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Study of the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$

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Abstract

A study of the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay using proton-proton collision data collected at $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ by the CMS experiment at the LHC, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 19.6 fb^{-1} , is presented. The ratio of branching fractions $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p) / \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^*(892)^+)$ is measured to be $(1.054 \pm 0.057 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.035 (\text{syst}) \pm 0.011 (\mathcal{B}))\%$, where the last uncertainty reflects the uncertainties in the world-average branching fractions of $\bar{\Lambda}$ and $K^*(892)^+$ decays to reconstructed final states. The invariant mass distributions of the $J/\psi \bar{\Lambda}$, $J/\psi p$, and $\bar{\Lambda} p$ systems produced in the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay are investigated and found to be inconsistent with the pure phase space hypothesis. The analysis is extended by using a model-independent angular amplitude analysis, which shows that the inclusion of contributions from excited kaons decaying to the $\bar{\Lambda} p$ system improves the description of the observed invariant mass distributions.

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1 Introduction

The $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay is the first observed example of a B meson decay into baryons and a charmonium state (the charge-conjugate states are implied throughout the paper). The first evidence for the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay was obtained by the BaBar Collaboration [1], along with a measurement of its branching fraction of $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p) = (12_{-6}^{+9}) \times 10^{-6}$. Later, this decay was observed by the Belle Collaboration and its branching fraction was measured to be $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p) = (11.7 \pm 2.8_{-2.3}^{+1.8}) \times 10^{-6}$ [2], resulting in the world-average branching fraction of $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p) = (11.8 \pm 3.1) \times 10^{-6}$ [3].

The decay mode under study provides an opportunity to search for new intermediate resonances in the $J/\psi \bar{\Lambda}$, $J/\psi p$, and $\bar{\Lambda} p$ systems. In fact, interest in B hadron decays to charmonium-baryon systems is increasing as the LHCb Collaboration has observed three pentaquark states in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$ decays [4, 5].

In this paper, we report on a study of the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ ($J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$, $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p} \pi^+$) decay using a data sample of proton-proton (pp) collisions collected by the CMS experiment in 2012 at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 19.6 fb^{-1} . Exploring the large available integrated luminosities of pp collisions and the large production cross section of $b\bar{b}$ pairs at the CERN LHC, the CMS experiment has developed an efficient trigger for displaced $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays, described in Section 3. This trigger allowed CMS to conduct a study of the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay, including the measurement of its branching fraction and the study of the $J/\psi \bar{\Lambda}$, $J/\psi p$, and $\bar{\Lambda} p$ systems. The decay $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^*(892)^+ (K^*(892)^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+)$ is chosen as the normalization channel, because it is measured with high precision and has a similar decay topology to the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay. In what follows, the $K^*(892)^+$ particle is denoted as K^{*+} . The ratio of the branching fractions is measured using the following formula:

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p)}{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+})} = \frac{N(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p) \mathcal{B}(K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+) \mathcal{B}(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) \epsilon(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+})}{N(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}) \mathcal{B}(\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p} \pi^+) \epsilon(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p)}, \quad (1)$$

where N and ϵ correspond to the number of observed decays and the total efficiency of the decay, respectively. The invariant mass distributions of the $J/\psi \bar{\Lambda}$, $J/\psi p$, and $\bar{\Lambda} p$ systems produced in the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay are investigated using a model-independent angular analysis.

2 The CMS detector

The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter, providing a magnetic field of 3.8 T. Within the solenoid volume are a silicon pixel and strip tracker, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter, and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter, each composed of a barrel and two endcap sections. Forward calorimeters extend the pseudorapidity (η) coverage provided by the barrel and endcap detectors. Muons are detected in gas-ionization chambers embedded in the steel flux-return yoke outside the solenoid. The main subdetectors used for the present analysis are the silicon tracker and the muon system.

The silicon tracker measures charged particles within the range $|\eta| < 2.5$. During the LHC running period when the data used in this paper were recorded, the silicon tracker consisted of 1440 silicon pixel and 15 148 silicon strip detector modules. The track resolutions are typically 1.5% in transverse momentum (p_T) and 25–90 (45–150) μm in the transverse (longitudinal) impact parameter [6] for nonisolated particles with $1 < p_T < 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 1.4$.

Muons are measured within $|\eta| < 2.4$, with detection planes made using three technologies:

drift tubes, cathode strip chambers, and resistive-plate chambers. Matching muons to tracks measured in the silicon tracker results in a relative p_T resolution of 0.8–3.0% for muons with $p_T < 10$ GeV used in this analysis, depending on the muon $|\eta|$ [7].

Events of interest are selected using a two-tiered trigger system [8]. The first level (L1), composed of custom hardware processors, uses information from the calorimeters and muon detectors to select events at a rate of around 100 kHz within a time interval of less than 4 μ s. The second level, known as the high-level trigger (HLT), consists of a farm of processors running a version of the full event reconstruction software optimized for fast processing, and reduces the event rate to around 1 kHz before data storage.

A more detailed description of the CMS detector, together with a definition of the coordinate system used and the relevant kinematic variables, can be found in Ref. [9].

3 Data sample and event selection

Data were collected with a dedicated trigger, optimized for the selection of b hadrons decaying to $J/\psi(\mu^+\mu^-)$. The L1 trigger required two oppositely charged muons, each with $p_T > 3$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.1$. At the HLT, a J/ψ candidate decaying into a $\mu^+\mu^-$ pair displaced from the interaction point was required. Each muon must have $p_T > 4$ GeV, and the dimuon p_T must exceed 6.9 GeV. The HLT demanded that J/ψ candidates reconstructed from opposite-sign dimuons have an invariant mass between 2.9 and 3.3 GeV. The three-dimensional (3D) distance of closest approach of the two muons of a pair to each other was required to be less than 0.5 cm. The dimuon vertex fit was required to have a transverse decay length significance $L_{xy}/\sigma_{L_{xy}} > 3$, where L_{xy} and $\sigma_{L_{xy}}$ are, respectively, the distance from the common vertex to the beam axis in the transverse plane, and its uncertainty. Finally, the dimuon vertex fit probability, calculated using the χ^2 and the number of degrees of freedom of the vertex fit, was required to exceed 10%, while the angle α between the dimuon p_T vector and the direction connecting the beam spot and the dimuon vertex in the transverse plane was required to satisfy $\cos \alpha > 0.9$.

The analysis requires two muons of opposite charge that must match those that triggered the event readout. The trigger requirements are confirmed and the J/ψ candidates are selected by tightening the dimuon mass region to be within 150 MeV of the J/ψ meson mass $M_{J/\psi}^{\text{PDG}}$ [3] (M_X^{PDG} denotes the world-average mass of hadron X).

To reconstruct a B^+ candidate, the J/ψ candidate is combined with a positively charged particle track, assumed to be a proton track, and a $\bar{\Lambda}$ candidate. The track must satisfy the CMS high-purity requirements [6]. The $\bar{\Lambda}$ candidates are formed from displaced two-prong vertices under the assumption of the $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^+$ decay, as described in Ref. [10]. Daughter particles of the $\bar{\Lambda}$ candidate are refitted to a common vertex, and the vertex fit probability must exceed 1%. The proton mass is assigned to the higher- p_T daughter track. To select the candidates in the $\bar{\Lambda}$ signal region, we demand that the $\bar{p}\pi^+$ invariant mass satisfy $|M(\bar{p}\pi^+) - M_{\bar{\Lambda}}^{\text{PDG}}| < 2\sigma^{\bar{\Lambda}}$, where the effective $\bar{\Lambda}$ signal resolution $\sigma^{\bar{\Lambda}} = 3.7$ MeV is measured in data by fitting the $M(\bar{p}\pi^+)$ distribution with a sum of two Gaussian functions with a common mean.

Since reliable charged hadron type identification in CMS is not possible, the contribution from $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^-\pi^+$ decays is present in the $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^+$ sample. It is removed by demanding that the invariant mass of the two $\bar{\Lambda}$ candidate tracks, where both are assigned the charged pion mass, satisfies $|M(\pi^+\pi^-) - M_{K_S^0}^{\text{PDG}}| > 2\sigma^{K_S^0}$, where the effective K_S^0 signal resolution $\sigma^{K_S^0} = 9.2$ MeV is measured in data by fitting the $M(\pi^+\pi^-)$ distribution with a sum of two Gaussian functions

with a common mean.

As the last step of the reconstruction, the kinematic vertex fit of the $\bar{\Lambda}$ candidate, the proton track, and the dimuon is performed, with the dimuon mass constrained to $M_{J/\psi}^{\text{PDG}}$; this vertex is referred to as the B vertex. The selected candidates are required to have $p_T(J/\psi) > 7 \text{ GeV}$, $p_T(\bar{\Lambda}) > 1 \text{ GeV}$, and $p_T(p) > 1 \text{ GeV}$.

Multiple pp interactions in the same or nearby beam crossing (pileup) are present in data, with an average multiplicity of about 20. The hard-scattering vertex in the event with the highest cosine of the three-dimensional (3D) pointing angle between the line connecting this vertex with the B vertex and the B^+ candidate momentum is chosen as the primary vertex (PV). The following requirement is used to select B^+ candidates consistent with originating from the PV: $\cos \alpha(B^+, \text{PV}) > 0.99$, where $\alpha(B^+, \text{PV})$ is the two-dimensional (2D) angle in the transverse plane between the B^+ candidate momentum and the vector pointing from the PV to the B vertex. The following requirement on the B vertex displacement is also applied: $L_{xy}(B^+)/\sigma_{L_{xy}}(B^+) > 3$, where $L_{xy}(B^+)$ is the distance between the primary and B vertices in the transverse plane, and $\sigma_{L_{xy}}(B^+)$ is its uncertainty. The B^+ candidate kinematic vertex fit probability must exceed 1%. The $\bar{\Lambda}$ candidate is required to be consistent with originating from the B^+ decay by requiring $\cos \alpha(\bar{\Lambda}, B^+) > 0$, where $\alpha(\bar{\Lambda}, B^+)$ is the angle between the $\bar{\Lambda}$ momentum and the vector connecting the B^+ and $\bar{\Lambda}$ vertices.

The normalization decay channel $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}$ ($K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$) candidates are selected using the same reconstruction chain. Identical requirements are used to select the J/ψ candidate and the π^+ track from the K^{*+} meson decay. The selection of the K_S^0 candidates is the same as for the $\bar{\Lambda}$ candidates, except that the invariant mass of the candidate pions from the K_S^0 meson decay is required to satisfy $|M(\pi^+ \pi^-) - M_{K_S^0}^{\text{PDG}}| < 2\sigma_{\text{eff}}^{K_S^0}$. The contamination of the K_S^0 candidates from the $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p} \pi^+$ decay is reduced with the requirement: $|M(\bar{p} \pi^+) - M_{\bar{\Lambda}}^{\text{PDG}}| > 2\sigma_{\text{eff}}^{\bar{\Lambda}}$, where the negatively charged track is assigned the proton mass.

To calculate the reconstruction efficiency, a study based on simulated signal events is performed. The events are generated with PYTHIA v6.424 [11]. The B meson decays are modeled according to a phase space decay model using EVTGEN v1.3.0 [12] for both the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ and $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}$ channels. The simulation sample corresponding to the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}$ decay is reweighted according to the angular distributions of the K^{*+} and J/ψ systems observed in data. The events are passed through a detailed CMS detector simulation based on GEANT4 [13]. To estimate reconstruction efficiencies (Section 5), matching of the reconstructed candidates to the generated particles is performed by requiring $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} < 0.004$ (0.03) for μ (p , π^+ , $\bar{\Lambda}$, and K_S^0) candidates, where $\Delta\eta$ and $\Delta\phi$ are the differences in the pseudorapidity and the azimuthal angle, respectively, between the momenta of the reconstructed and generated particles.

4 Signal yields extraction

The invariant mass distribution of the selected $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ candidates is shown in Fig. 1 (upper). An unbinned, extended maximum-likelihood fit with a signal plus background hypothesis is performed on this distribution. The signal component is modeled with a sum of three Gaussian functions with floating common mean and overall normalization, while the widths and the relative normalizations of the three Gaussian functions are fixed to the values obtained from simulation. The background component is parameterized by a threshold func-

tion: $(x - x_0)^\beta$, where $x_0 = M_{\Lambda}^{\text{PDG}} + M_{J/\psi}^{\text{PDG}} + M_p^{\text{PDG}}$ and β is a free parameter of the fit. The fit results in a signal yield of 452 ± 23 events.

Figure 1 (lower left) shows the observed $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0 \pi^+$ invariant mass distribution with the requirement on the $K_S^0 \pi^+$ invariant mass to be inside a ± 200 MeV window around the world-average K^{*+} mass [3]. The B^+ signal is modeled with a sum of two Gaussian functions with a common mean and all the parameters floating in the fit, while the background is described by a second-order polynomial.

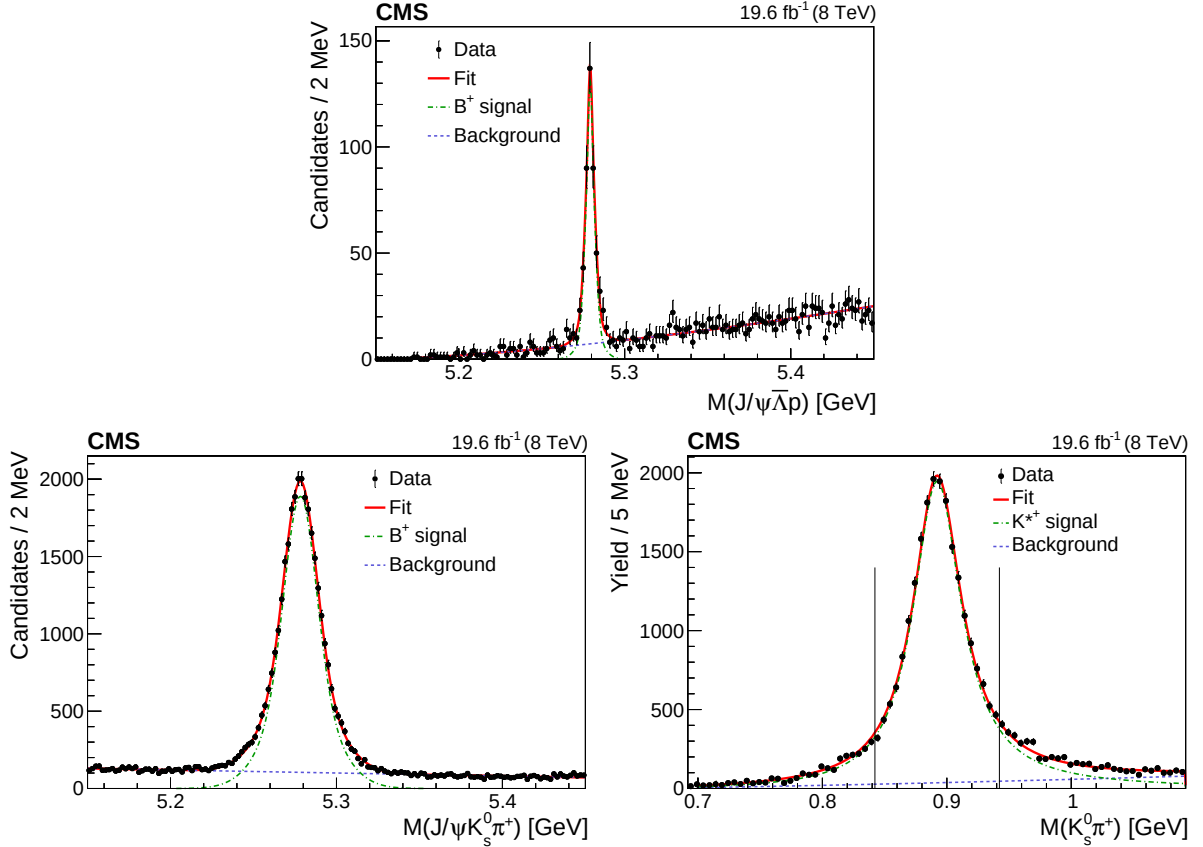


Figure 1: The invariant mass distribution of the selected $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ candidates (upper). The invariant mass distributions of $J/\psi K_S^0 \pi^+$ (lower left) and $K_S^0 \pi^+$ (lower right) for the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}$ decay candidates. The points are data and the solid curves are the results of the fits explained in the text. The vertical bars represent the statistical uncertainty. On the lower right picture the background-subtracted candidates using the $M(J/\psi K_S^0 \pi^+)$ as a discriminating variable are shown. The dash-dotted curves show the B^+ signal in the upper and lower left plots, and the K^{*+} signal in the lower right plot. The dashed lines indicate the background contributions. The vertical lines in the lower right plot indicate the K^{*+} invariant mass window used for the normalization, as described in the text.

In order to evaluate the pure K^{*+} meson contribution, excluding other resonances in the $K_S^0 \pi^+$ system, the background-subtracted $M(K_S^0 \pi^+)$ distribution shown in Fig. 1 (lower right) is fitted in the range of ± 200 MeV around the K^{*+} mass. Background subtraction is performed using the *sPlot* technique [14] with the $M(J/\psi K_S^0 \pi^+)$ used as the discriminating variable. The instrumental mass resolution of the K^{*+} peak is negligible in comparison with its natural width; therefore a relativistic Breit–Wigner function is used as the signal model, while a threshold polynomial function is chosen to model the non- K^{*+} component: $(x - x_0^{K^*})^\gamma$, where $x_0^{K^*} = M_{K_S^0}^{\text{PDG}} + M_{\pi^+}^{\text{PDG}}$

and γ is a free parameter in the fit.

To obtain the observed number of $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}$ decays for the measurement of the ratio of branching fractions, the signal Breit–Wigner function is integrated over ± 50 MeV around the K^{*+} mass, resulting in a yield of $20\,863 \pm 357$ events. The efficiency of the requirement on $M(K_S^0 \pi^+)$ of being within ± 50 MeV of the K^{*+} mass on is taken into account in the calculation of the total efficiency (Section 5).

5 Efficiency calculation

The efficiency for detecting and identifying the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay is calculated as the ratio of the numbers of reconstructed to generated events in simulation. The overall efficiency includes the trigger and reconstruction efficiencies, and the detector acceptance. The efficiency in each channel is obtained using simulated samples described in Section 3. The efficiency ratio, which is used in the measurement of the ratio of branching fractions, is found to be $\epsilon(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+})/\epsilon(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p) = 1.347 \pm 0.023$, where the uncertainty is statistical only and accounts for the limited event counts in the corresponding simulated samples.

For the study of the two-body intermediate invariant masses in the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay, we perform an efficiency-correction procedure to account for detector effects. Crucial to the investigation of the $\bar{\Lambda} p$ system is the possibility of intermediate high-mass K^{*+} resonances that can decay to $\bar{\Lambda} p$ [3]. We list these resonances in Table 1 and designate them collectively as $K^{*+}_{2,3,4}$. The details of the decay $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}_{2,3,4}$, followed by $K^{*+}_{2,3,4} \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda} p$ are discussed in Section 8. Because of this possibility, the efficiency is calculated as a function of two variables: the invariant mass of the $\bar{\Lambda} p$ system, $M(\bar{\Lambda} p)$, and the cosine of the $K^{*+}_{2,3,4} \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda} p$ system helicity angle $\cos \theta_{K^*}$, which is defined as the angle between the $\bar{\Lambda}$ and B^+ momentum vectors in the $\bar{\Lambda} p$ system rest frame (as illustrated in Fig. 2 together with other decay angles). The 2D efficiency is calculated as the ratio of the 2D histogram at the reconstruction level to that at the generator level. The data are corrected for the reconstruction efficiency by applying a $1/\epsilon(M(\bar{\Lambda} p), \cos \theta_{K^*})$ weight to each event. Efficiency values at each point in the 2D space are evaluated using a bilinear interpolation algorithm. Since the points inside the border bins of the 2D space cannot be interpolated, the efficiency values at these points are assumed to be the values at the centers of the corresponding bins.

Table 1: The mass, width, and J^P quantum numbers for the known K^{*+} states [3] that can decay to $\bar{\Lambda} p$.

Resonance	Mass (MeV)	Natural width (MeV)	J^P
$K_4^*(2045)^+$	2045 ± 9	198 ± 30	4^+
$K_2^*(2250)^+$	2247 ± 17	180 ± 30	2^-
$K_3^*(2320)^+$	2324 ± 24	150 ± 30	3^+

6 Evaluation of the systematic uncertainties in the branching fraction ratio measurement

In this section, we discuss the sources of the systematic uncertainty in the measurement of the ratio $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p)/\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+})$, defined by Eq. (1).

Since the signal $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ and the normalization $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}$ decays have the same topology, the systematic uncertainties related to the muon reconstruction, track reconstruction,

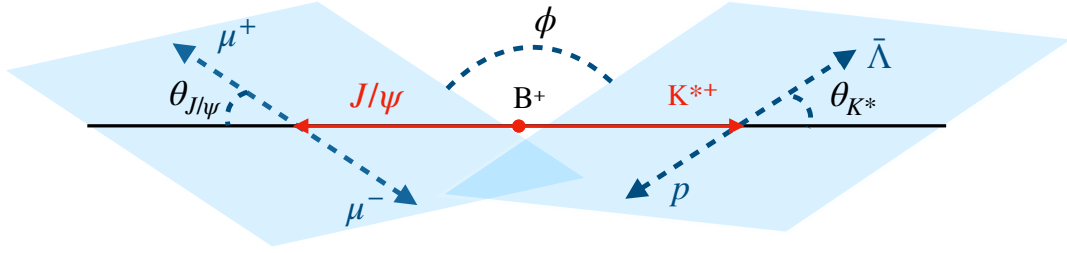


Figure 2: An illustration of the decay angles in the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}_{2,3,4}(\bar{L}p)$ decay.

and trigger efficiencies should almost cancel out in Eq. (1). To check if this is the case, simulated signal samples for both $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{L}p$ and $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}$ decays are validated. Validation studies are performed by comparing distributions of variables used in the event selection between background-subtracted data and simulated signal samples. As a result of these studies, an additional systematic uncertainty is assigned to account for the deviation between data and simulation in the η distributions of B^+ meson for the signal and normalization channels, and the $M(K_S^0 \pi^+)$ distribution for the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}$ decay.

The systematic uncertainty related to the choice of the background model is estimated separately for the fits to the $J/\psi \bar{L}p$, $J/\psi K_S^0 \pi^+$, and $K_S^0 \pi^+$ invariant mass distributions. To evaluate this uncertainty, several additional background modeling functions were used: polynomials of the first, second, and third order for the $J/\psi K_S^0 \pi^+$ invariant mass distribution; and the function $(x - x_0)^\delta$ multiplied by polynomials of the first and second order for the $J/\psi \bar{L}p$ and $K_S^0 \pi^+$ invariant mass distributions.

Another source of systematic uncertainty is due to the modeling of the signal shape in the $M(J/\psi \bar{L}p)$ and $M(J/\psi K_S^0 \pi^+)$ invariant mass distributions. In the case of the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{L}p$ decay, the resolution functions in the baseline fits are obtained from simulation. The associated uncertainty is estimated by allowing the widths to float in the fit and by adding a double-Gaussian function as a fit option. For the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}$ decay, the corresponding systematic uncertainty is estimated by using alternative signal models to fit the $J/\psi K_S^0 \pi^+$ invariant mass distribution, such as a sum of three Gaussian functions or two Crystal Ball functions [15, 16].

For each of the variations, the largest deviation in the measured signal yield is used as the systematic uncertainty. Variations of the signal and background components are performed independently. The uncertainty in the relative efficiency from the simulation related to the limited number of events in the simulated samples is considered as an additional source of systematic uncertainty.

Table 2 summarizes the individual systematic uncertainties, as well as the total systematic uncertainty, calculated as the quadratic sum of the individual components.

7 Measurement of the ratio of branching fractions

Using the world-average values of the $\mathcal{B}(K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+)$, $\mathcal{B}(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$, $\mathcal{B}(\bar{L} \rightarrow \bar{p} \pi^+)$ branching fractions [3], the relative efficiency described in Section 5, and the signal yields, the ratio $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{L}p) / \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+})$ is measured using Eq. (1) to be $(1.054 \pm 0.057(\text{stat}) \pm 0.035(\text{syst}) \pm 0.011(\mathcal{B}))\%$, where the first uncertainty is statistical, the second is systematic (as discussed in Section 6), and the third is due to the uncertainties in the world-average branching fractions of the decays involved.

Table 2: Summary of the relative systematic uncertainties in the $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p) / \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+})$ ratio.

Source	Relative uncertainty (%)
Discrepancy between data and simulation	2.2
Background model in the $M(J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p)$ distribution	1.1
Background model in the $M(J/\psi K_S^0 \pi^+)$ distribution	0.1
Background model in the $M(K_S^0 \pi^+)$ distribution	1.2
Signal model in the $M(J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p)$ distribution	0.9
Signal model in the $M(J/\psi K_S^0 \pi^+)$ distribution	0.6
Simulated sample event count	1.7
Total systematic uncertainty	3.3

From this ratio and the world-average value of $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}) = (1.43 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-3}$ [3], the branching fraction $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p) = (15.1 \pm 0.8(\text{stat}) \pm 0.5(\text{syst}) \pm 0.9(\mathcal{B})) \times 10^{-6}$ is obtained, where now the last uncertainty includes the uncertainty in the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}$ branching fraction. This measurement is the most precise to date.

8 Study of two-body invariant mass spectra

In this section, the invariant mass distributions of the $J/\psi \bar{\Lambda}$, $J/\psi p$, and $\bar{\Lambda} p$ two-body combinations of the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay products are investigated. To account for the event selection efficiency, each event is assigned a weight equal to $1/\epsilon(M(p\bar{\Lambda}), \cos \theta_{K^*})$, where $\epsilon(M(\bar{\Lambda} p), \cos \theta_{K^*})$ is obtained from simulation, as described in Section 5. Background subtraction is performed using the *sPlot* technique, with the $J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ invariant mass as the discriminating variable. Figure 3 shows the efficiency-corrected and background-subtracted invariant mass distributions of the $J/\psi p$, $J/\psi \bar{\Lambda}$, and $\bar{\Lambda} p$ systems. These invariant mass distributions are compared with the pure phase space decay hypothesis (shown by the dashed lines), obtained from the generator-level simulation. The data are poorly described by the pure phase space hypothesis in all three distributions. The degree of incompatibility between the data and this hypothesis is measured using the likelihood ratio method and is determined to be at least 6.1, 5.5, and 3.4 standard deviations for the $J/\psi p$, $J/\psi \bar{\Lambda}$, and $\bar{\Lambda} p$ invariant mass distributions, respectively. More details of the significance calculation are given in Section 8.1. We conclude that none of the three mass spectra can be adequately described by a pure three-body nonresonant phase space decay hypothesis, which is an indication of more complex dynamics in the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay.

There are at least three known K^{*+} resonances, which we designate as $K^{*+}_{2,3,4}$, that can decay to $\bar{\Lambda} p$, as listed in Table 1 [3]. Even though the three $K^{*+}_{2,3,4}$ resonances listed in Table 1 are beyond the kinematic region of the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay, these broad excited kaon states can contribute to the $J/\psi p$ and $J/\psi \bar{\Lambda}$ invariant mass distributions, altering the pure phase space distributions.

To account for possible contributions from these resonances, we use a model-independent approach developed by BaBar in a search for the $Z(4430)$ resonance in the $J/\psi \pi^+$ and $\psi(2S) \pi^+$ channels [17]. This approach was later used by LHCb in a similar search for the $Z(4430)$ particle in the $\psi(2S) \pi^+$ invariant mass spectrum [18] and to support the observation of possible pentaquark states $P_c(4380)^+$ and $P_c(4450)^+$ in the $J/\psi p$ system [19]. This method tests whether the contributions from a reflection of the resonant $\bar{\Lambda} p$ angular amplitudes in the $J/\psi \bar{\Lambda}$ and $J/\psi p$ spectra are sufficient to describe the data.

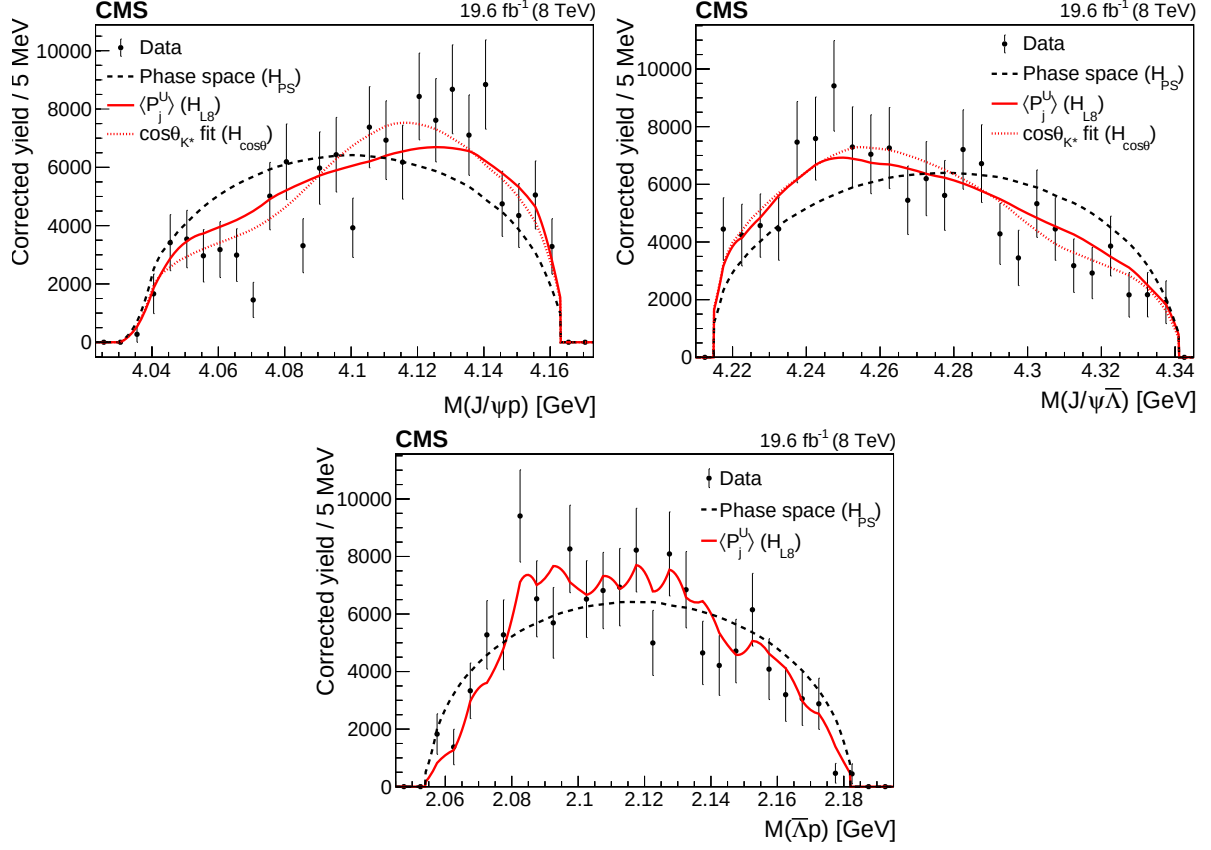


Figure 3: The invariant mass distributions of the $J/\psi p$ (upper left), $J/\psi \bar{\Lambda}$ (upper right), and $\bar{\Lambda} p$ (lower) systems from the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay. The points show the efficiency-corrected, background-subtracted data; the vertical bars represent the statistical uncertainty. Superimposed curves are obtained from simulation: the dashed lines correspond to the pure phase space fit (H_{PS}); the solid curves represent the phase space distribution corrected for the $\bar{\Lambda} p$ angular structure with the inclusion of the first eight moments, corresponding to resonances decaying to the $\bar{\Lambda} p$ system with maximum spin of 4 (H_{L8}); the dotted curves show the fits to the phase space distribution reweighted according to the $\cos \theta_{K^*}$ distribution, which is defined as the $H_{\cos \theta}$ hypothesis. The mentioned curves are explained in Section 8.1.

The background-subtracted and efficiency-corrected $\cos \theta_{K^*}$ distribution in data is shown in Fig. 4. It is clear that, unlike the simulation of $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda} p$ decay based on a pure phase space hypothesis, shown in the same figure, the distribution from data is not flat and has a structure that could affect the two-body invariant mass distributions under study.

In each $M(\bar{\Lambda} p)$ bin, the $\cos \theta_{K^*}$ distribution can be expressed as an expansion in terms of Legendre polynomials:

$$\frac{dN}{d \cos \theta_{K^*}} = \sum_{j=0}^{l_{\max}} \langle P_j^U \rangle P_j(\cos \theta_{K^*}), \quad (2)$$

where N is the efficiency-corrected and background-subtracted yield, $l_{\max}$ depends on the maximum angular momentum used to describe the data, P_j are the Legendre polynomials, and $\langle P_j^U \rangle$ are the unnormalized Legendre moments. The Legendre moments contain the full angular information of the $\bar{\Lambda} p$ system and can be expressed using the following formula obtained

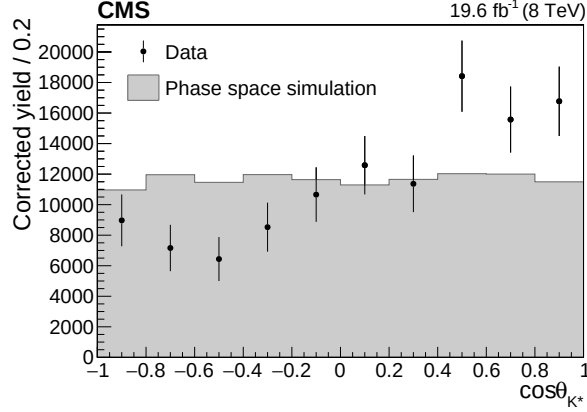


Figure 4: The background-subtracted and efficiency-corrected $\cos \theta_{K^*}$ distribution from the data (points with vertical bars) and the phase space simulation (shaded histogram). The vertical bars represent the statistical uncertainty.

by projecting the moments in Eq. (2) onto a Legendre polynomial basis:

$$\langle P_j^U \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{reco}}} \frac{P_j(\cos \theta_{K^*})}{\epsilon^i}, \quad (3)$$

where N_{reco} is the number of selected events in each $M(\bar{\Lambda}p)$ bin and $\epsilon^i = \epsilon^i(\cos \theta_{K^*}^i, M(\bar{\Lambda}p))$ is the efficiency correction, obtained as described in Section 5.

To determine the proper value for l_{max} , we note that the $dN/d\cos \theta_{K^*}$ distribution for a K^* resonance with spin S is proportional to the square of the Wigner d function $d_{\lambda_{K^*}, (\lambda_p - \lambda_{\bar{\Lambda}})}^{S(K^*)}(\theta_{K^*})$, given by the following equation:

$$d_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}^S(\theta_{K^*}) = \sum_{s=s_{\min}}^{s_{\max}} (-1)^s \frac{\sqrt{(S+\lambda_2)!(S-\lambda_2)!(S+\lambda_1)!(S-\lambda_1)!}}{(S+\lambda_2-s)!(S-\lambda_1-s)!(s-\lambda_2+\lambda_1)!s!} \left(\cos \frac{\theta_{K^*}}{2} \right)^{n_1} \left(\sin \frac{\theta_{K^*}}{2} \right)^{n_2}, \quad (4)$$

where $n_1 = 2S + \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 - 2s$, $n_2 = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + 2s$, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_{K^*}$, and $\lambda_2 = \lambda_p - \lambda_{\bar{\Lambda}}$ are the corresponding spin projections, and s is an integer such that:

$$s_{\min} = \min\{0, \lambda_2 - \lambda_1\} \geq -2S, \quad s_{\max} = \max\{0, S + \lambda_2, S - \lambda_1\} \leq 2S. \quad (5)$$

By expanding Eq. (4), one can see that the maximum power of $\cos \theta_{K^*}$ in the expression for $dN/d\cos \theta_{K^*} \sim (d_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}^S(\theta_{K^*}))^2$ is given by $l_{\text{max}} = n_1 + n_2 = 2S$. Similarly, if one considers the interference between two resonances with spins S_1 and S_2 , $l_{\text{max}} = S_1 + S_2$. Consequently, in order to fully describe the contributions from the resonances listed in Table 1, including their interference, it is sufficient to consider the Legendre moments up to twice the maximum spin of the considered resonances, i.e., $l_{\text{max}} = 8$. The dependence of the first eight Legendre moments on $M(\bar{\Lambda}p)$ from data is shown in Fig. 5. If there were no resonant contributions to the $\bar{\Lambda}p$ system in the $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \bar{\Lambda}p$ decay, the distributions shown in Fig. 5 would all be consistent with zero, which is not the case.

To investigate whether the $\bar{\Lambda}p$ angular structure caused by the $K^{*+}_{2,3,4}$ resonances with spins up to four is sufficient to describe the data, a reweighting of the simulated signal sample is performed and the result is compared with the background-subtracted and efficiency-corrected data. Since the data are corrected for detector effects, we use generator-level simulated samples

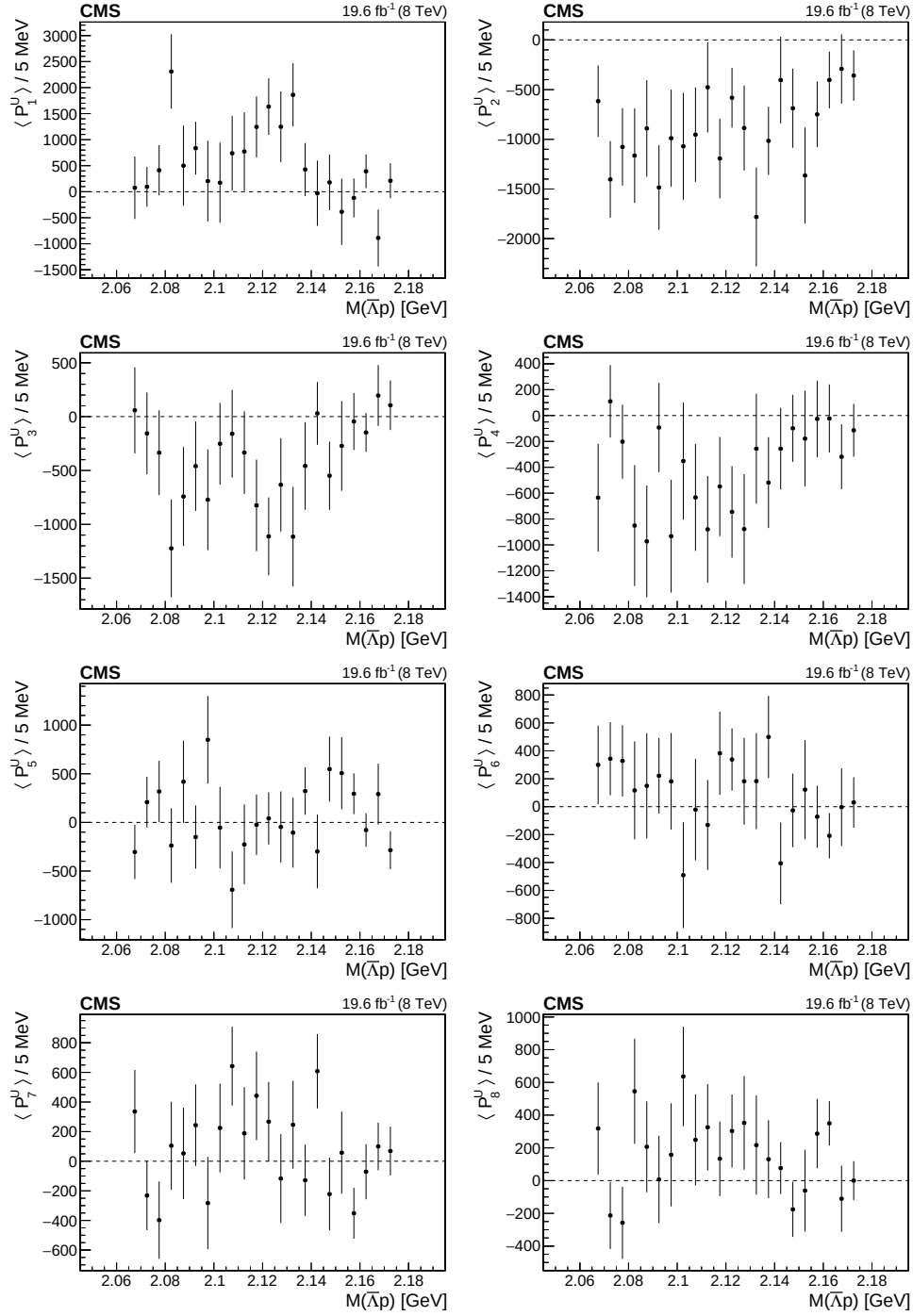


Figure 5: The dependence of the first eight Legendre moments on $M(\bar{\Lambda}p)$. The vertical bars represent the statistical uncertainty.

without detector simulation for the reweighting. The simulation is forced to reproduce the $\bar{\Lambda}p$ invariant mass spectrum observed in data by applying a weight to each simulated event obtained using a linear interpolation of the data-to-simulation ratio histogram. The angular structure is introduced into the simulation by using appropriate weights, described below.

To obtain the weights corresponding to the angular structure, Eq. (2) is expanded as follows:

$$\frac{dN}{d \cos \theta_{K^*}} = \frac{N}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{l_{\max}} \langle P_j^U \rangle P_j(\cos \theta_{K^*}) = \frac{N}{2} \left(1 + \sum_{j=1}^{l_{\max}} \left\langle \frac{2 \langle P_j^U \rangle}{N} \right\rangle P_j(\cos \theta_{K^*}) \right). \quad (6)$$

The factor of $N/2$ in Eq. (6) appears to be because of the Legendre polynomial normalization rule, i.e., $\langle P_0^N \rangle P_0(\cos \theta_{K^*}) = 1/2$. By factoring out the $N/2$ term from the right-hand side of Eq. (6), one can obtain the weights given by the following equation:

$$w^i = 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{l_{\max}} \langle P_j^N \rangle P_j(\cos \theta_{K^*}), \quad (7)$$

where $\langle P_j^N \rangle = 2 \langle P_j^U \rangle / N_{\text{reco}}^{\text{corr}}$ are the normalized Legendre moments and $N_{\text{reco}}^{\text{corr}}$ is the corrected number of reconstructed events in each $M(\bar{\Lambda}p)$ bin.

The templates obtained after applying the weights corresponding to the observed $\bar{\Lambda}p$ invariant mass structure, as well as the weights given by Eq. (7) applied to the simulation, are then compared with the efficiency-corrected and background-subtracted data. Results are shown in Fig. 3 (solid line). As seen from the lower panel in the figure, the $M(\bar{\Lambda}p)$ distribution in data is well described by the reweighted simulation, which is expected by the construction of the weights. The $M(\bar{\Lambda}p)$ distribution is not affected by the w^i weights since the integrals of the individual $P_j(x)$ functions over the full range in $\cos \theta_{K^*}$ are equal to zero. It is also evident from the two upper panels in Fig. 3 that the description of the $M(J/\psi p)$ and $M(J/\psi \bar{\Lambda})$ data distributions is improved after accounting for both the observed angular and invariant mass structures in the $\bar{\Lambda}p$ system.

8.1 Significance calculation

In this section, the compatibility of the data with both hypotheses of pure phase space (H_{PS}) and phase space augmented with the eight Legendre moment (H_{L8}) is quantified using the likelihood ratio technique. To test the compatibility of data with the hypothesis H_{L8} including the first eight Legendre moments in the $\bar{\Lambda}p$ system, 2000 pseudo-experiments are generated, each with the number of signal events, N , observed in data, according to the probability density function corresponding to this hypothesis $F^X(H_{\text{L8}})$, where X stands for the invariant mass of the system.

An additional hypothesis $H_{\cos \theta}$ has a probability density function $F^X(H_{\cos \theta})$ that accounts for all the features in the $\cos \theta_{K^*}$ and $M(\bar{\Lambda}p)$ distributions observed in data. It is obtained by reweighting the pure phase space simulation to reproduce the $\cos \theta_{K^*}$ distribution in data (shown in Fig. 4) in each $M(\bar{\Lambda}p)$ bin, as well as by reweighting the $M(\bar{\Lambda}p)$ spectrum in simulation to match the one observed in data. Therefore, the $F^X(H_{\cos \theta})$ function reflects the total angular structure of the $\bar{\Lambda}p$ system and provides the best description of the $M(J/\psi \bar{\Lambda})$ and $M(J/\psi p)$ invariant mass spectra. The logarithm of the likelihood ratio is used to define the test statistic:

$$2\Delta\text{NLL} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^N \ln \frac{F^X(H_{\text{L8}})}{F^X(H_{\cos \theta})}, \quad (8)$$

where the sum runs over the events in each pseudo-experiment or in data.

The $2\Delta\text{NLL}$ distribution from the pseudo-experiments is well described by a Gaussian function; the $2\Delta\text{NLL}_{\text{data}}$ value is calculated using collision data. The significance of the H_{L8} hypothesis incompatibility with data is calculated as the number of standard deviations between

the observed $2\Delta\text{NLL}_{\text{data}}$ value and the mean value of the $2\Delta\text{NLL}$ distribution from the pseudo-experiments.

The same test is performed to quantify the incompatibility of the data with the pure phase space hypothesis H_{PS} , following the procedure described for the test of H_{L8} .

There are several sources of systematic uncertainty that could affect the significance calculation. The first source is the function used to describe the background component in the $M(\text{J}/\psi\bar{\Lambda}\text{p})$ distribution, which enters through the *sPlot* background-subtraction procedure. This uncertainty is estimated by using two alternative models for the background component in the $M(\text{J}/\psi\bar{\Lambda}\text{p})$ spectrum: the baseline model multiplied by a polynomial of either first or second order. Another source of systematic uncertainty is due to statistical fluctuations in the 2D efficiency calculation, discussed in Section 5. To test how the significance is affected by these fluctuations, additional parameterizations of the 2D efficiency are used: a histogram with wider bins and a fit to the efficiency distribution with 2D polynomials, with the uncertainties obtained from this fit taken into account.

The contribution of the systematic uncertainty to the significance calculation from the kinematic requirements used in the selection of the $\text{B}^+ \rightarrow \text{J}/\psi\bar{\Lambda}\text{p}$ candidates is also estimated. The effect of the requirement applied to the reflected invariant mass of the $\bar{\Lambda}$ candidate daughters

$|M(\pi^+\pi^-) - M_{\text{KS}}^{\text{PDG}}| > 2\sigma_{\text{eff}}^{\text{KS}^0}$ is evaluated by repeating the significance calculation without this requirement. The effect of the p_{T} selection criteria applied to the B^+ meson and the J/ψ , $\bar{\Lambda}$, and p candidates in the final state of the $\text{B}^+ \rightarrow \text{J}/\psi\bar{\Lambda}\text{p}$ decay, was also tested by tightening the baseline requirements by 50% and recalculating the significance values.

Under the variations discussed above, the significance of the incompatibility of data with the H_{PS} is found to vary from 6.1 to 8.1, 5.5 to 7.4, and 3.4 to 4.8 standard deviations for the $\text{J}/\psi\text{p}$, $\text{J}/\psi\bar{\Lambda}$, and $\bar{\Lambda}\text{p}$ invariant mass distributions, respectively. The incompatibility of data with the phase space hypothesis augmented with eight Legendre moments H_{L8} varies from 1.3 to 2.8 (2.7) standard deviations for the $\text{J}/\psi\text{p}$ ($\text{J}/\psi\bar{\Lambda}$) invariant mass spectrum. Thus, the data is consistent with the H_{L8} hypothesis, with no evidence for the production of new resonances in any of the two-body invariant mass distributions $M(\bar{\Lambda}\text{p})$, $M(\text{J}/\psi\bar{\Lambda})$, or $M(\text{J}/\psi\text{p})$ from the $\text{B}^+ \rightarrow \text{J}/\psi\bar{\Lambda}\text{p}$ decay.

9 Summary

Using a data set of proton-proton collisions collected by the CMS experiment at $\sqrt{s} = 8\text{ TeV}$ and corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 19.6 fb^{-1} , the ratio of branching fractions has been measured to be $\mathcal{B}(\text{B}^+ \rightarrow \text{J}/\psi\bar{\Lambda}\text{p})/\mathcal{B}(\text{B}^+ \rightarrow \text{J}/\psi\text{K}^*(892)^+) = (1.054 \pm 0.057(\text{stat}) \pm 0.035(\text{syst}) \pm 0.011(\mathcal{B}))\%$. Using the world-average branching fraction of the $\text{B}^+ \rightarrow \text{J}/\psi\text{K}^*(892)^+$ decay, the branching fraction of the $\text{B}^+ \rightarrow \text{J}/\psi\bar{\Lambda}\text{p}$ decay is determined to be $(15.1 \pm 0.8(\text{stat}) \pm 0.5(\text{syst}) \pm 0.9(\mathcal{B})) \times 10^{-6}$, the most precise measurement to date. A study of the two-body invariant mass distributions of the $\text{B}^+ \rightarrow \text{J}/\psi\bar{\Lambda}\text{p}$ decay products demonstrates that these spectra cannot be adequately modeled with a pure phase space decay hypothesis. The incompatibility of the data with this hypothesis is more than 6.1, 5.5, and 3.4 standard deviations for the $\text{J}/\psi\text{p}$, $\text{J}/\psi\bar{\Lambda}$, and $\bar{\Lambda}\text{p}$ invariant mass spectra, respectively. A model-independent approach that accounts for the contribution from known $\text{K}^{*+}_{2,3,4}$ resonances with spins up to 4 decaying to the $\bar{\Lambda}\text{p}$ system improves the agreement significantly, decreasing the incompatibility with data to less than three standard deviations in both the $\text{J}/\psi\text{p}$ and $\text{J}/\psi\bar{\Lambda}$ invariant mass spectra.

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- 7: Also at Universit Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium
- 8: Also at University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
- 9: Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics named by A.I. Alikhanov of NRC 'Kurchatov Institute', Moscow, Russia
- 10: Also at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
- 11: Also at Suez University, Suez, Egypt
- 12: Now at British University in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt
- 13: Also at Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA
- 14: Also at Universit de Haute Alsace, Mulhouse, France
- 15: Also at Erzincan Binali Yildirim University, Erzincan, Turkey
- 16: Also at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland
- 17: Also at RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany
- 18: Also at University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
- 19: Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany
- 20: Also at Institute of Physics, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary
- 21: Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
- 22: Also at MTA-ELTE Lendlet CMS Particle and Nuclear Physics Group, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
- 23: Also at Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar, India
- 24: Also at Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, India
- 25: Also at Shoolini University, Solan, India
- 26: Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India
- 27: Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran
- 28: Now at INFN Sezione di Bari ^a, Universit di Bari ^b, Politecnico di Bari ^c, Bari, Italy
- 29: Also at ITALIAN NATIONAL AGENCY FOR NEW TECHNOLOGIES, ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, Bologna, Italy
- 30: Also at CENTRO SICILIANO DI FISICA NUCLEARE E DI STRUTTURA DELLA MATERIA, Catania, Italy
- 31: Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell'INFN, Pisa, Italy
- 32: Also at Riga Technical University, Riga, Latvia
- 33: Also at Malaysian Nuclear Agency, MOSTI, Kajang, Malaysia
- 34: Also at Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnologia, Mexico City, Mexico
- 35: Also at Warsaw University of Technology, Institute of Electronic Systems, Warsaw, Poland
- 36: Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia
- 37: Now at National Research Nuclear University 'Moscow Engineering Physics Institute' (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
- 38: Also at St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia
- 39: Also at University of Florida, Gainesville, USA
- 40: Also at Imperial College, London, United Kingdom
- 41: Also at P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia
- 42: Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
- 43: Also at Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk, Russia
- 44: Also at Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
- 45: Also at Universit degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy
- 46: Also at INFN Sezione di Pavia ^a, Universit di Pavia ^b, Pavia, Italy
- 47: Also at National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
- 48: Also at Universitt Zrich, Zurich, Switzerland
- 49: Also at Stefan Meyer Institute for Subatomic Physics (SMI), Vienna, Austria

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- 50: Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey
 - 51: Also at Sirnak University, SIRNAK, Turkey
 - 52: Also at Beykent University, Istanbul, Turkey
 - 53: Also at Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul, Turkey
 - 54: Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey
 - 55: Also at Piri Reis University, Istanbul, Turkey
 - 56: Also at Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey
 - 57: Also at Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey
 - 58: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey
 - 59: Also at Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
 - 60: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey
 - 61: Also at Istanbul Bilgi University, Istanbul, Turkey
 - 62: Also at Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey
 - 63: Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom
 - 64: Also at Institute for Particle Physics Phenomenology Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom
 - 65: Also at Monash University, Faculty of Science, Clayton, Australia
 - 66: Also at Bethel University, St. Paul, USA
 - 67: Also at Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Karaman, Turkey
 - 68: Also at Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania
 - 69: Also at Bingol University, Bingol, Turkey
 - 70: Also at Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia
 - 71: Also at Sinop University, Sinop, Turkey
 - 72: Also at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey
 - 73: Also at Texas A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar
 - 74: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea
 - 75: Also at University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India