

Strangeness analysis with

$$|\eta| < 0.5$$

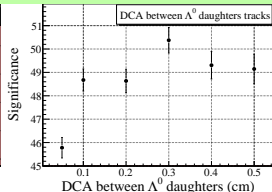
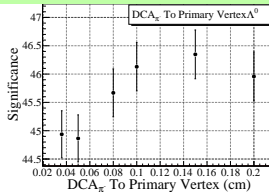
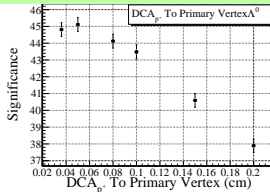
I.A. Maldonado-Cervantes
Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, UNAM.

November 5, 2009

Outline

- ▶ Optimized cuts with $|\eta| < 0.5$
- ▶ Invariant Mass Distributions
- ▶ Armenteros Podolanski-Plot with subtraction of K_S^0 mass
- ▶ Measurement of $c\tau$
- ▶ Distribution of polarization

Significance Λ^0

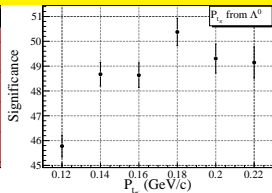
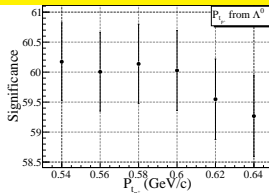
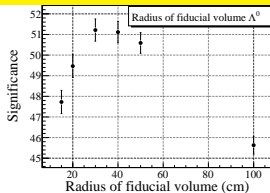
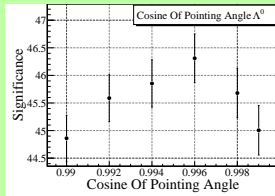


$$\frac{s}{\sqrt{s+b}} \left(1 \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\delta s}{s}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta(s+b)}{2(s+b)}\right)^2} \right)$$

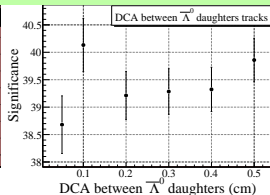
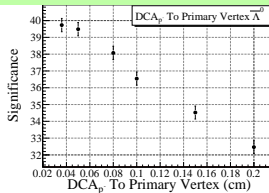
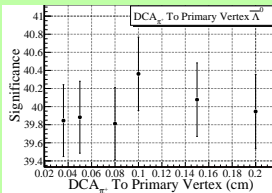
where:

s – signal,

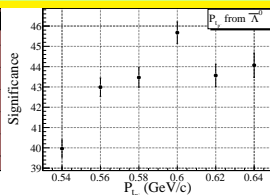
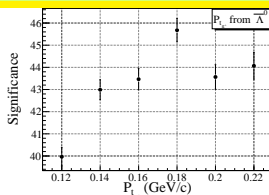
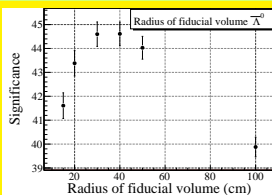
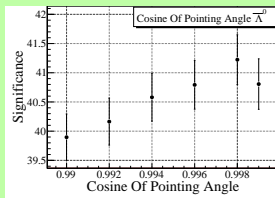
b – background.



Significance $\bar{\Lambda}^0$



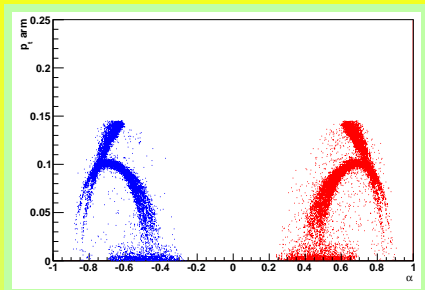
In the same way for $\bar{\Lambda}^0$ and K_S^0



Optimized cuts

The cuts that maximize the significance are shown in the next table and are compared with the cuts obtained for $|\eta| < 1$.

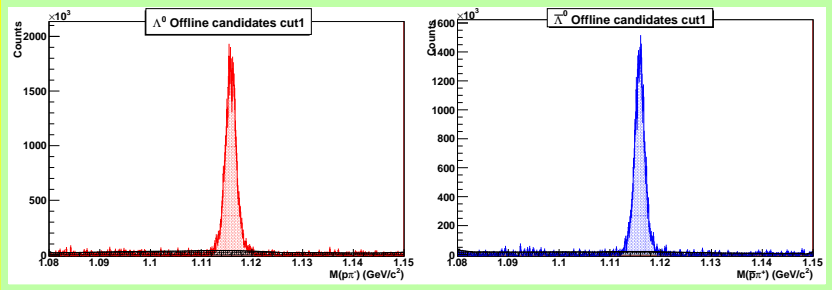
Variable	Λ^0		$\bar{\Lambda}^0$		K_s^0	
	$ \eta < 1$	$ \eta < 0.5$	$ \eta < 1$	$ \eta < 0.5$	$ \eta < 1$	$ \eta < 0.5$
DCA of neg (cm)	> 0.1	> 0.15	> 0.036	> 0.036	> 0.036	> 0.036
DCA of pos (cm)	> 0.05	> 0.05	> 0.05	> 0.1	> 0.036	> 0.036
DCA V0 (cm)	< 0.2	< 0.3	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.5	< 0.5
Cosine	> 0.999	> 0.996	> 0.998	> 0.998	> 0.99	> 0.994
P_t pos (GeV/c)	> 0.6	> 0.54	> 0.14	> 0.18	0.14	0.12
P_t neg (GeV/c)	> 0.14	> 0.18	> 0.64	> 0.6	0.14	0.12
R. Fid. vol. (cm)	< 30	< 30	< 30	< 30	< 50	< 40



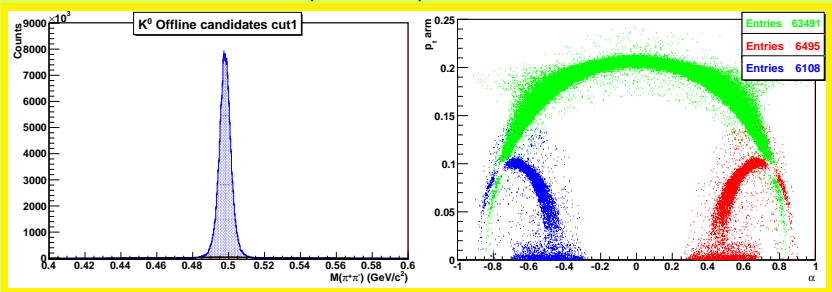
For select Λ^0 and $\bar{\Lambda}^0$ also implement a cut in the Armenteros-Podolanski variable $\alpha > 0$ and $\alpha < 0$ respectively.

From the figure, we saw it is necessary to remove the K_s^0

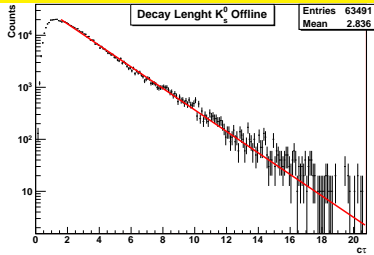
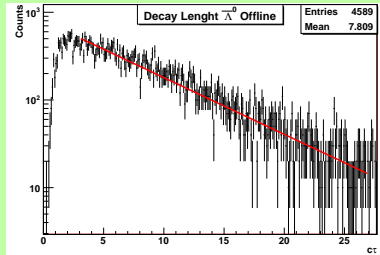
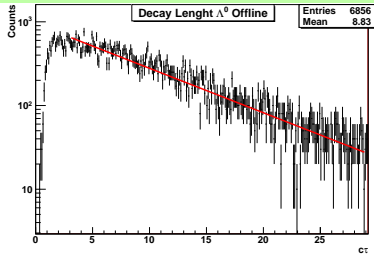
Results: Invariant Mass distributions



Implementing the optimized cuts the background diminishes for invariant mass distribution and the Armenteros podolanski plot.



Results: decay length



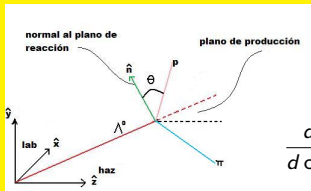
we get:

- ▶ $c\tau = 8.17 \pm 0.14$ cm para Λ^0
 $\in (3, 29)$ cm
- ▶ $c\tau = 6.72 \pm 0.14$ cm para $\bar{\Lambda}^0$
 $\in (3, 27)$ cm
- ▶ $c\tau = 2.10 \pm 0.01$ cm para K_s^0
 $\in (1.5, 21)$ cm

CT			
V^0	$ \eta < 1$	$ \eta < 0.5$	PDG value
Λ^0	6.34 ± 0.08 cm	8.17 ± 0.14 cm	7.89 cm
$\bar{\Lambda}^0$	5.60 ± 0.07 cm	6.72 ± 0.14 cm	7.89 cm
K_s^0	3.08 ± 0.06 cm	2.10 ± 0.01	2.6842 cm

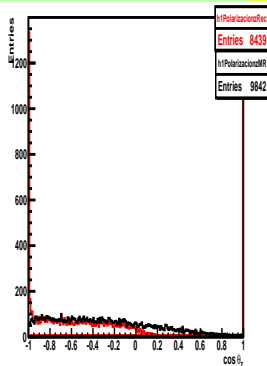
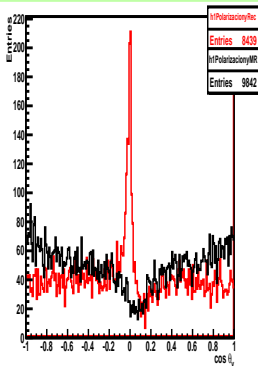
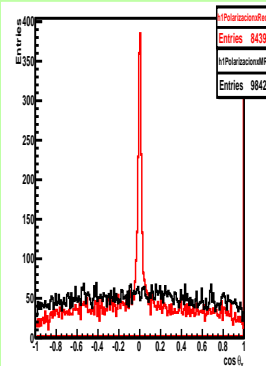
Results: Polarization

To measure certain quantities requires a clean signal, as $c\tau$ or things like polarization.



$$\hat{n} = \frac{\vec{P}_P \times \vec{P}_{\Lambda^0}}{|\vec{P}_P \times \vec{P}_{\Lambda^0}|}$$

$$\frac{dN}{d \cos \theta} = A (\cos \theta) (1 - \alpha P \cos \theta)$$



Adding a cut

