Measurement of the branching fraction of $\eta_c \to K^+K^-\pi^0$ and $\eta_c \to 2(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$

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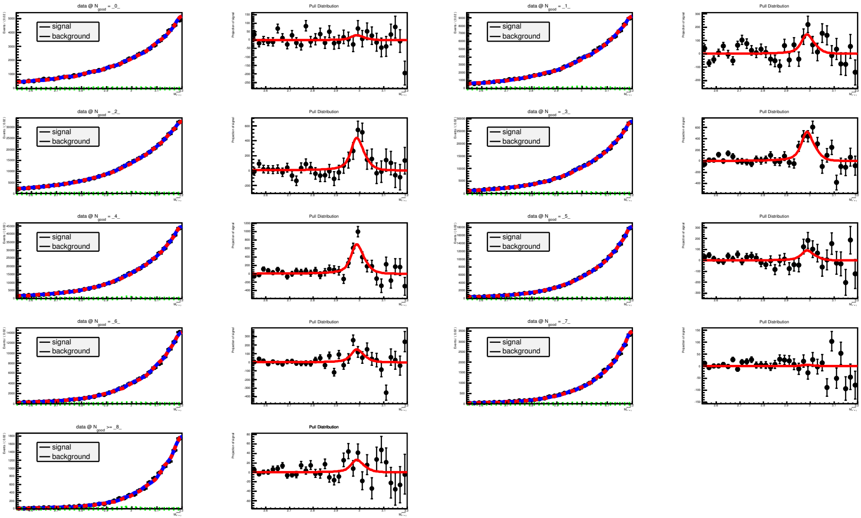
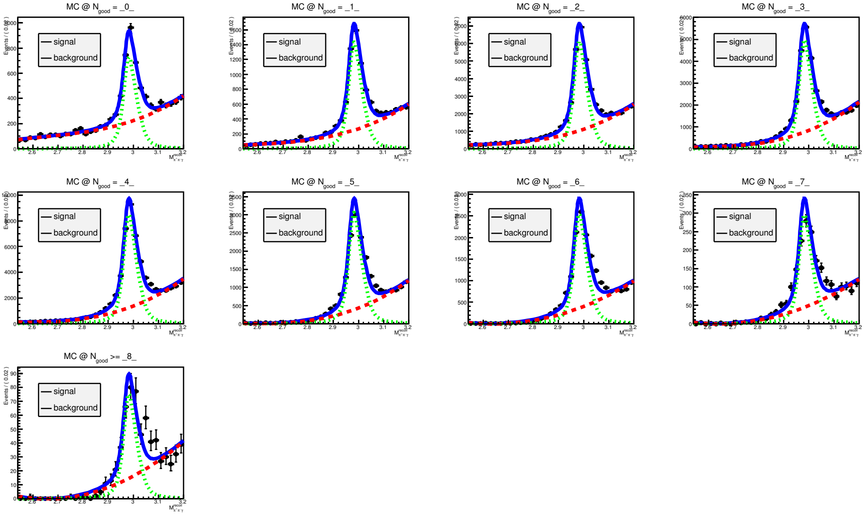
Overview

Part I: Multiplicity

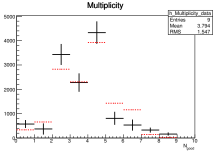
Fit data @ 4260 MeV simultaneously



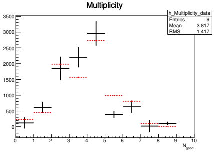
Fit MC @ 4260 MeV simultaneously



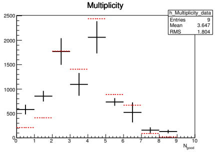
Multiplicity @ 4.23, 4.26, 4.36, 4.42 GeV



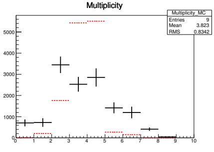
4230



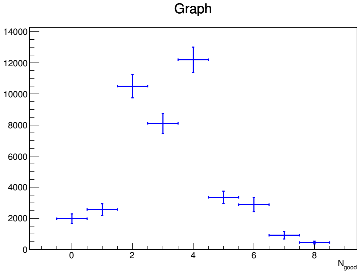
4260



4360



4420



Sum of the 4 energy points

Part II: Measurement of the Branching Fractions

Motivation

- The experimental measurement on the M1 transition processes can be used to test QCD and other theoretical models. And the branching fractions of the η_c decays are essential for the M1 transition measurement.
- However the current measured precision for the η_c decays is not high.

- The awfully large uncertainty from $Br(J/\psi \to \gamma\eta_c)$ is hard to avoid, though we have the most sizable J/ψ sample in the world. The statistics if not large if we use the $\psi\prime \to \gamma\eta_c$ process. In addition, the interference problem should be considered with both J/ψ and $\psi\prime$ data samples.
- Up to now, we have collected a large XYZ data sample around $4.26GeV$. And the process $e^+e^- \to \gamma h_c$, $h_c \to \gamma\eta_c$ has been observed. In principle, the signal can be extracted by recoil mass (RM) of $\gamma\pi^+\pi^-$ by limiting $RM(\pi^+\pi^-)$ in the h_c mass region.

Methods [Take $\eta_c \to K^+K^-\pi^0$ as example]

Methods to measure the branching fraction

- We measure the branching fraction of $\eta_c \to K^+K^-\pi^0$ via the decays
  - $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^- h_c, h_c \to \gamma\eta_c, \eta_c \to K^+K^-\pi^0$(exclusive mode)
  - $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^- h_c, h_c \to \gamma\eta_c, \eta_c \to X$(inclusive mode)
- The Branching fraction is

$$Br(\eta_c \to K^+K^-\pi^0) = \frac{N^{exclusive}_{signal}}{N^{inclusive}_{signal}} \bullet \frac{\epsilon^{inclusive}}{\epsilon^{exclusive}} \bullet \frac{1}{Br(\pi^0 \to \gamma\gamma)}.$$

- And via this method we can also cancel parts of the system errors.

Data Sets and Monto Carlo Samples

BOSS version

6.6.4.p01

Data Sets

We currently used the XYZ data at the energy points of

$$4.23GeV, 4.26GeV, 4.36GeV, 4.42GeV$$

Monto Carlo Samples

$200K$ Monto Carlo Samples are generated for each decay mode at each of the four energy points which are

$$4.23GeV, 4.26GeV, 4.36GeV \text{ and } 4.42GeV.$$

Event Selections

Good Charged tracks selections

- $V_{xy} < 1cm$, $|V_z| < 10cm$ (except for the two tracks from K_S^0)
- $|\cos\theta < 0.93|$

Good photon selections

- $E_\gamma > 25MeV$ for $|\cos\theta| < 0.8$
- $E_\gamma > 50MeV$ for $0.86 < |\cos\theta| < 0.92$
- $0 \leq TDC \leq 14$(in unit of $50ns$)

- $N_{good} \geq 2$, $1 \leq N_\gamma \leq 20$ [for the inclusive mode];
- $N_{good} = 4$, $3 \leq N_\gamma \leq 20$ [for $\eta_c \to K^+K^-\pi^0$];
- $N_{good} = 6$, $5 \leq N_\gamma \leq 20$ [for $\eta_c \to 2(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$].
- $N_{good} = 4$, $1 \leq N_\gamma \leq 20$ [for $\eta_c \to p\bar{p}$].

Event Selections

π^0 Reconstruction

- $0.12GeV < M_{\gamma\gamma} < 0.15GeV$;
- 1-C Kinematic Fit

preliminary $\gamma\pi^+\pi^-$ list

- $3.46 < m^{recoil}_{\pi^+\pi^-} < 3.59GeV$ (h_c mass region)
- $2.5 < m^{recoil}_{\pi^+\pi^-\gamma} < 3.4GeV$ (η_c mass region)

for the exclusive modes

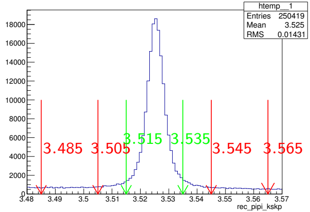
- $N_{\pi^0} \geq 1$ [for $\eta_c \to K^+K^-\pi^0$]
- $N_{\pi^0} \geq 2$ [for $\eta_c \to 2(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$]
- Combination with the minimum

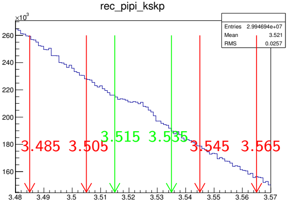
$$\chi^2 = \chi^2_{4C} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \chi^2_{PID}(i) + \sum_{i=1}^{2} \chi^2_{\pi^0}(i)$$

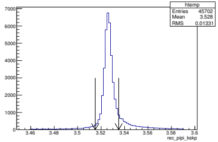
  is kept

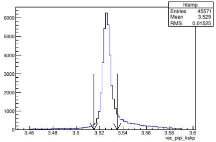
the Optimized Selections

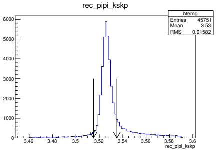
We choose the same range of $M^{recoil}_{\pi^+\pi^-}$ for both inclusive and exclusive processes.[$3.515 < M^{recoil}_{\pi^+\pi^-} < 3.535$ ($M_{h_c} \pm 3\sigma$)],
and use the sideband method to analyze the background shape of the inclusive mode

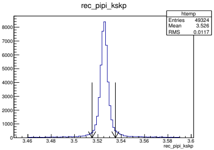






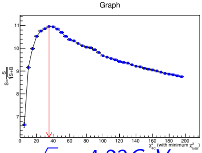




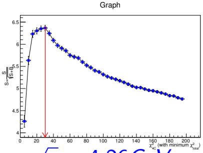


Optimized Selections [Exclusive Modes]

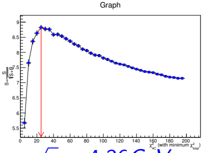
- The χ^2_{4C} cut is optimized with the figure of merit$(FOM)\frac{S}{\sqrt{S+B}}$



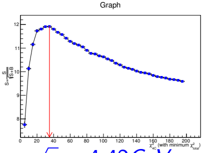
$\sqrt{s} = 4.23GeV$



$\sqrt{s} = 4.26GeV$



$\sqrt{s} = 4.36GeV$



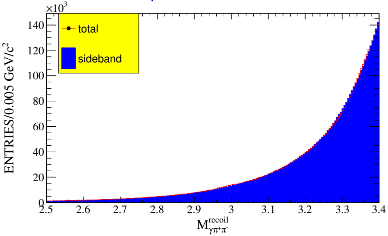
$\sqrt{s} = 4.42GeV$

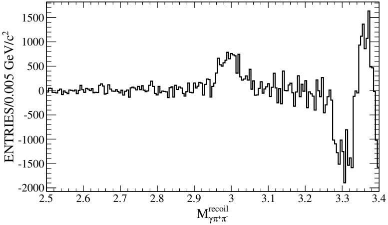
- Table for χ^2_{4C} cut

χ^2_{4C} cut	$\eta_c \to K^+K^-\pi^0$	$\eta_c \to 2(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$	$\eta_c \to p\bar{p}$
4230	25	35	
4260	15	30	
4360	25	25	
4420	20	35	

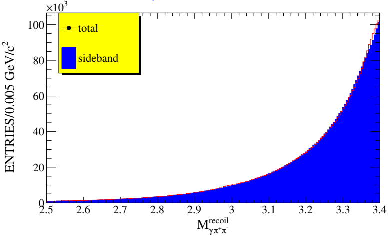
$M^{recoil}_{\pi^+\pi^-\gamma}$ results of sideband (the inclusive mode)

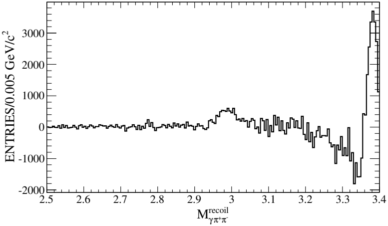
$\sqrt{s} = 4.23GeV$





$\sqrt{s} = 4.26GeV$

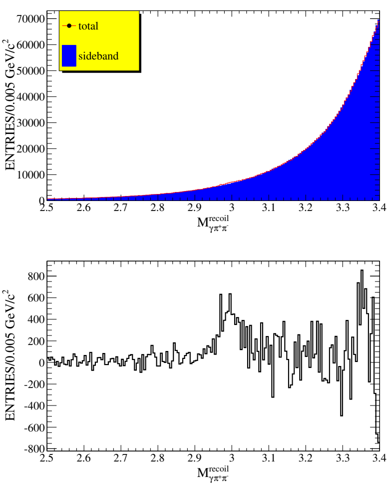




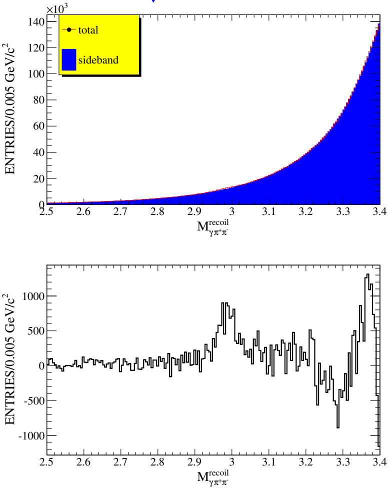
The upper ones draw the sideband and signal regions together, while the lower ones draw net events

$M^{recoil}_{\pi^+\pi^-\gamma}$ results of sideband (the inclusive mode)

$\sqrt{s} = 4.36GeV$



$\sqrt{s} = 4.42GeV$



The upper ones draw the sideband and signal regions together,
while the lower ones draw net events

Fit Simultaneously

To fit the distribution of $M^{recoil}_{\pi^+\pi^-\gamma}$, we use the fit function

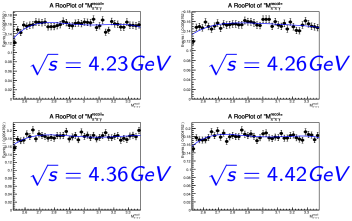
$$F(m) = \sigma \otimes [\epsilon(m) \times |S(m)|^2 \times E_\gamma^3 \times d(E_\gamma)] + B(m),$$

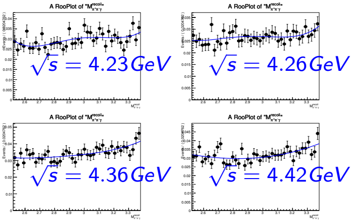
where

- $d(E_\gamma) = \frac{E_0^2}{E_\gamma E_0 + (E_\gamma - E_0)^2}$,
- $\sigma \rightarrow$ Double-Gaussian or Gaussian shape,
- $S(m) \rightarrow$Breit-Wigner shapes with common fixed M and σ,
- $B(m) \rightarrow$
  - Chebyshev Polynomial for the exclusive mode,
  - Events from sideband of h_c for inclusive mode.

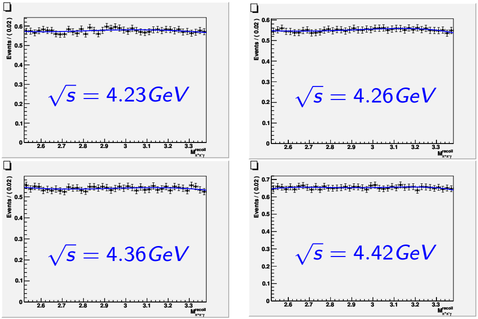
Efficiency Curves

We generate large-width signal Monto Carlo samples,
and divide the MC truth after selection by the truth before selection to get the efficiency curve.





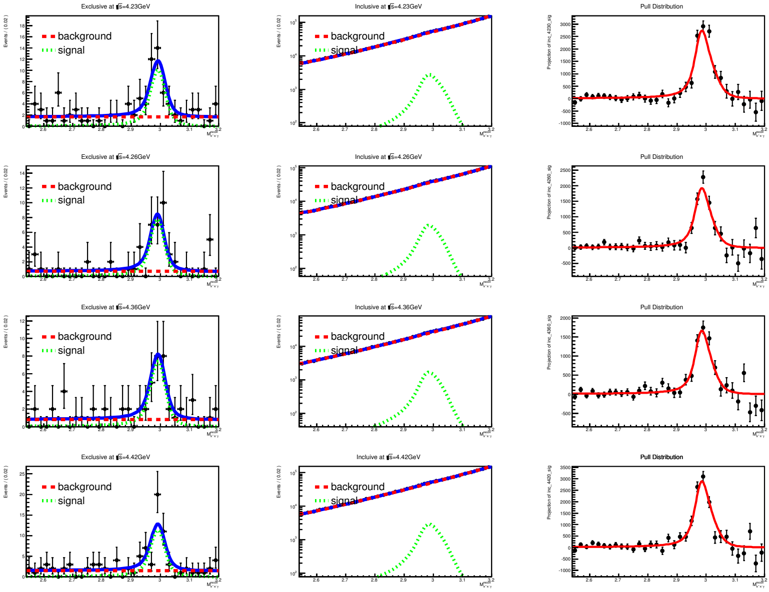
Inclusive Processes



Resolution and Efficiency

We generated signal Monto Carlo samples, and fit the signal with a Gaussian or double-Gaussian shape.

Category		Gaussian 1		Gaussian 2		Coefficient	Efficiency(%)
		$M_1(MeV)$	$\sigma_1(MeV)$	$M_2(MeV)$	$\sigma_2(MeV)$		
$K^+K^-\pi^0$	4230	12.55	17.41	-	-	-	16.04
	4260	10.73	15.46	-	-	-	15.04
	4360	12.64	17.26	-	-	-	18.96
	4420	12.13	16.78	-	-	-	18.00
$2(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$	4230	13.18	20.87				2.95
	4260	11.04	18.16				2.63
	4360	13.87	19.50				3.42
	4420	13.03	18.96				3.10
$p\bar{p}$	4230						
	4260						
	4360						
	4420						
Inclusive	4230	2.61	11.29	23.61	26.37	6.44614e-01	48.12
	4260	1.73	10.79	20.13	23.70	6.04471e-01	44.14
	4360	1.64	10.73	20.54	23.52	6.01291e-01	42.59
	4420	2.45	11.28	22.10	25.76	6.34061e-01	51.15


Exclusive at √s=4.23GeV
background
signal
Inclusive at √s=4.23GeV
background
signal
Pull Distribution
Exclusive at √s=4.26GeV
background
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Inclusive at √s=4.26GeV
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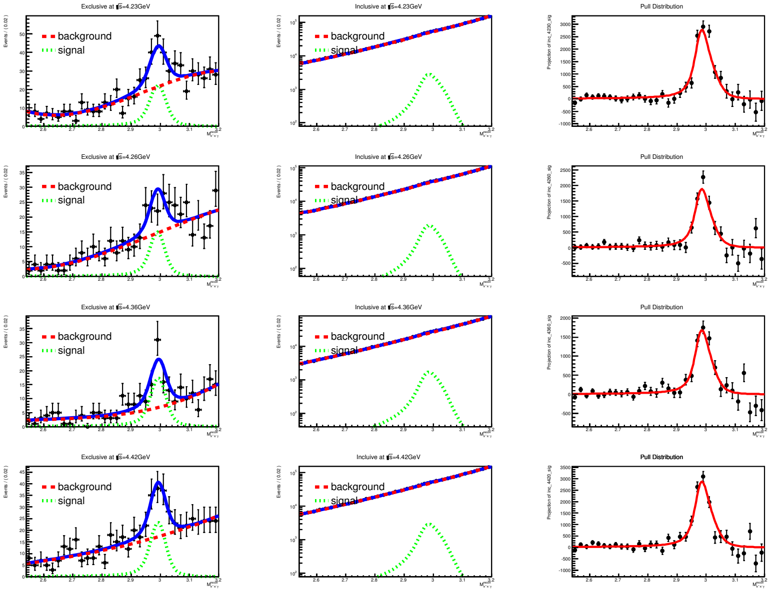
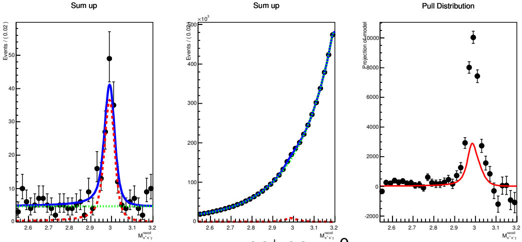
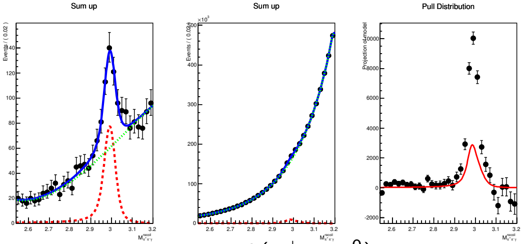
Simultaneous Fit ($\eta_c \to 2(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$)



Sum up



$\eta_c \to K^+K^-\pi^0$



$\eta_c \to 2(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$

the Branching Fraction of $\eta_c \to K^+K^-\pi^0$

Category		Number of signal	Branching Fraction(%)
$K^+K^-\pi^0$	4230	39.8	1.01 ± 0.11
	4260	28.3	
	4360	31.3	
	4420	43.9	
$2(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$	4230	95.4	13.13 ± 1.54
	4260	60.7	
	4360	73.2	
	4420	96.9	
$p\bar{p}$	4230		
	4260		
	4360		
	4420		

Summary

We measured the multiplicity of the good charged tracks of the inclusive mode of η_c for the first time;

So far we measured the branching fractions of four η_c decay modes, which are $\eta_c \to K_S^0 K^{\pm}\pi^{\mp}$, $\eta_c \to K^+K^-\pi^0$, $\eta_c \to 2(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$ and $\eta_c \to p\bar{p}$, and the results are

decay mode	branching fraction(%)	reference value(%) [1]
$\eta_c \to K_S^0 K^{\pm}\pi^{\mp}$	2.39 ± 0.20	$2.60 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.25$
$\eta_c \to K^+K^-\pi^0$	1.01 ± 0.11	$1.04 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.10$
$\eta_c \to 2(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$	13.13 ± 1.54	$17.23 \pm 1.70 \pm 2.29 \pm 1.66$
$\eta_c \to p\bar{p}$		$0.15 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.01$

[1] PHYSICAL REVIEW **D86,** 092009 (2012) (BESIII)