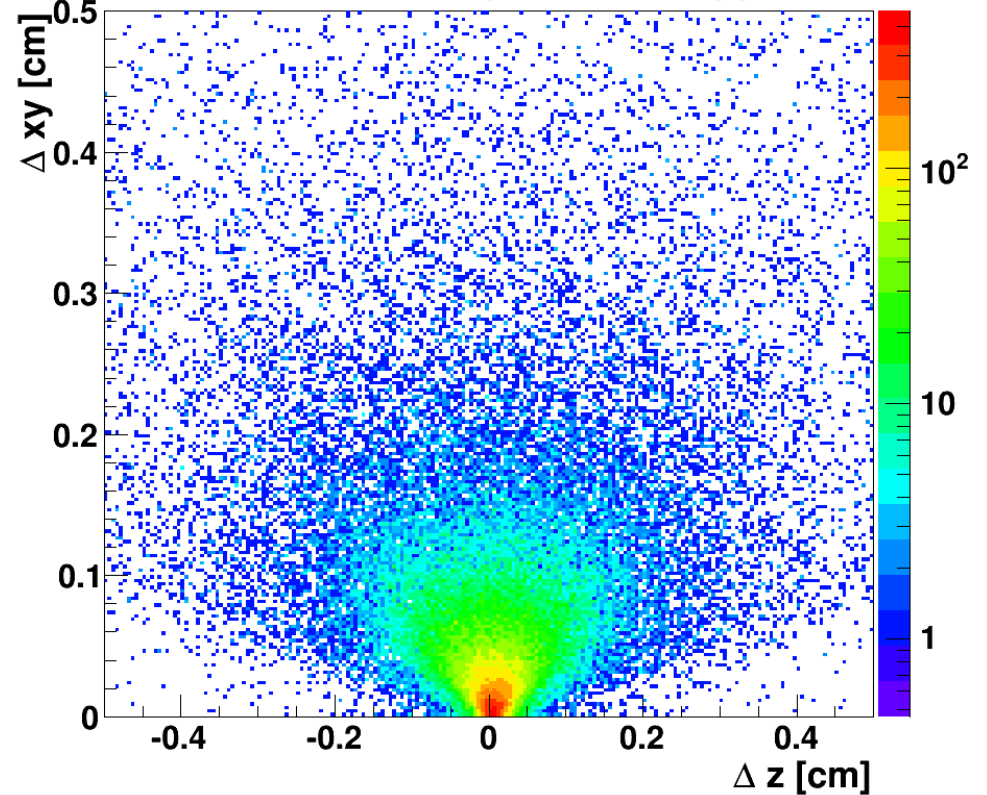
# $\Lambda_c$ Reconstruction

Combined  $\pi^+$  and  $\Lambda$  form the  $\Lambda_c$  candidates ( $\pi^-$  and  $\bar{\Lambda}$  for  $\bar{\Lambda}_c$ )

$\Lambda_c \Delta \text{Vertex}_{MC} - \text{Vertex}_{POCA}$



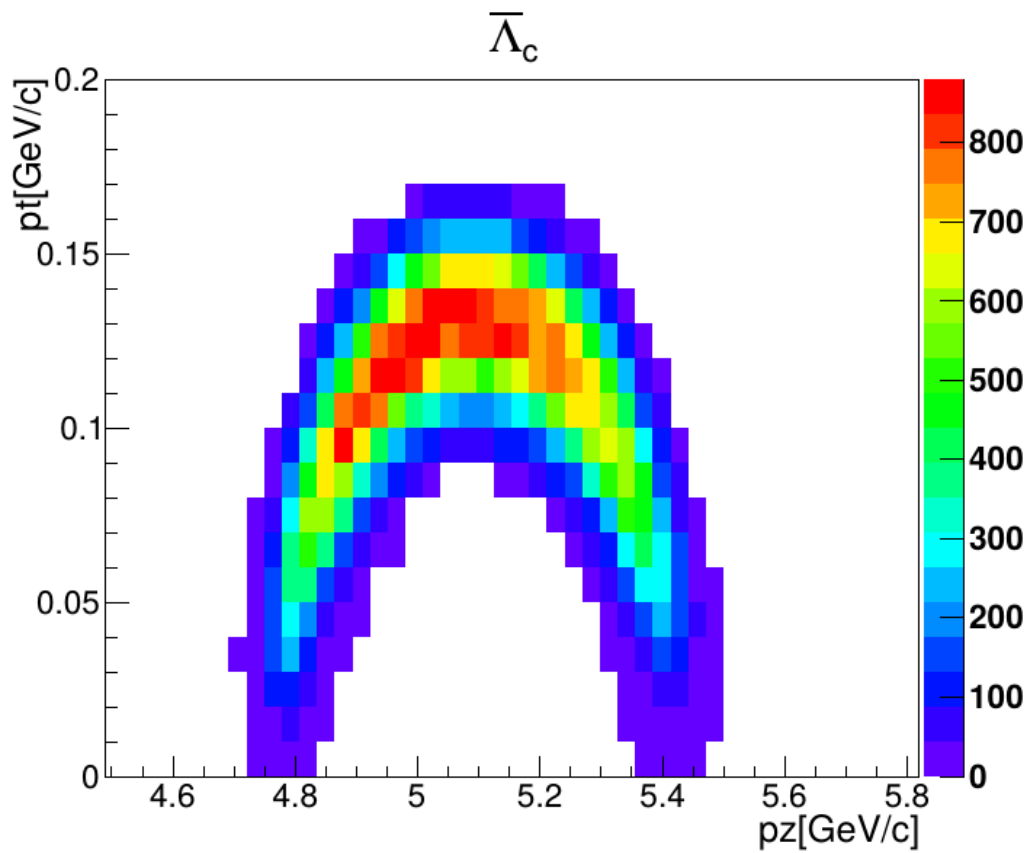
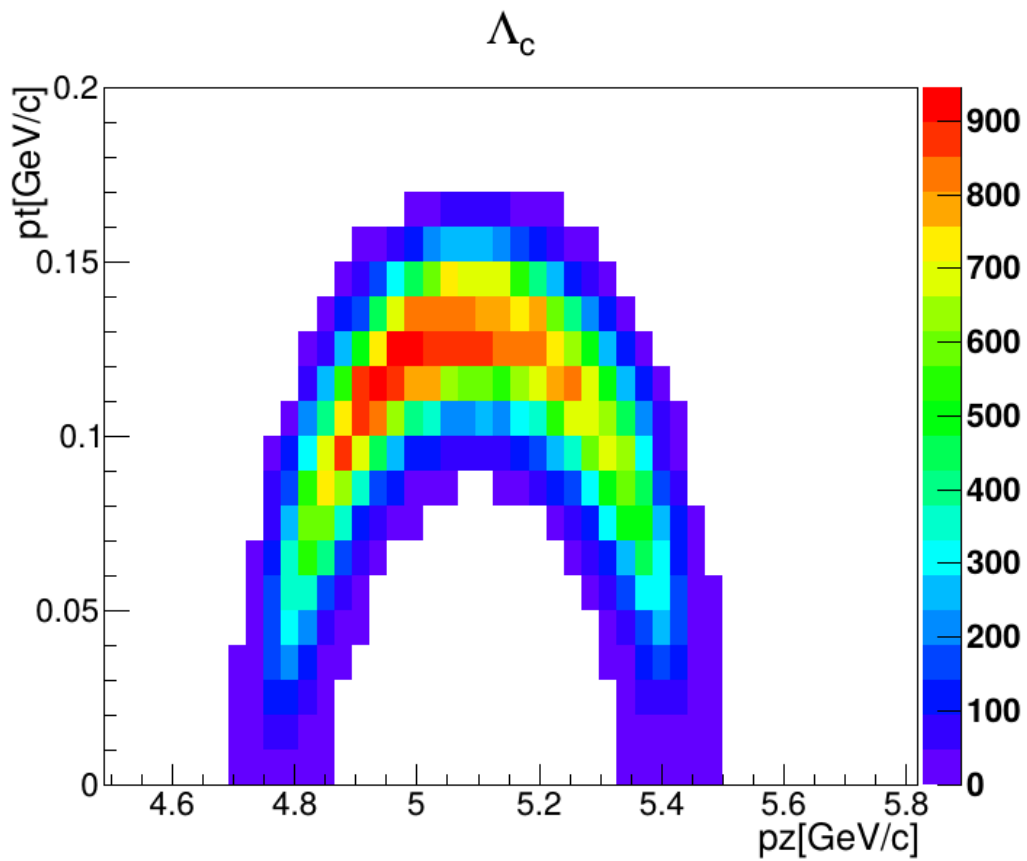
$\bar{\Lambda}_c \Delta \text{Vertex}_{MC} - \text{Vertex}_{POCA}$

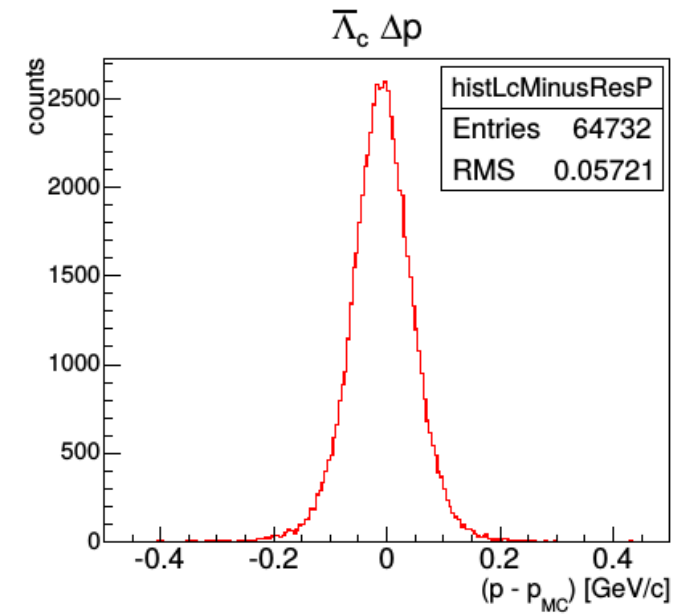
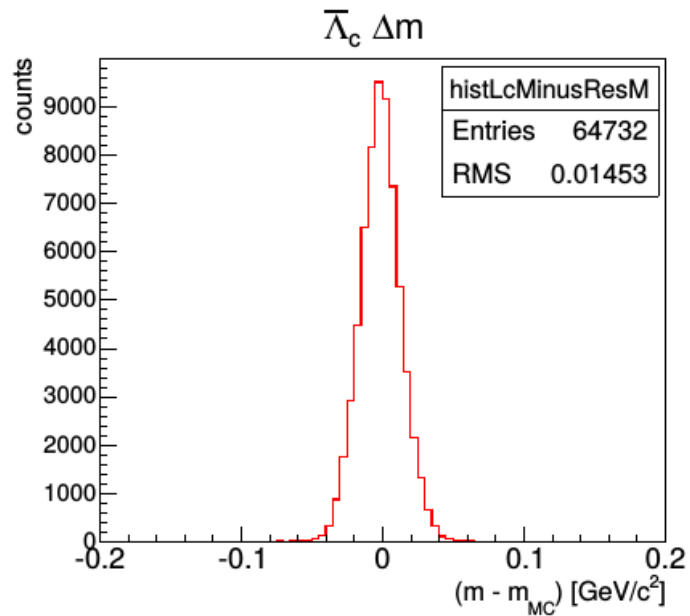
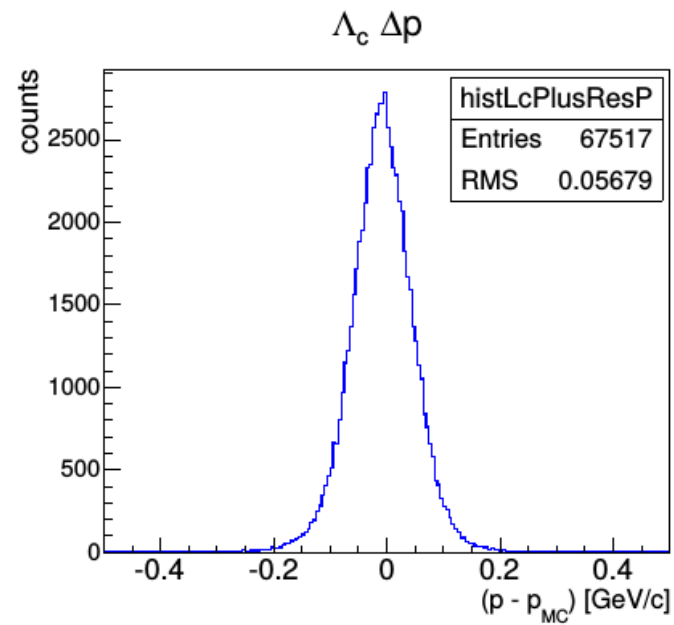
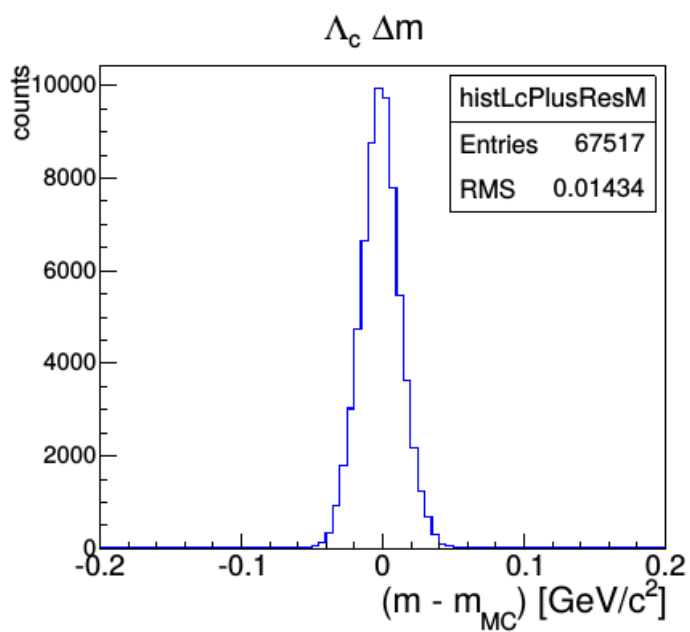


Cut on vertex position:

$$\frac{(z_{POCA} - 135 \mu\text{m})^2}{(2 \text{ mm})^2} + \frac{R_{POCA}^2}{(1.75 \text{ mm})^2} \leq 1$$

# $p_t$ vs $p_z$ distribution





	$\epsilon$	RMS <sub>m</sub>	RMS <sub>p</sub>
$\Lambda_c$	8.5 %	14.3 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	56.8 MeV/c
$\bar{\Lambda}_c$	8.1 %	14.5 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	57.2 MeV/c

# Effects of the Cuts on the Efficiency

cut	-	$\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ PocaQA	$\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ mass	$\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ origin	$\Lambda_c(\bar{\Lambda}_c)$ origin	$p_t$ vs $p_l$
$\epsilon_{\Lambda_c}$	48.4%	17.6%	40.5%	46.6%	31.9%	25.0%
$\epsilon_{\bar{\Lambda}_c}$	49.6%	17.9%	40.3%	47.4%	32.8%	25.2%

$(prob > 0.01)$ and	-	$\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ PocaQA	$\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ mass	$\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ origin	$\Lambda_c(\bar{\Lambda}_c)$ origin	$p_t$ vs $p_l$
$\epsilon_{\Lambda_c}$	42.7%	17.8%	36.6%	40.9%	28.6%	24.0%
$\epsilon_{\bar{\Lambda}_c}$	42.8%	17.6%	36.3%	40.6%	28.8%	23.8%

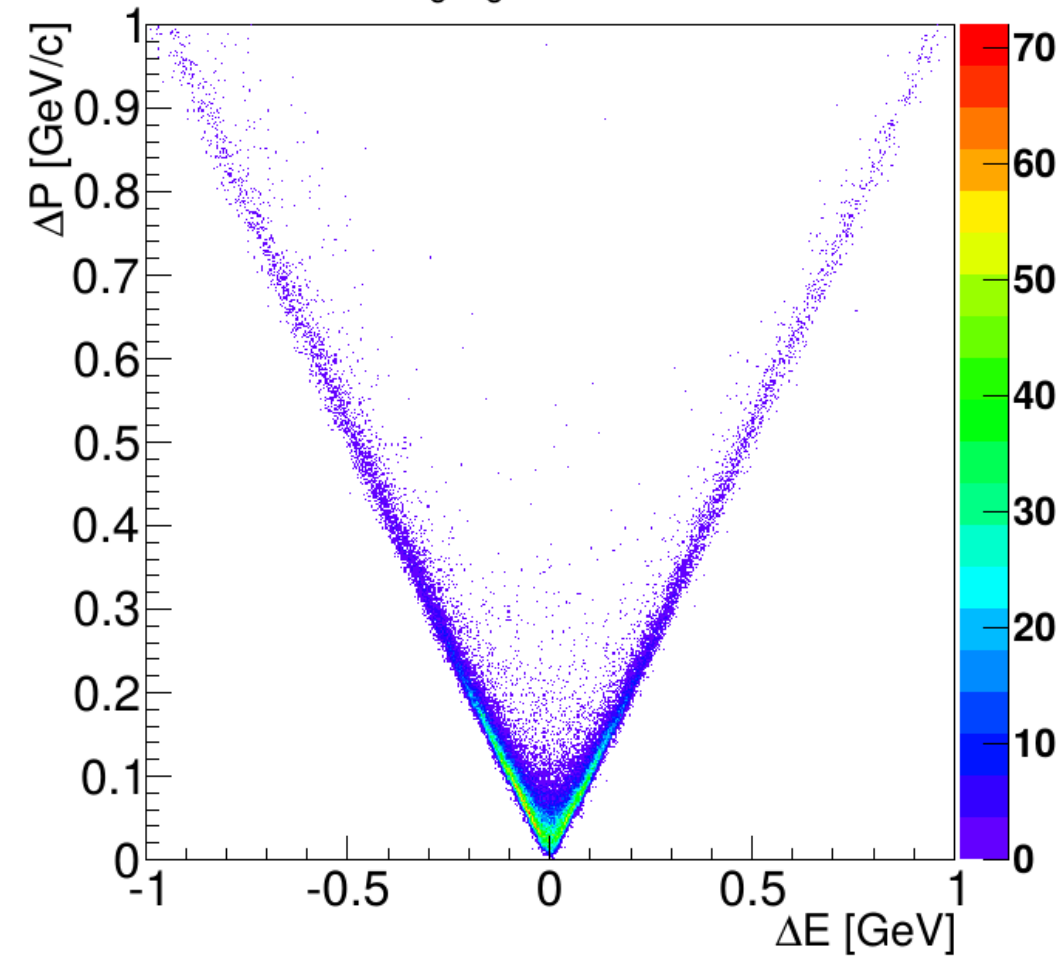
# Exclusive Reconstruction

- Looser selection criteria are possible as background is suppressed by both candidates:
  - PocaQA cut at 5 cm
  - no cuts on  $p_t$  vs  $p_z$  distributions
  - no cut on the  $\Lambda$  and  $\bar{\Lambda}$  vertices
- Efficiency of the exclusive measurement with those selection criteria is 6.9 %.
- Four constraint fits are possible.

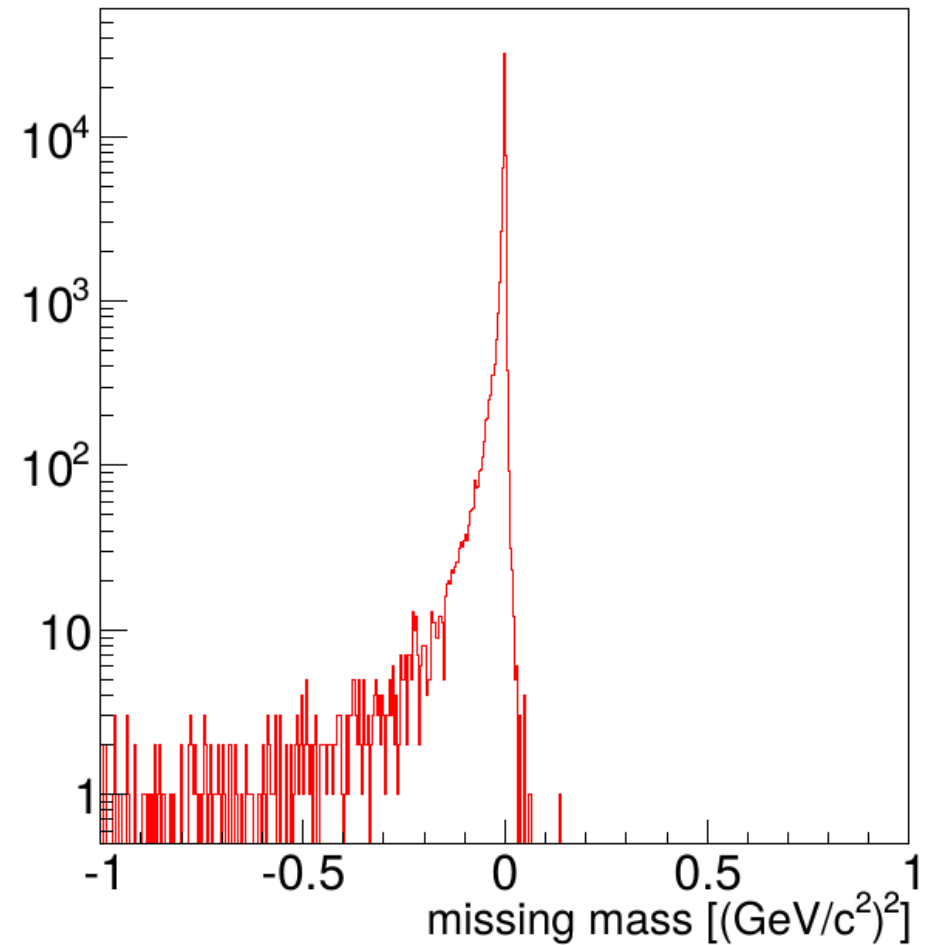


# Momentum and Energy Resolution and Missing Mass

$\Lambda_c \bar{\Lambda}_c \Delta P : \Delta E$

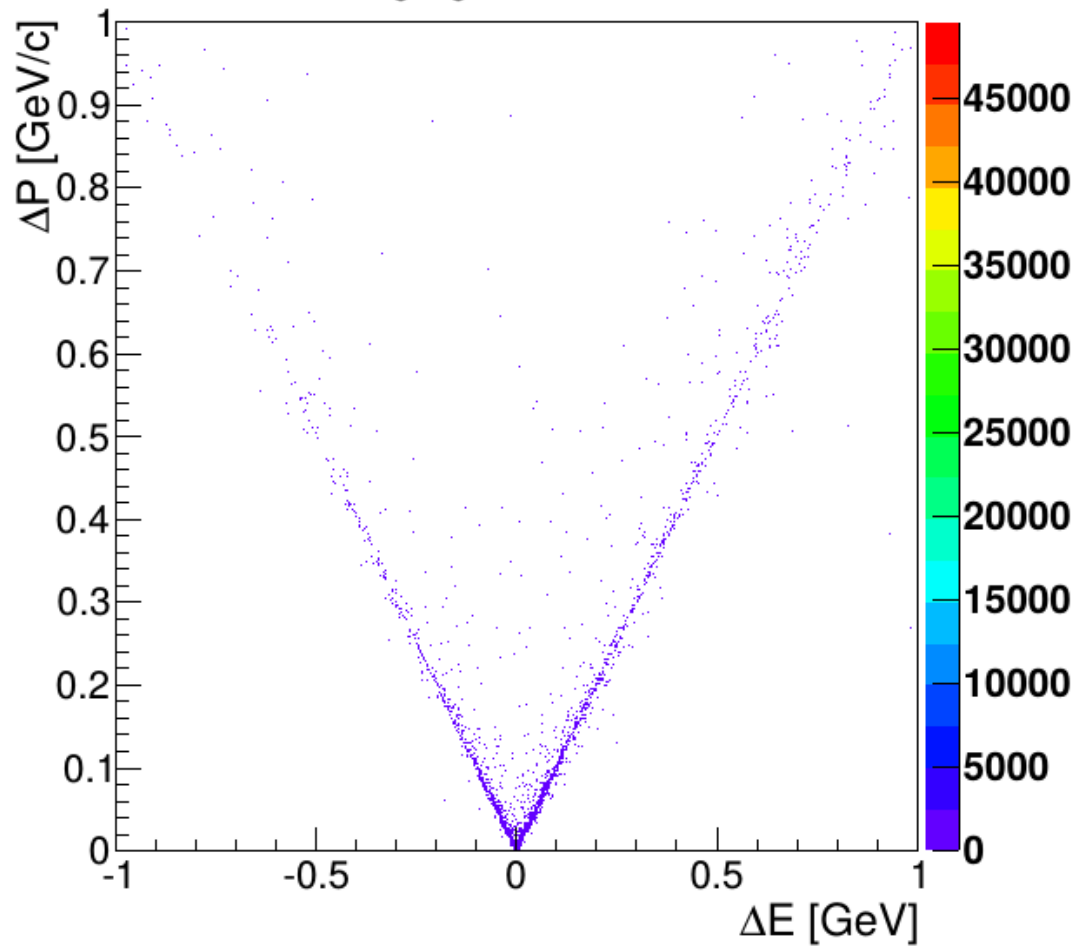


$\Lambda_c \bar{\Lambda}_c$  Missing Mass

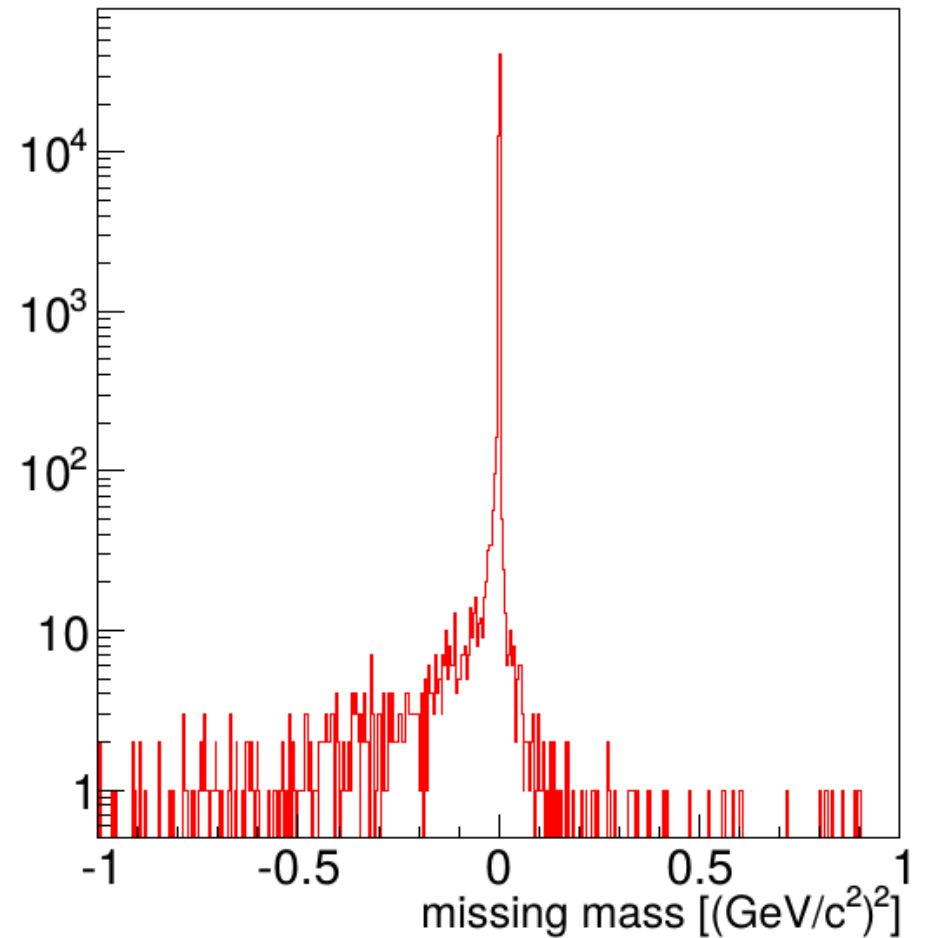


# With Pnd4CFitter Applied

$\Lambda_c \bar{\Lambda}_c \Delta P : \Delta E$



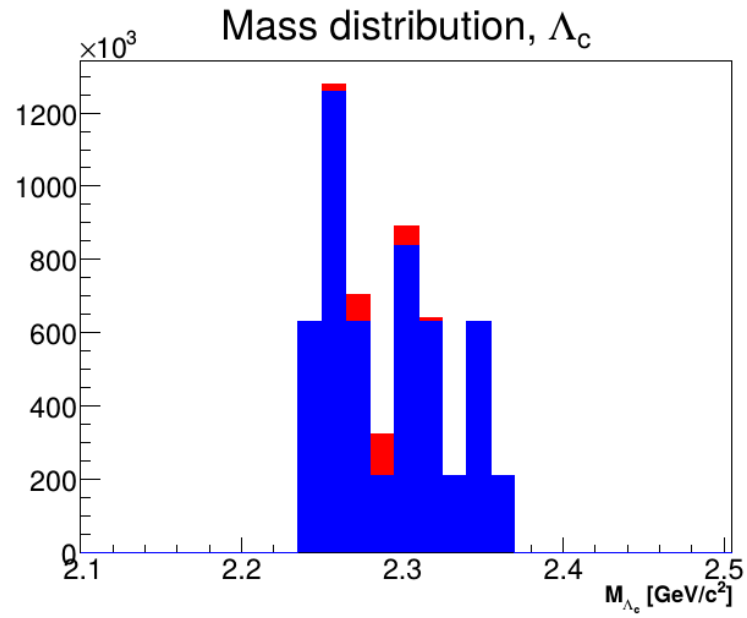
$\Lambda_c \bar{\Lambda}_c$  Missing Mass



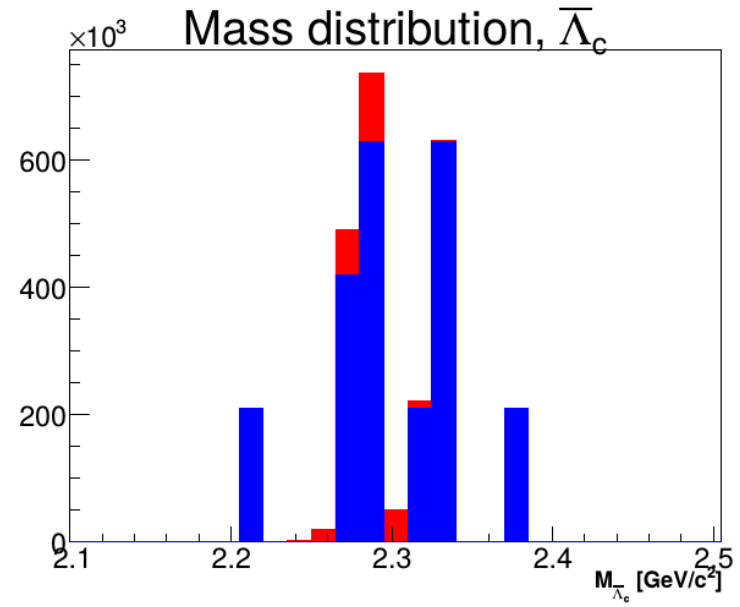
# Background Considerations

- Cross section predictions for  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}_c \Lambda_c$  range from a few nb to  $\sim 10 \mu\text{b}$ .
- 235 million DPM events have been simulated with Prometheus.
- With the selection criteria shown above, 25  $\Lambda_c$  and 11  $\bar{\Lambda}_c$  candidates have been reconstructed.
- None of the DPM events has been reconstructed as an exclusive event.

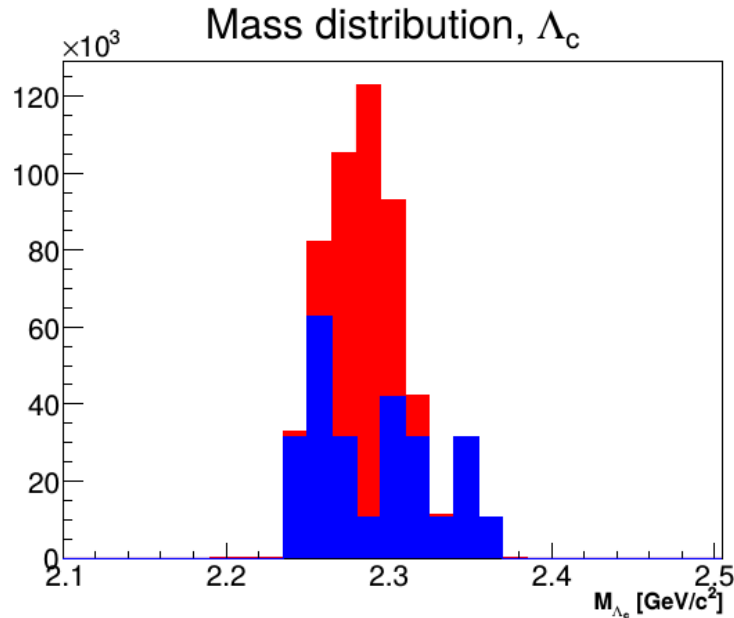
# Signal to Background Comparison



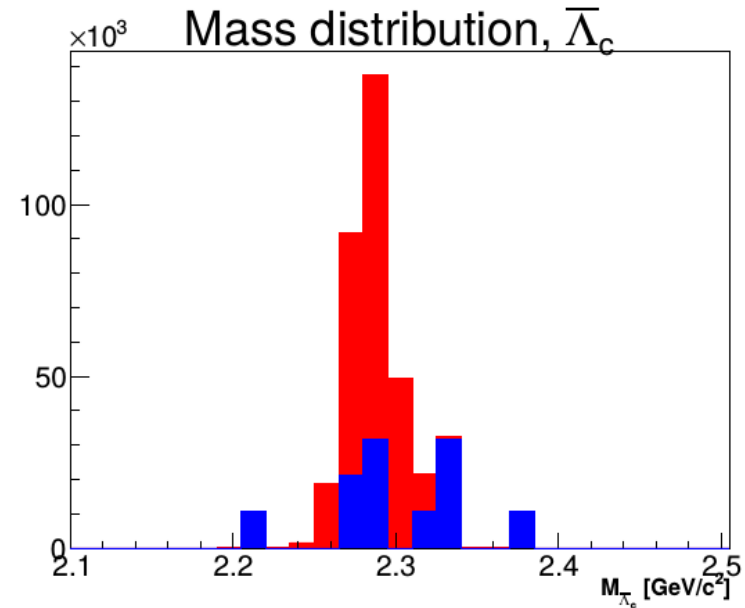
$\Lambda_c, \sigma_{tot} = 100 \text{ nb}$



$\bar{\Lambda}_c, \sigma_{tot} = 100 \text{ nb}$



$\Lambda_c, \sigma_{tot} = 2 \mu\text{b}$



$\bar{\Lambda}_c, \sigma_{tot} = 2 \mu\text{b}$

# Beam Time Requirements

$$t_b \cdot \mathcal{L} \cdot \sigma_{p\bar{p} \rightarrow \Lambda_c \bar{\Lambda}_c} \cdot \epsilon_{\Lambda_c} \cdot \text{BR} > 3 \cdot \sqrt{\mathcal{L} \cdot \sigma_{tot} \cdot \epsilon_{bg} \cdot t}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t_b > \frac{9 \cdot \sigma_{tot} \cdot \epsilon_{bg}}{\mathcal{L} \cdot \sigma_{p\bar{p} \rightarrow \Lambda_c \bar{\Lambda}_c}^2 \cdot \epsilon_{\Lambda_c}^2 \cdot \text{BR}^2}$$

- › Full luminosity is assumed  $\mathcal{L} = 2 \cdot 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- › BR is the product of the  $\Lambda_c \rightarrow \pi^+ \Lambda$  and the  $\Lambda \rightarrow p \pi^-$  BRs.

# Estimated Beam Time Requirement

	$\sigma_{\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}_c \Lambda_c}$	$N_{\text{true}} > 3\sqrt{N_{\text{false}}}$	$N_{\Lambda_c, \bar{\Lambda}_c} = 1000$
$\Lambda_c$	5 nb	277 d	19.9 d
$\bar{\Lambda}_c$	5 nb	134 d	20.9 d
$\Lambda_c$	100 nb	16.6 h	1 d
$\bar{\Lambda}_c$	100 nb	8.1 h	1 d
$\Lambda_c$	500 nb	39.8 min	4.8 h
$\bar{\Lambda}_c$	500 nb	19.3 min	5 h
$\Lambda_c$	2 $\mu\text{b}$	150 s	71.7 min
$\bar{\Lambda}_c$	2 $\mu\text{b}$	73 s	75.2 min

The exclusive measurement ranges from 1 event/3 days to >100/day.

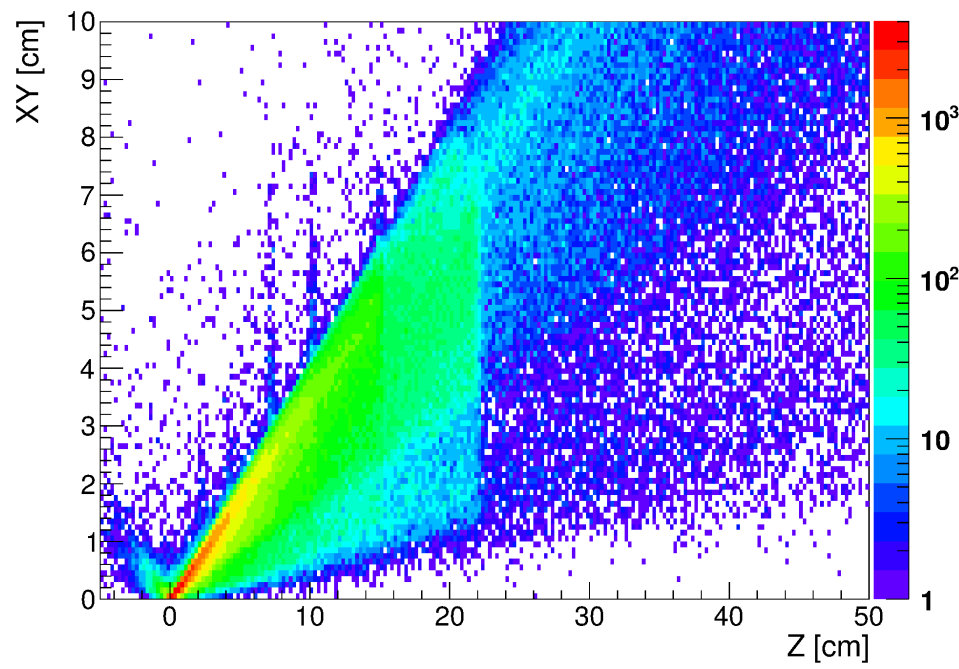
# Summary

- Reconstruction of the channel is possible
- Depending on the reaction's cross section, the required beam time for a reasonable amount of statistics ranges from hours to months.

Thank you for your attention!



POCA Vtx,  $\Lambda$ , signal



$\Lambda$  vertex, DPM

