



Oscar下超子半轻衰变过程 $\Lambda \rightarrow p e^- \bar{\nu}_e$ 的研究进展

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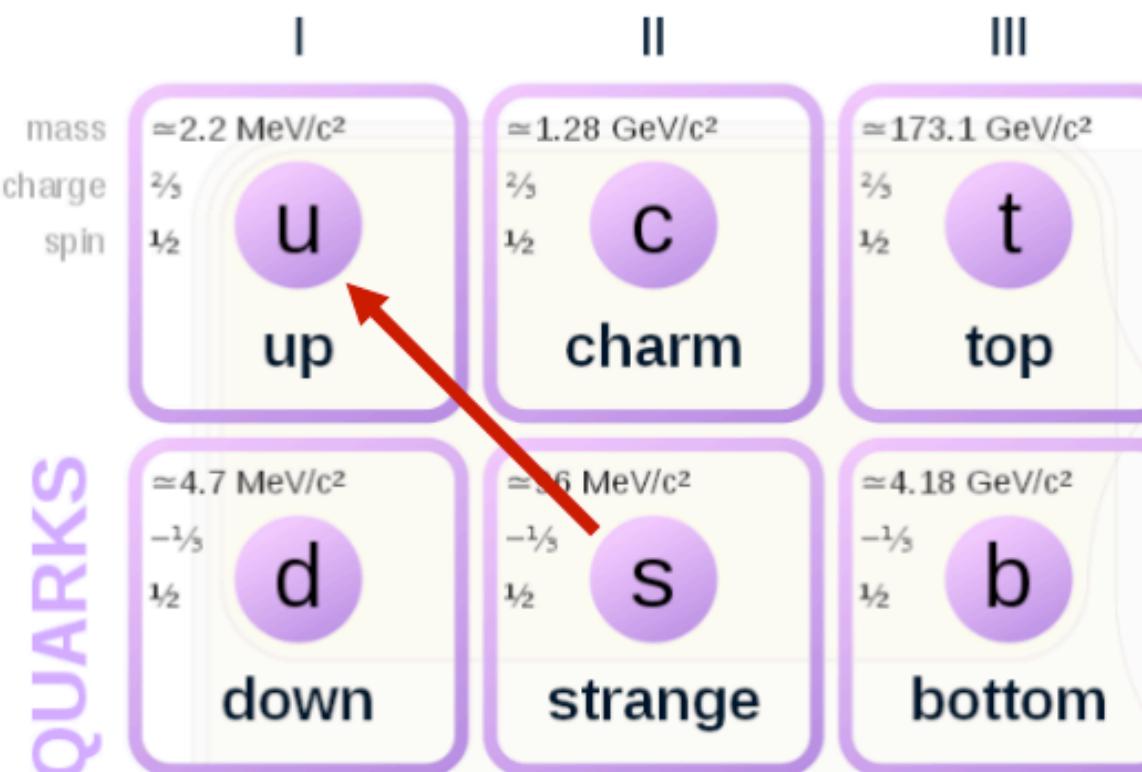
复旦大学

STCF物理模拟和探测器联合讨论会

2025.09.21 合肥

Introduction

Motivation: Extract the solid CKM matrix element $|V_{us}|$



[Phys. Rev. D 70, 114036](#)

$$\Gamma_{\text{SM}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}_{\Lambda \rightarrow p e^- \bar{\nu}_e}}{\tau_\Lambda} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{us}|^2 f_1(0)^2 \Delta^5}{60\pi^3} [(1 - \frac{3}{2}\delta + \frac{6}{7}\delta^2) + \frac{4}{7}\delta^2 g_w^2 + (3 - \frac{9}{2}\delta + \frac{12}{7}\delta^2)g_{av}^2 + \frac{12}{7}\delta^2 g_{av2}^2 + \frac{6}{7}\delta^2 g_w + (-4\delta + 6\delta^2)g_{av}g_{av2}]$$

$$\Delta \equiv M_\Lambda - M_p$$

$$\delta \equiv \frac{M_\Lambda - M_p}{M_\Lambda}$$

◇ Extracting $|V_{us}|$ requires $\mathcal{B}_{\Lambda \rightarrow p e^- \bar{\nu}_e}$, $f_1(0)$, $g_{av} \equiv \frac{g_1(0)}{f_1(0)}$, $g_w \equiv \frac{f_2(0)}{f_1(0)}$, and $g_{av2} \equiv \frac{g_2(0)}{f_1(0)}$,

- ◇ $|V_{us}|$ describes the transition between s and a u quark
- ◇ Results from kaon decays indicate a 2.3σ deviation from CKM matrix unitary



- $\mathcal{B}_{\Lambda \rightarrow p e^- \bar{\nu}_e}, g_{av} \equiv \frac{g_1(0)}{f_1(0)}, g_w \equiv \frac{f_2(0)}{f_1(0)}$ from experimental measurement
- Assume $g_{av2} \equiv \frac{g_2(0)}{f_1(0)} = 0$
- Get $f_1(0)$ through g_{av} measurement and LQCD input $g_1(0)$

Current research of the $|V_{us}|$ from different decays

[PDG\(2024\)](#): from independent measurements

$$|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 = 0.9984 \pm 0.0007$$

2.3 σ tension

Through CKM unitarity

$$|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 = 1$$

$|V_{ud}|$: Most precise; results from different decays are consistent at $O(10^{-4})$

$|V_{us}|$: there are different results from different decays as shown below.

$|V_{ub}|$: Small ($|V_{ub}|^2 \cong 1.7 \times 10^{-5}$) → The effect could be ignored in current precision.

Most precise

Kaon: 2.3 σ tension from unitarity

$$|V_{us}| = 0.22431 \pm 0.00085$$

Cited in [PDG 2024](#)

Second most precise

Tau: 3.7 σ tension from unitarity

$$|V_{us}| = 0.2207 \pm 0.0014$$

[HFLAV 2022](#)

Our target decay

Hyperon: consist with CKM unitarity

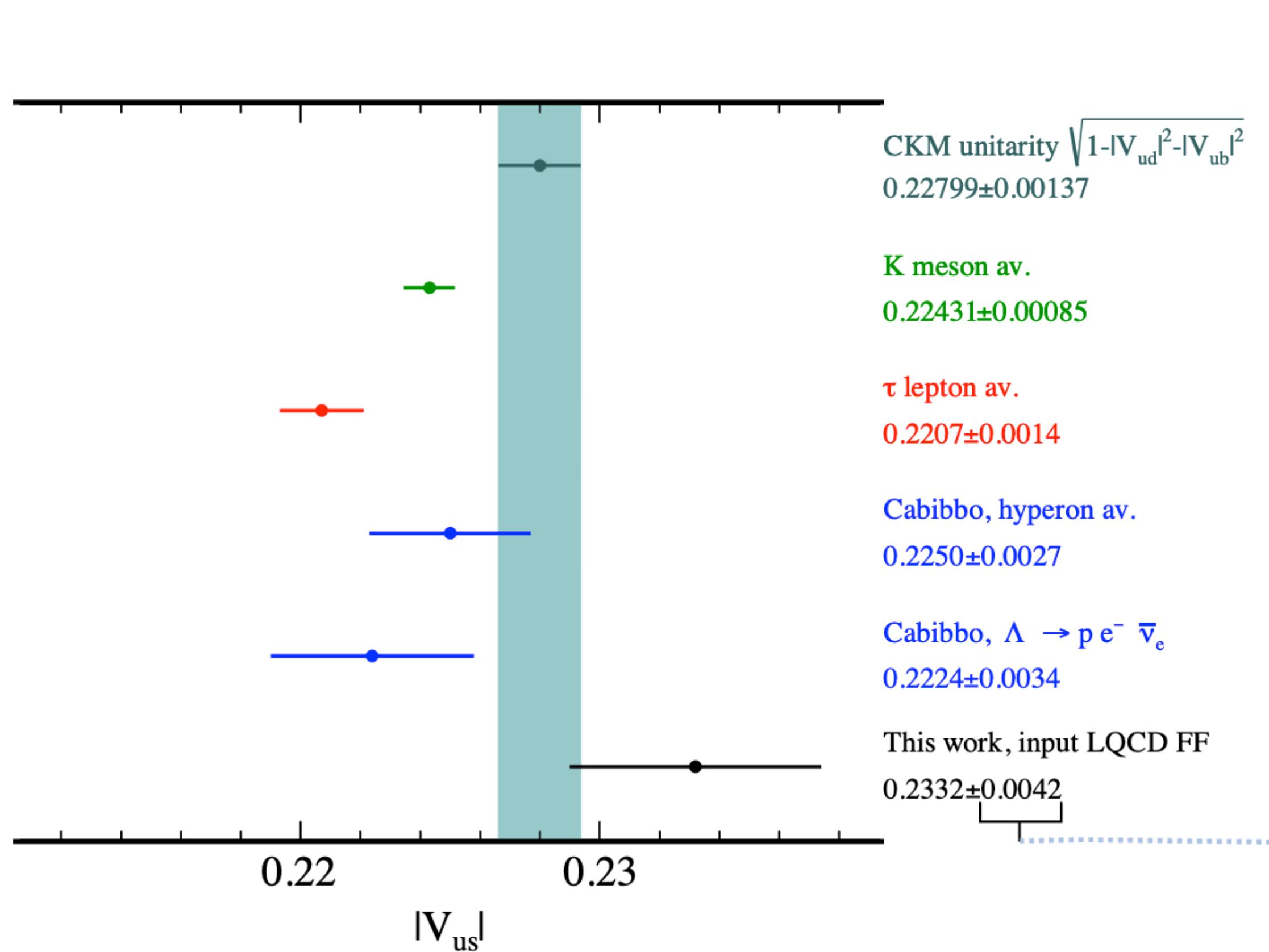
$$|V_{us}| = 0.2250 \pm 0.0027$$

[PRL 92.251803\(2004\)](#)

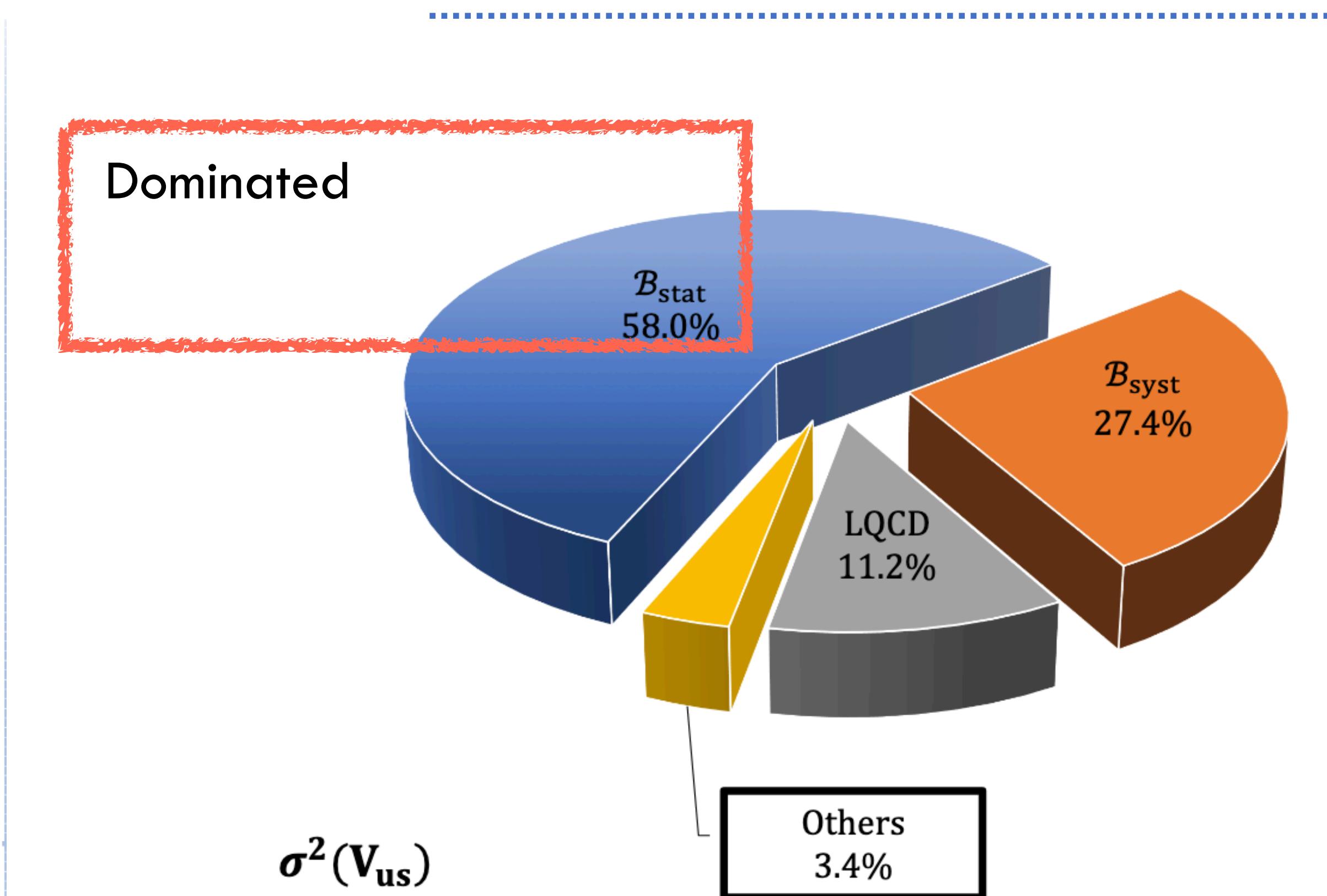
Dominated by the $\Lambda \rightarrow pe^-\bar{\nu}_e$,

but show large uncertainty.

Recent results at BESIII

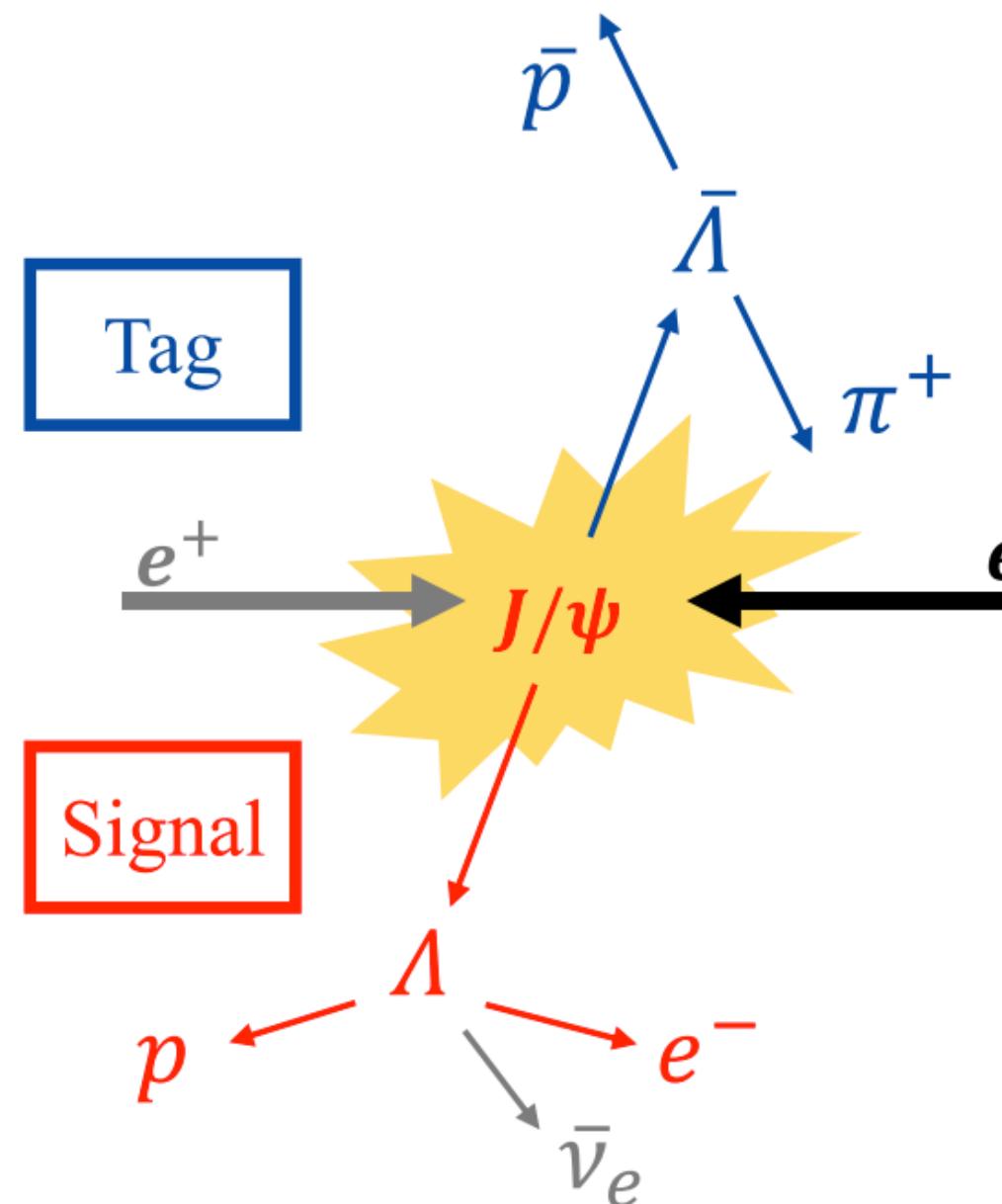


<http://arxiv.org/abs/2509.09266>



$$\sigma^2(V_{us})$$

Double tag method



Decay channel: $J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$, $\Lambda \rightarrow pe^-\bar{\nu}_e$, $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^+$

Software: Oscar 2.6.2 (update 6.25)

$$N_{tag} = 2N_{\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}} \mathcal{B}_{tag} \epsilon_{tag}$$

$$N_{sig} = 2N_{\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}} \mathcal{B}_{tag} \mathcal{B}_{sig} \epsilon_{tag,sig}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{sig} = \frac{N_{sig}/\epsilon_{tag,sig}}{N_{tag}/\epsilon_{tag}}$$

Get the absolute branching fraction

$N_{\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}}$: the number of $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ Paris

\mathcal{B}_{tag} : Branching fraction of $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^+$

\mathcal{B}_{sig} : Branching fraction of $\Lambda \rightarrow pe^-\bar{\nu}_e$

N_{tag} : ST yield

N_{sig} : DT yield

ϵ_{tag} : ST efficiency

$\epsilon_{tag,sig}$: ST efficiency

Can be obtained in our analysis

Selection criteria at single tag

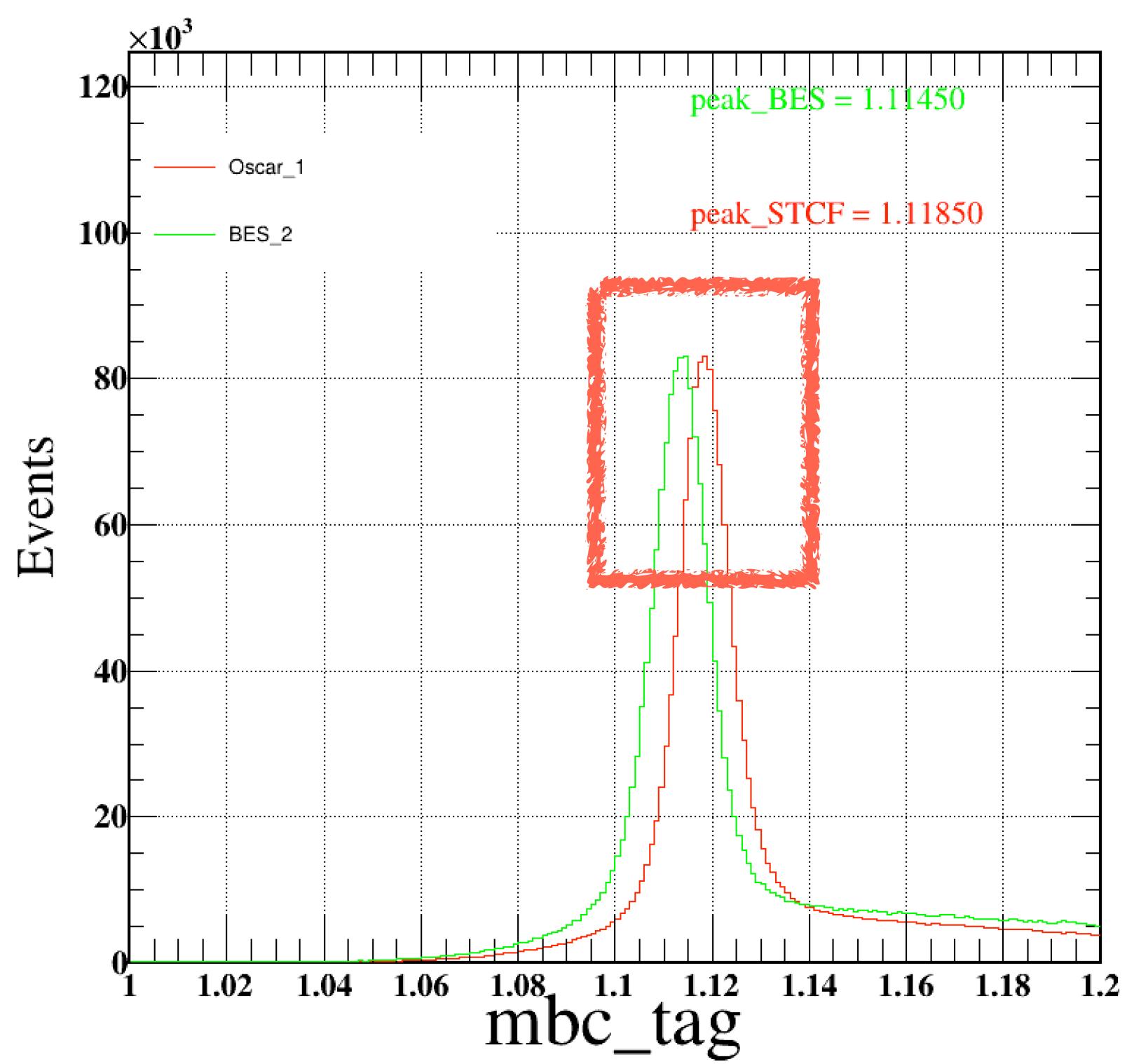
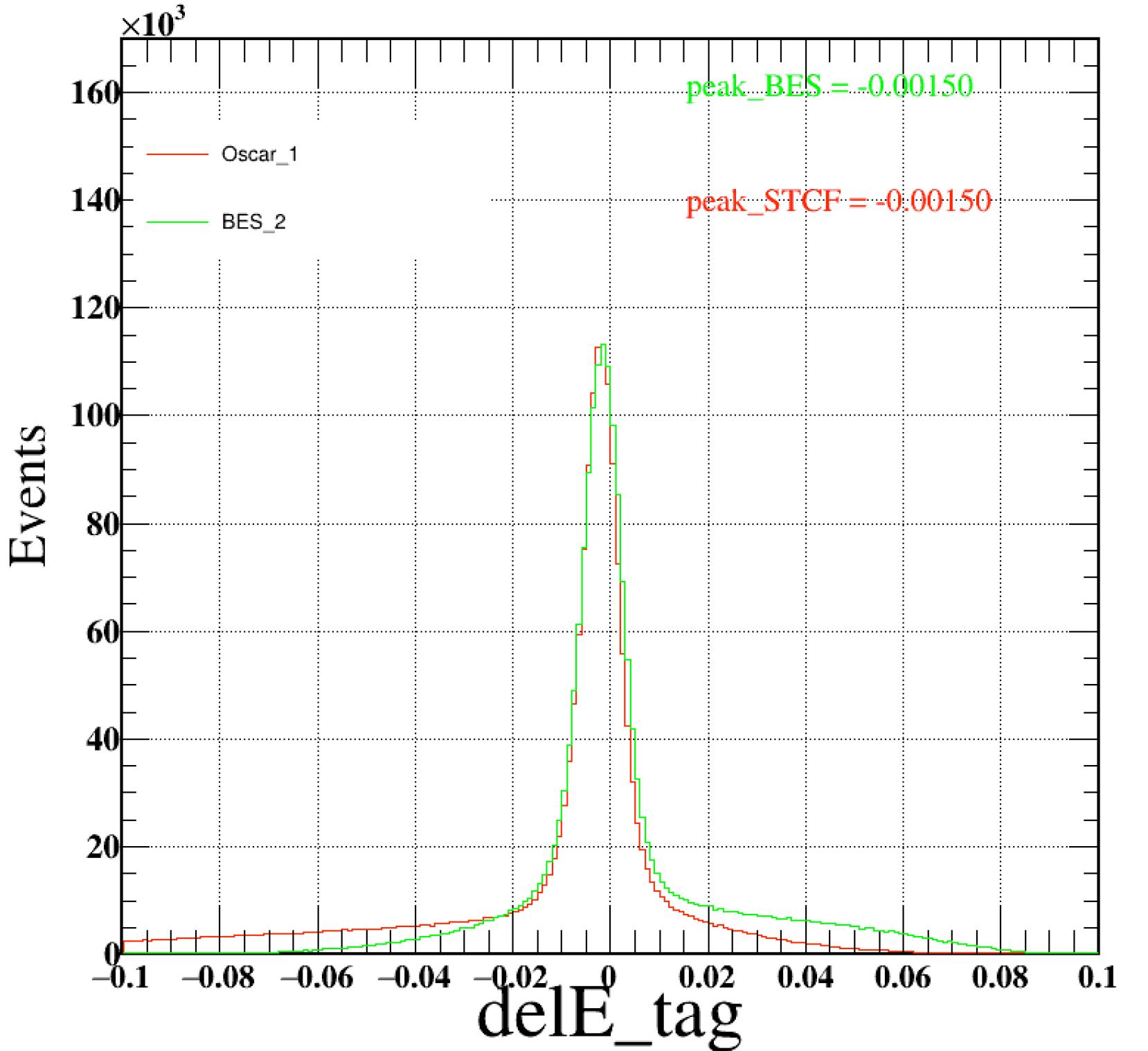
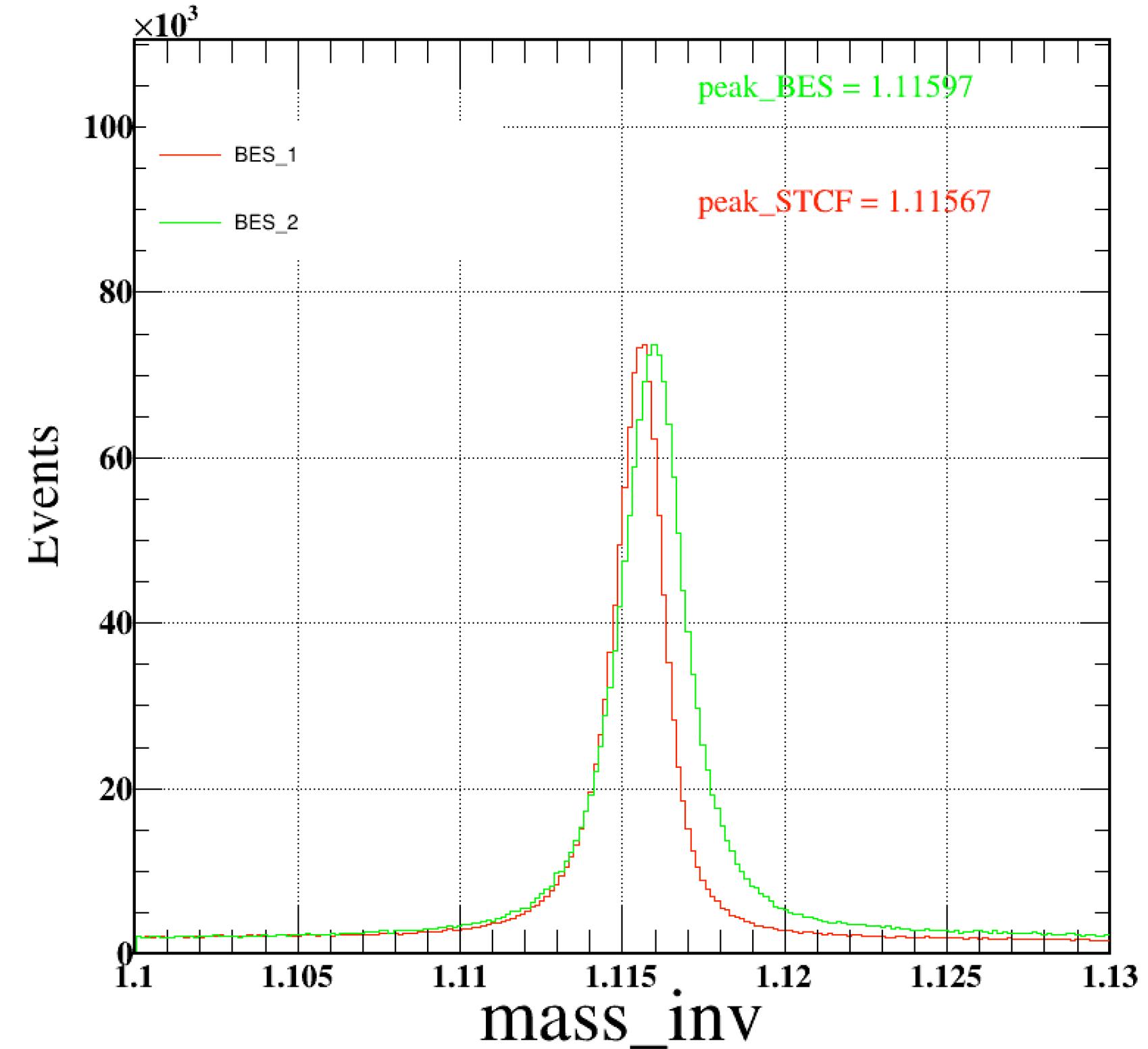
[PhysRevLett.127.121802](#)

◇ Good charged tracks

- ✓ At least 2 oppositely-charged tracks
- ✓ No vertex requirement due to existence of $\bar{\Lambda}$
- ✓ $|cos\theta| < 0.93$

◇ Reconstruction of $\bar{\Lambda}$

- ✓ Looping over all combinations with positive and negative charged tracks
- ✓ Vertex and Second Vertex Fit for $\bar{\Lambda}$ based on $\bar{p}\pi^+$ hypothesis
- ✓ The candidates are selected from combinations with the minimum $\Delta E = E_{beam} - E_{singletag}$
- ✓ Vertex/second vertex fit: $\chi^2 < 100, L/\sigma > 2$

$\bar{\Lambda}$ 

Selection criteria at single tag

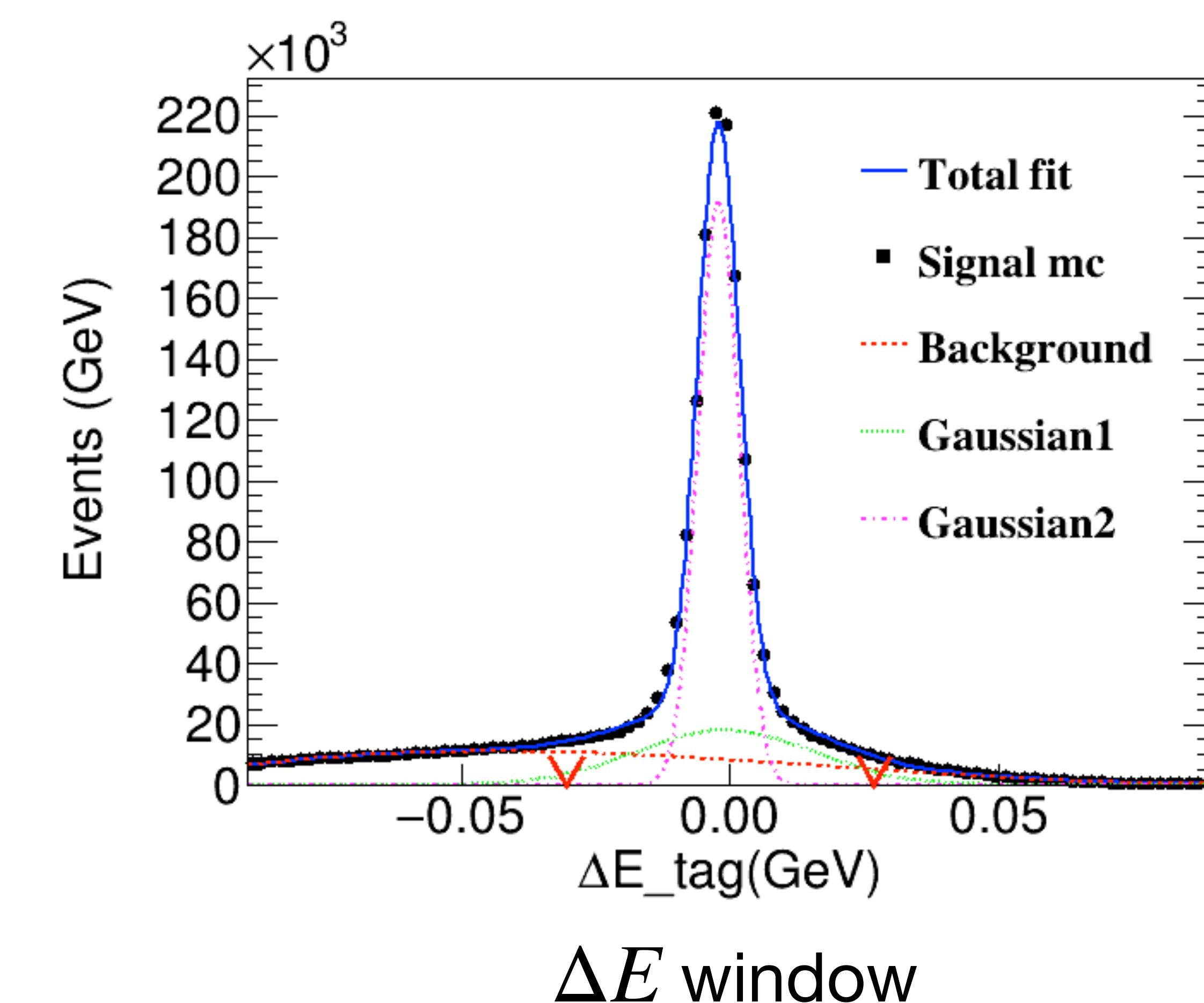
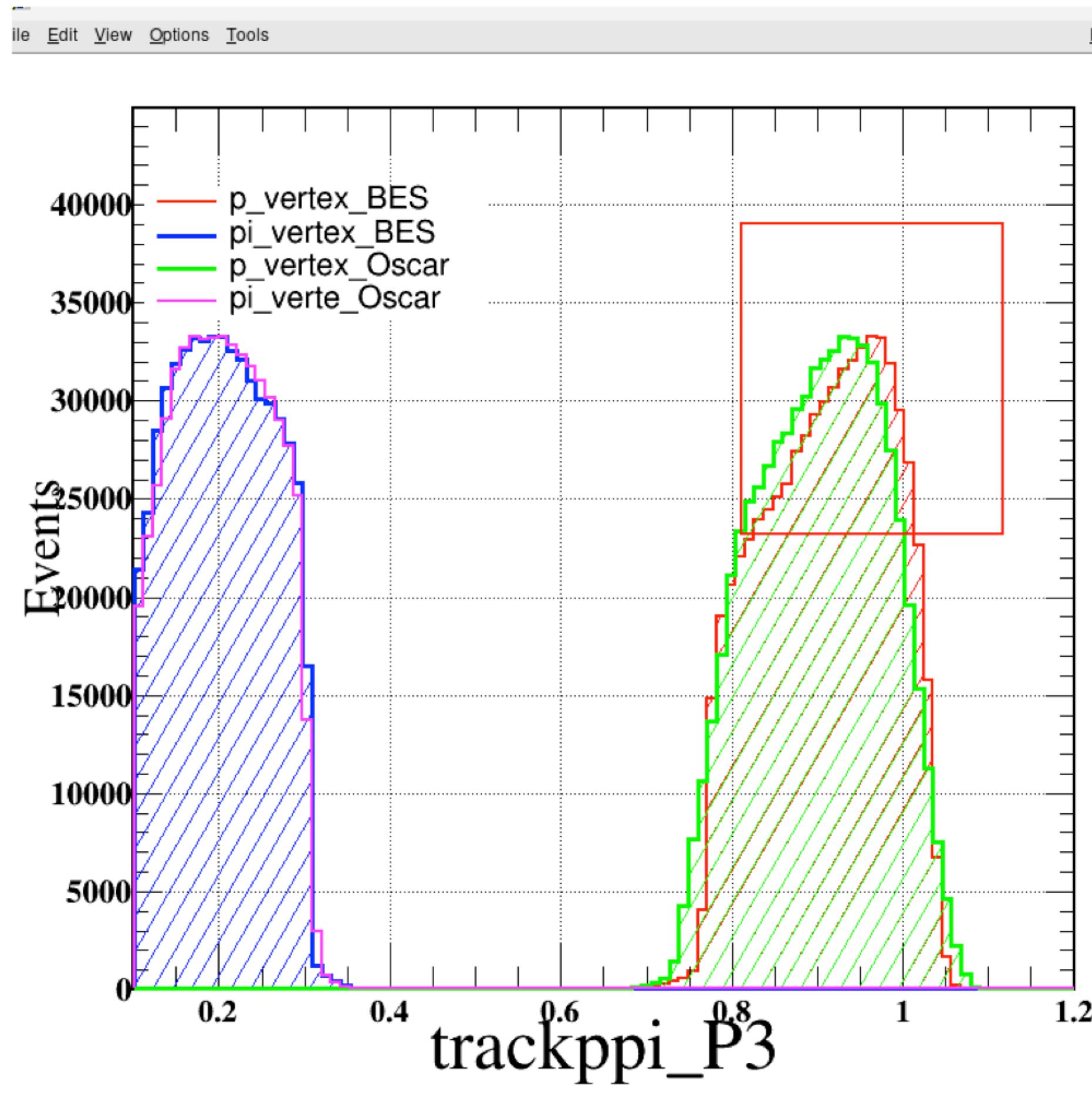


Table 1: Cut flow at Oscar single tag

entries, nocut	1995994
entries, Goodtracks	2586630
entries, ΔE cut	1524035
entries, lam_chi_tag<200	1513869
entries, length/lengtherr>2	1358343
ϵ_{tag}	0.525

Table 2: Cut flow at BESIII single tag

entries, nocut	10000
entries, Goodtracks	10043
entries, ΔE cut	7062
entries, lam_chi_tag<200	6695
entries, length/lengtherr>2	6110
ϵ_{tag}	0.611

Selection criteria at double tag

◇ Good charged tracks

✓ 4 good tracks(another 2 tracks based on single tag)

✓ No vertex requirement due to existence of Λ

✓ $|\cos\theta| < 0.93$

✓ $\sum_i^4 Q_i = 0$

◇ Reconstruction of Λ

✓ Vertex and second vertex Fit for Λ

✓ Decay length > 0

✓ $\chi^2 < 100$

◇ Particle identification

✓ Require one track to be electron strictly

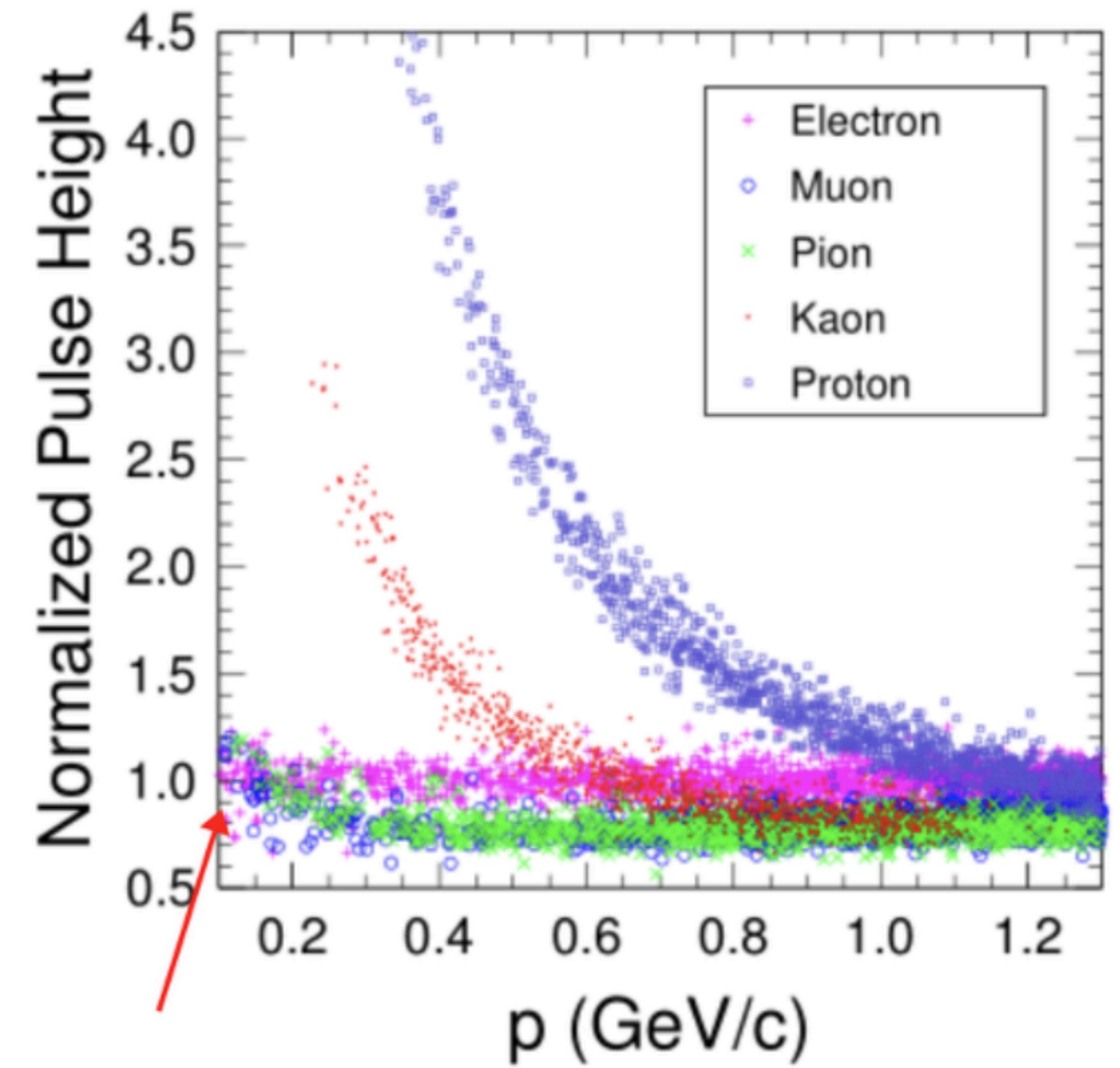
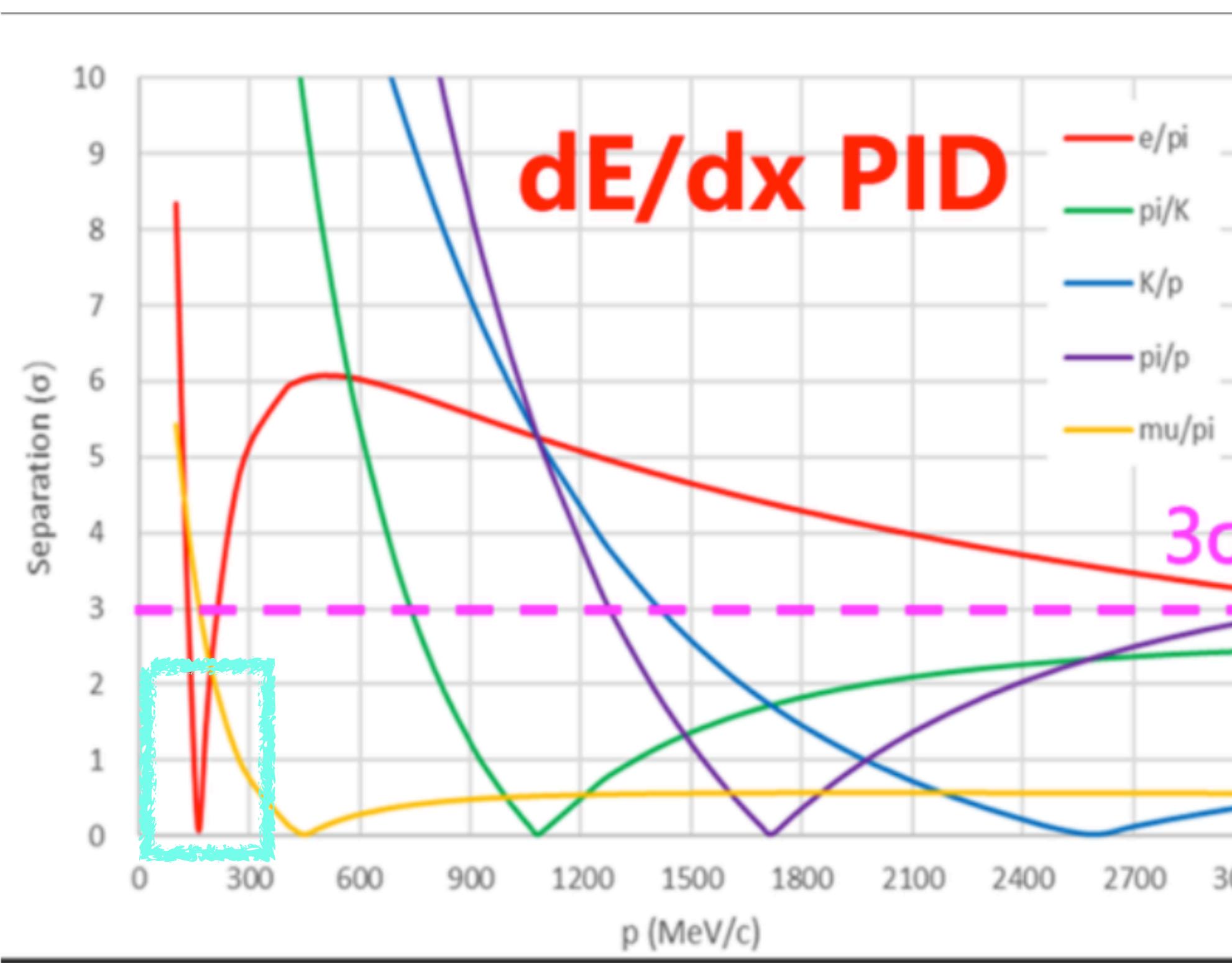
The other track is assumed to be a proton

Cut flow of double tag

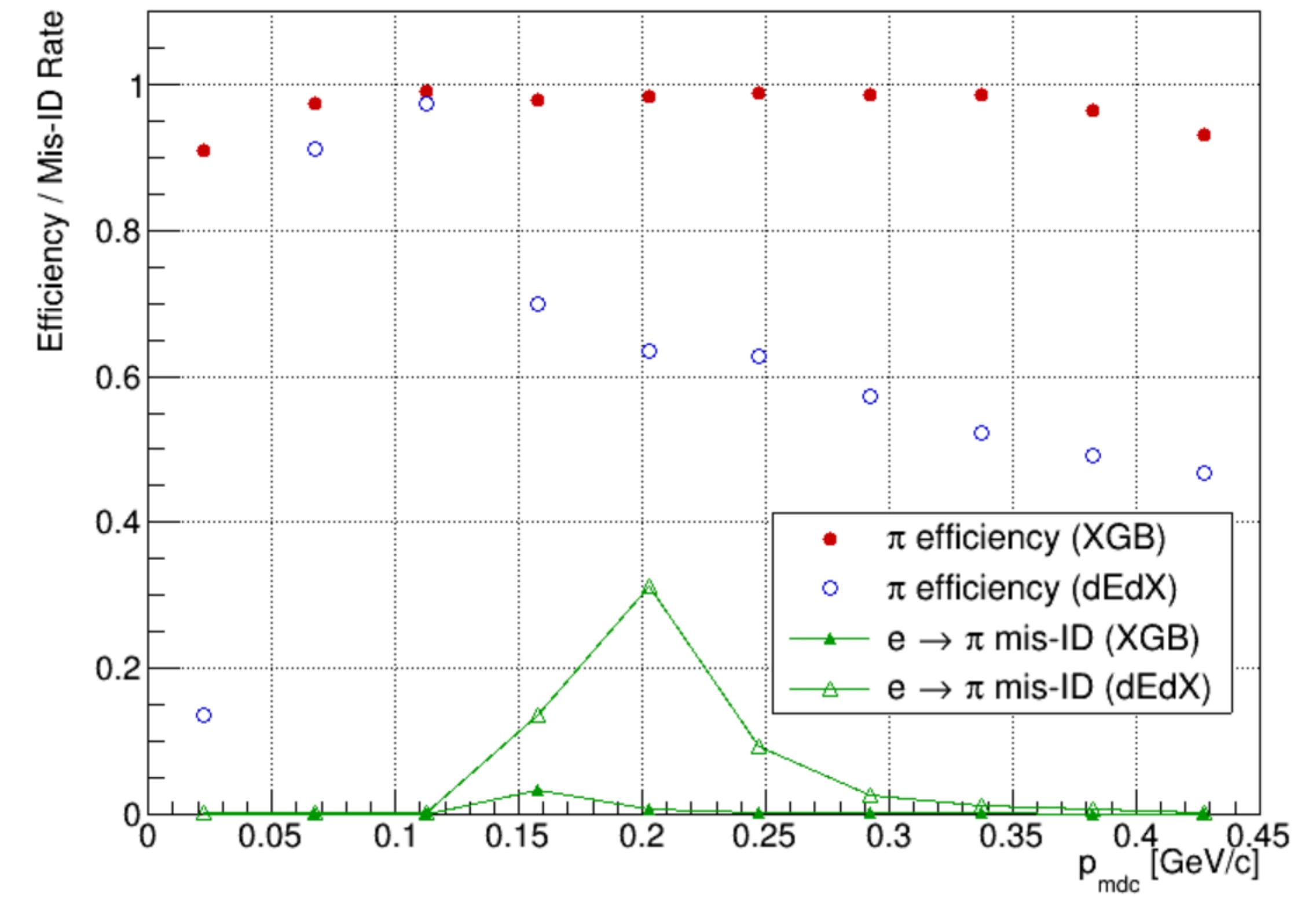
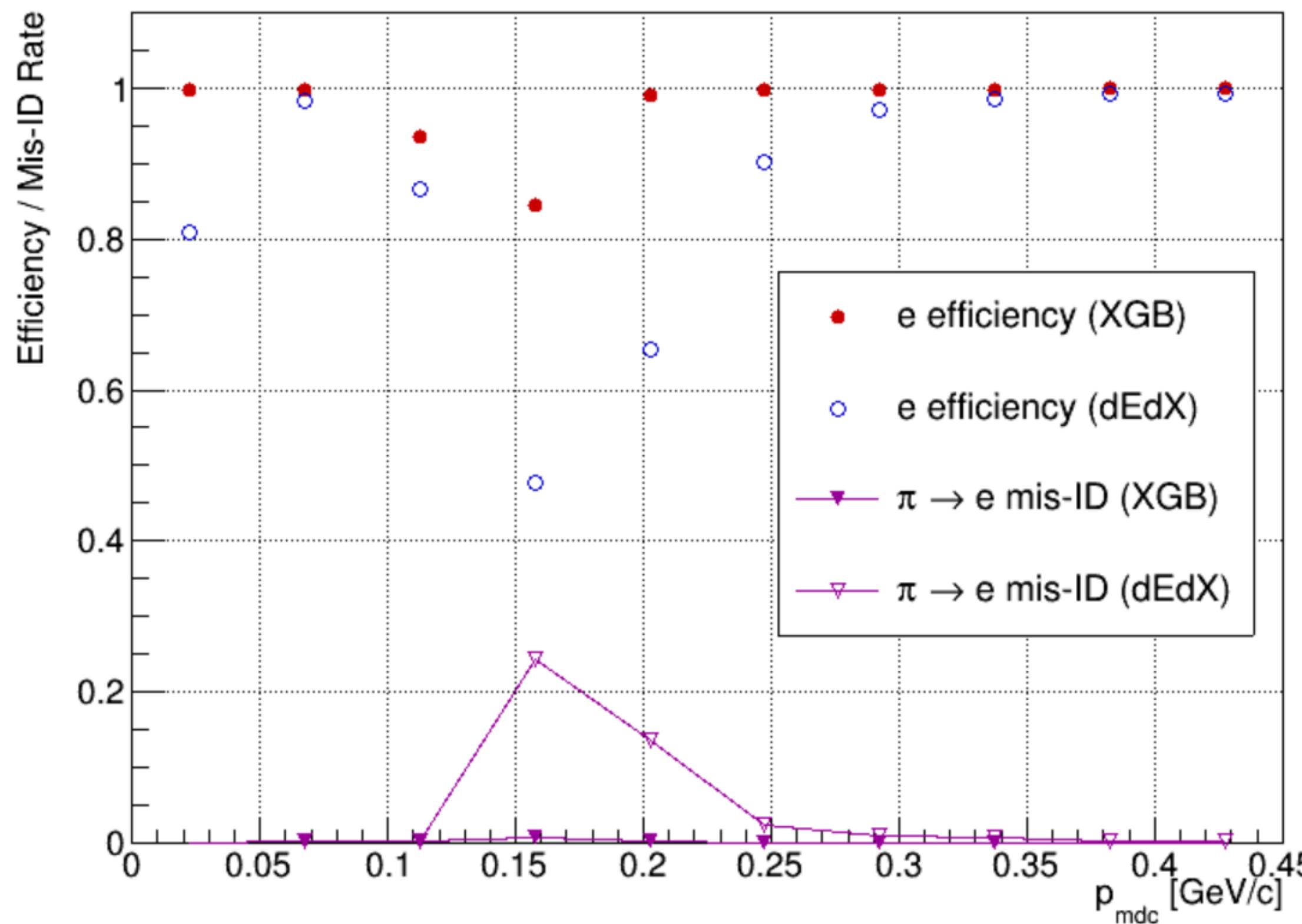
Table 1: Cut flow

	Events	Efficiency(%)	Relative Efficiency
Total number	1997996	100	
Good tracks	1581149	61.59	61.59
ΔE cut	973336	48.71	61.55
lam_chi_tag<200	937279	47.41	97.32
length/lengtherr>2	853987	42.74	90.15
mbc_tag	710725	35.47	82.21
lam_chi_sig<200	684798	34.27	96.37
lam_sig_len>0	684798	23.95	100
prob(e)>prob(other)	478580	17.95	62.07
prob(e)>0.987	254693	12.35	59.95
χ_{4c} cut	238678	11.74	93.71
p_sig_e>0.12	151151	7.57	63.32
U_{miss} cut	140877	7.05	93.2

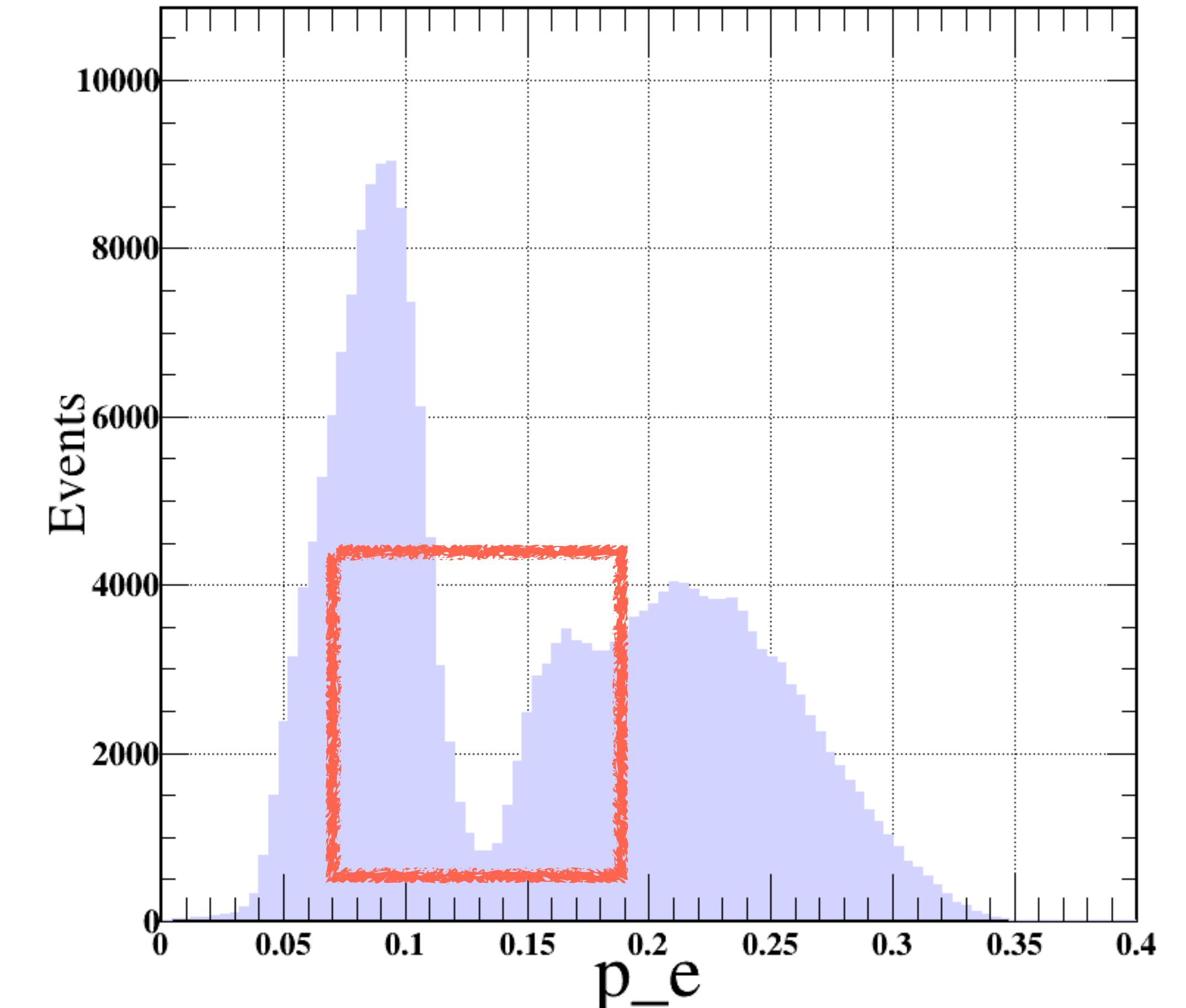
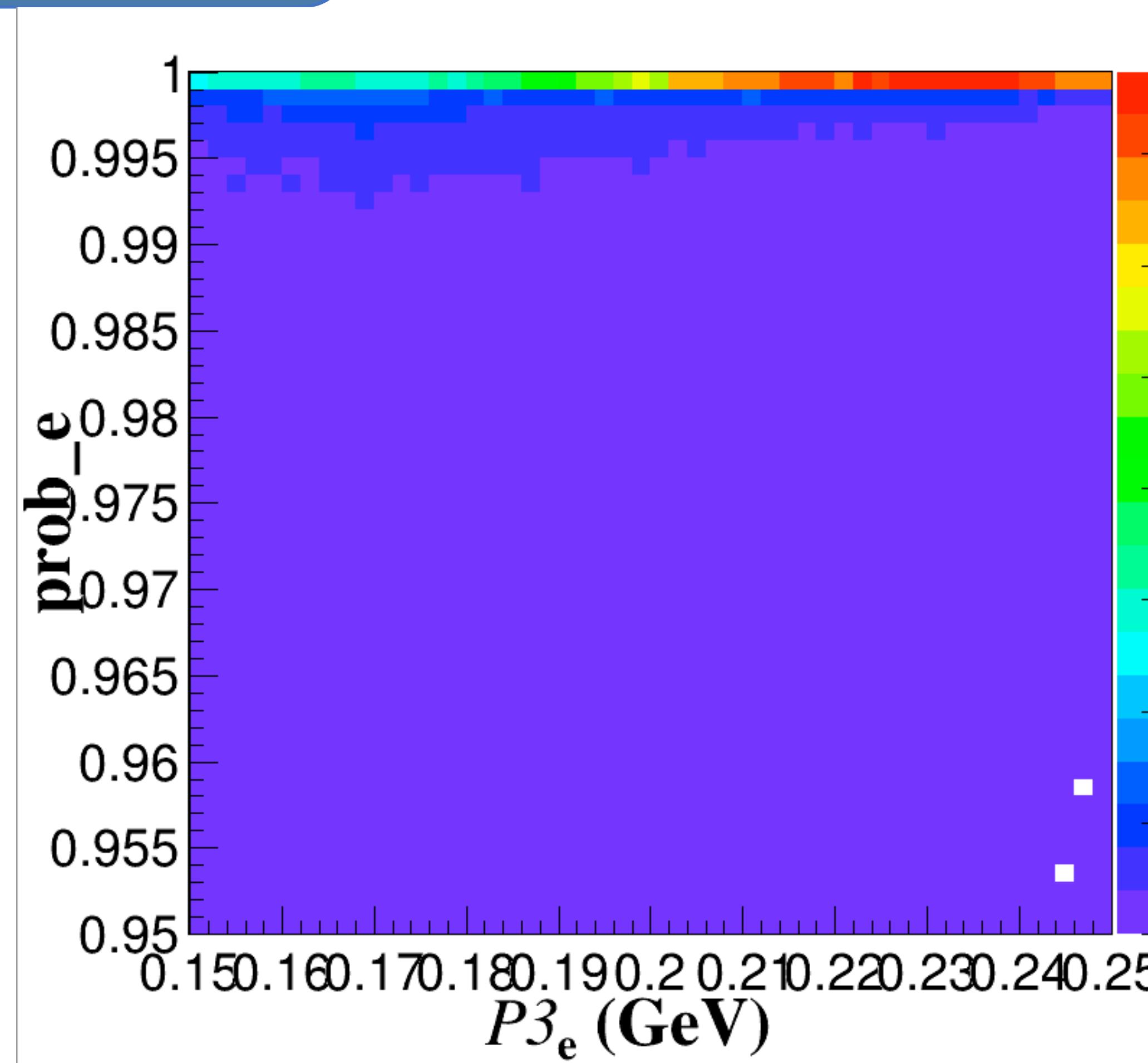
Cut research

mis-ID of e/π with global PID

Cut research

mis-ID of e/π with global PID

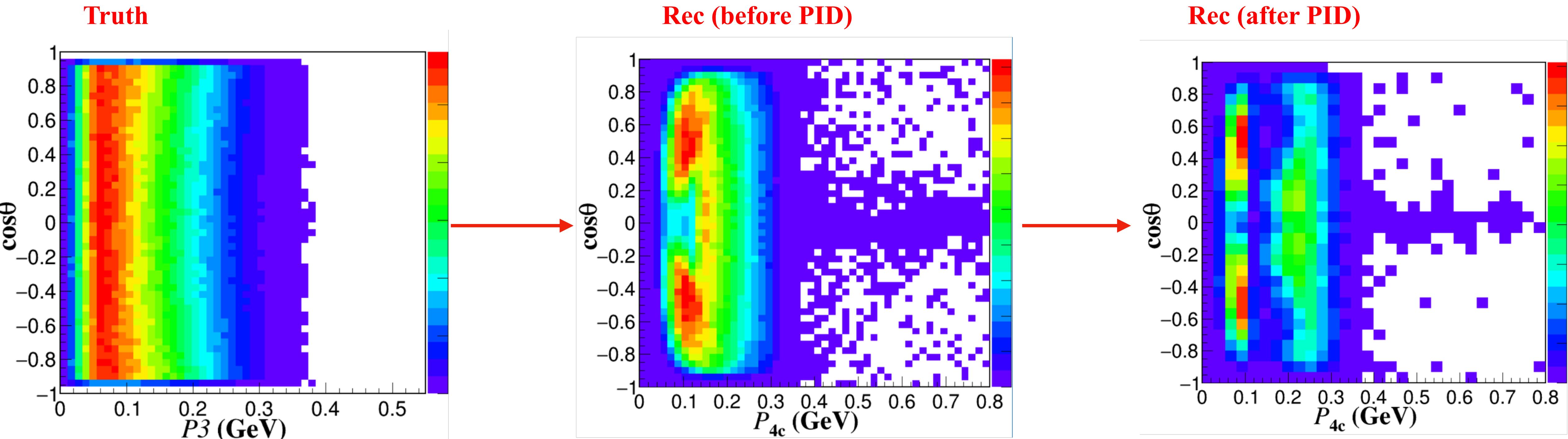
Cut research



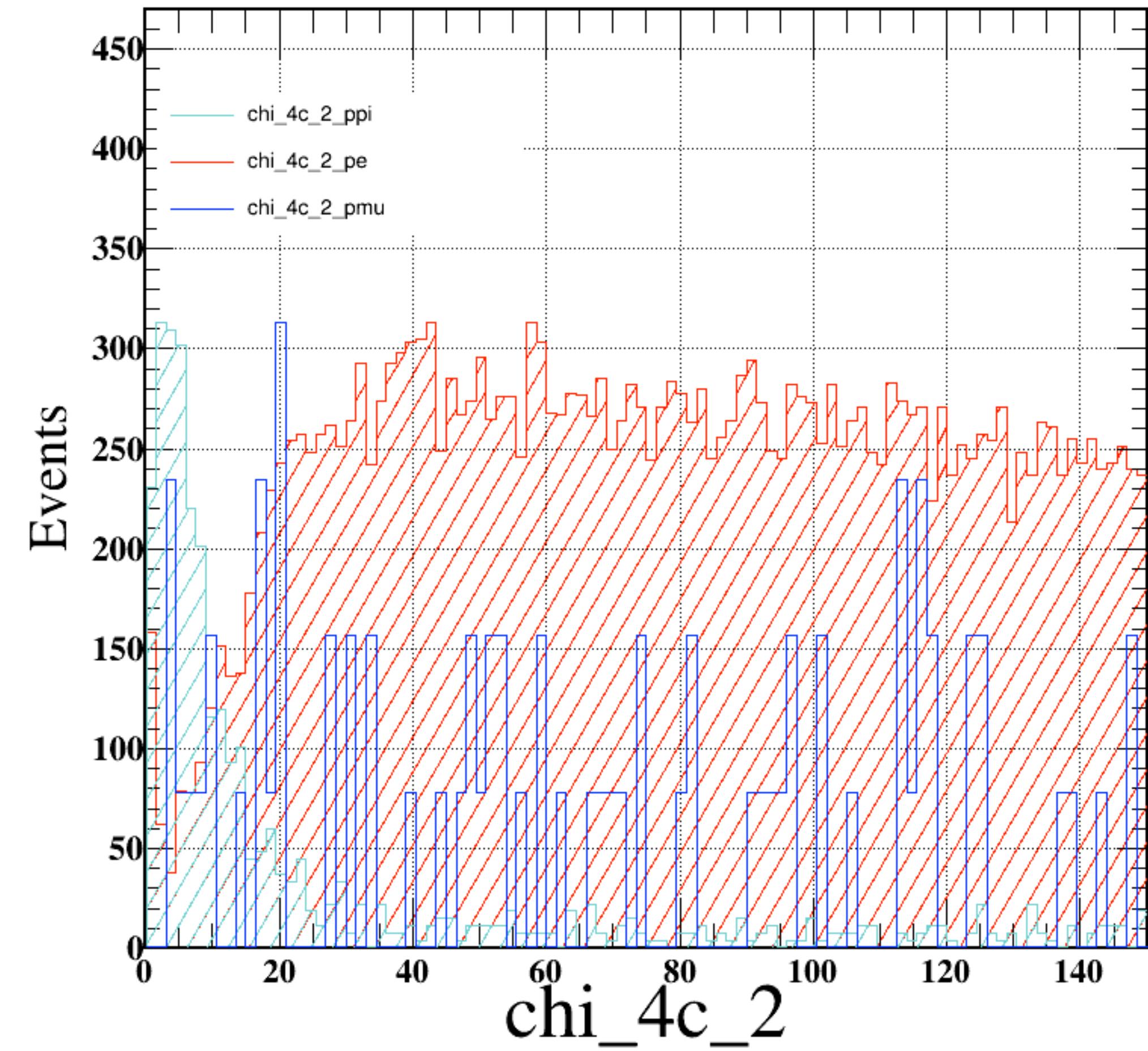
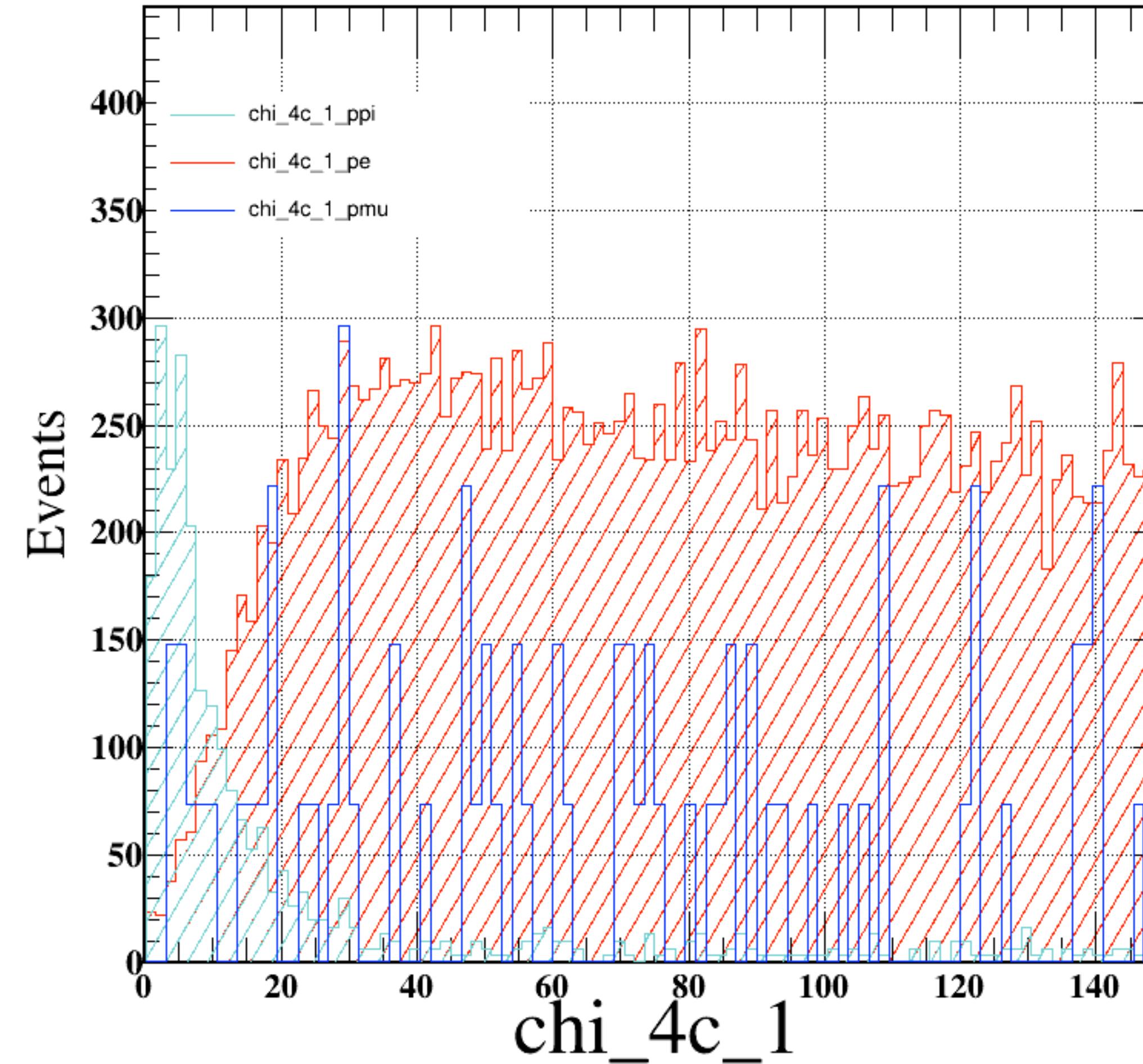
Poor reconstruction quality at low momentum

Cut research

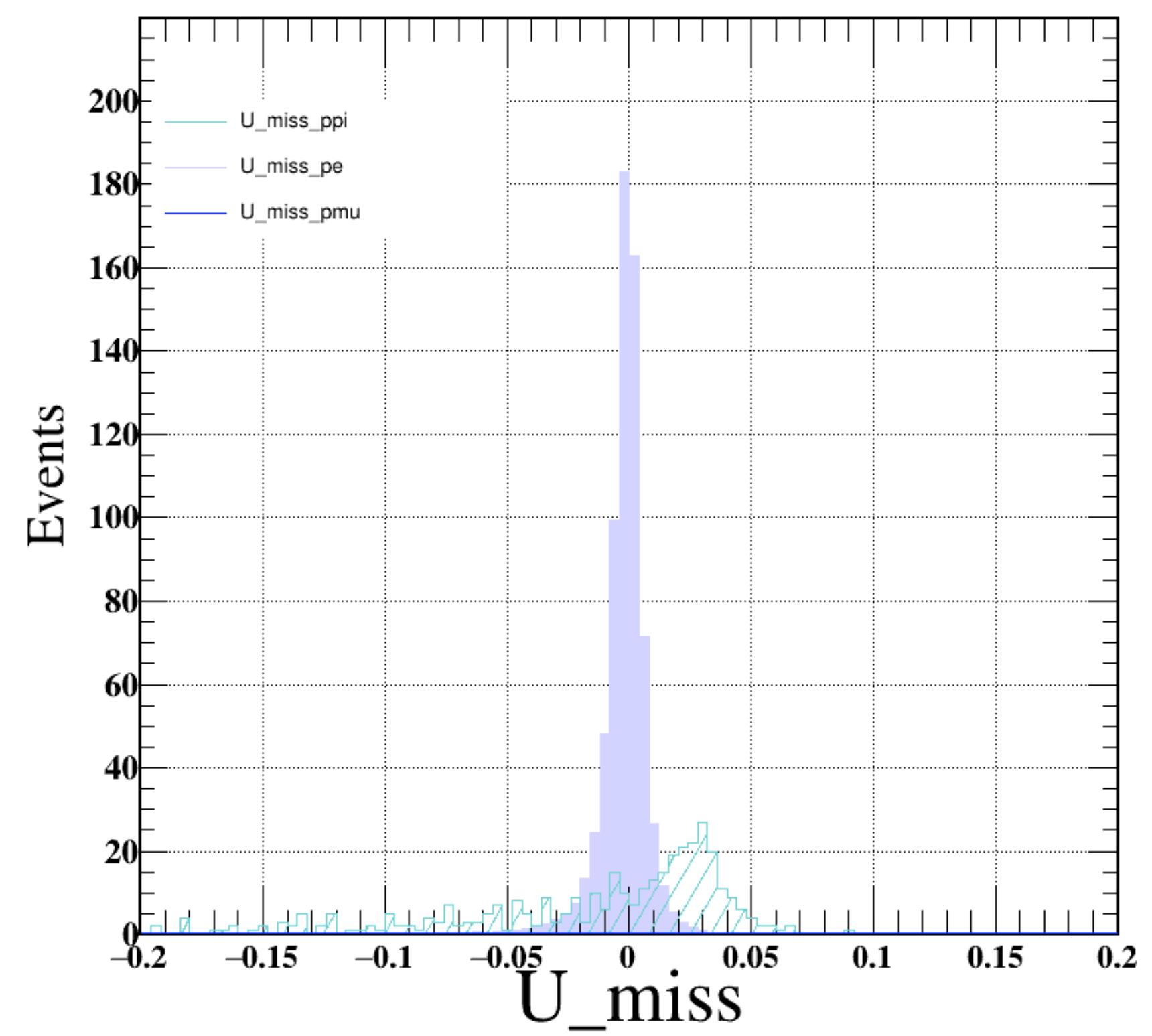
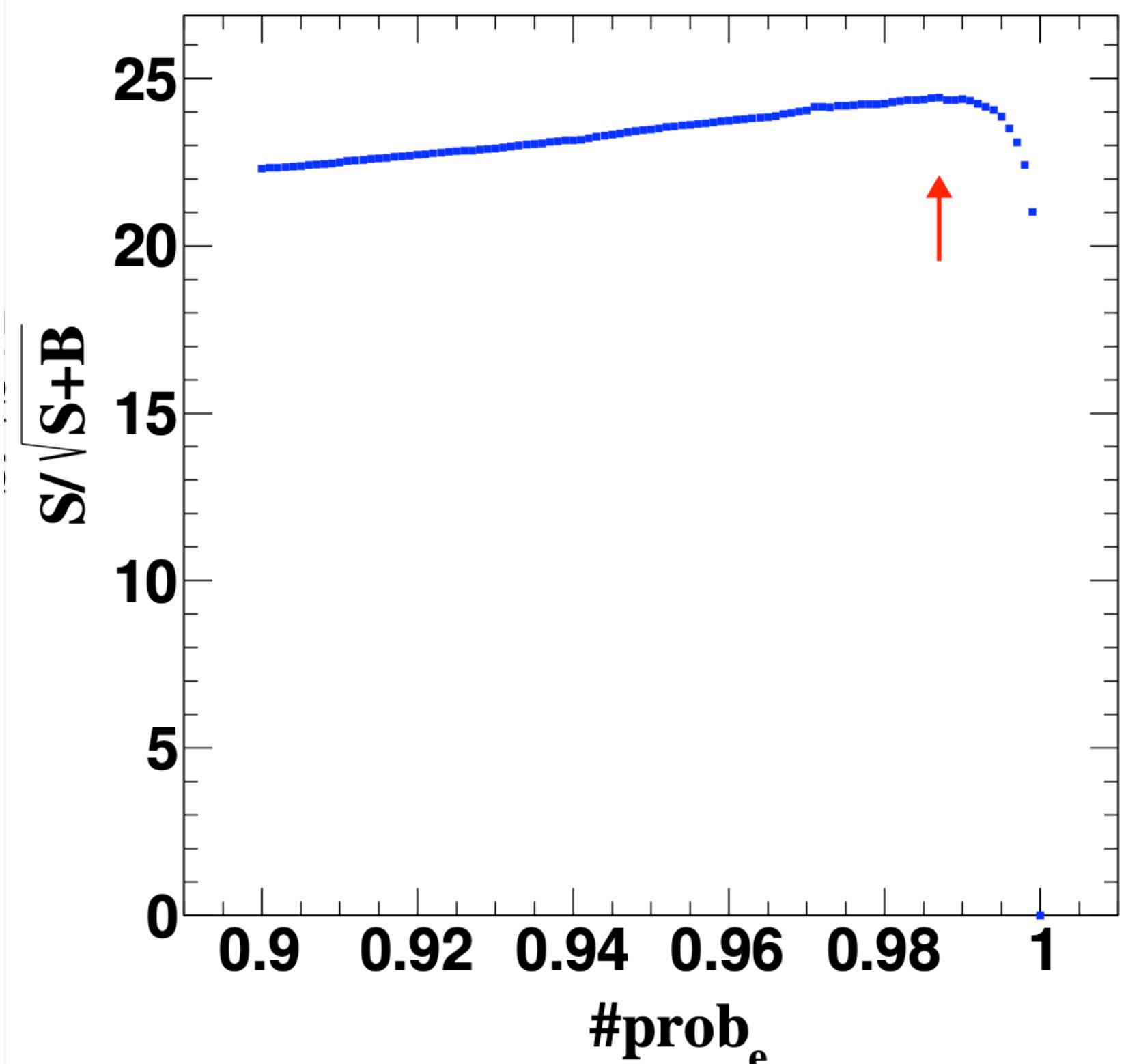
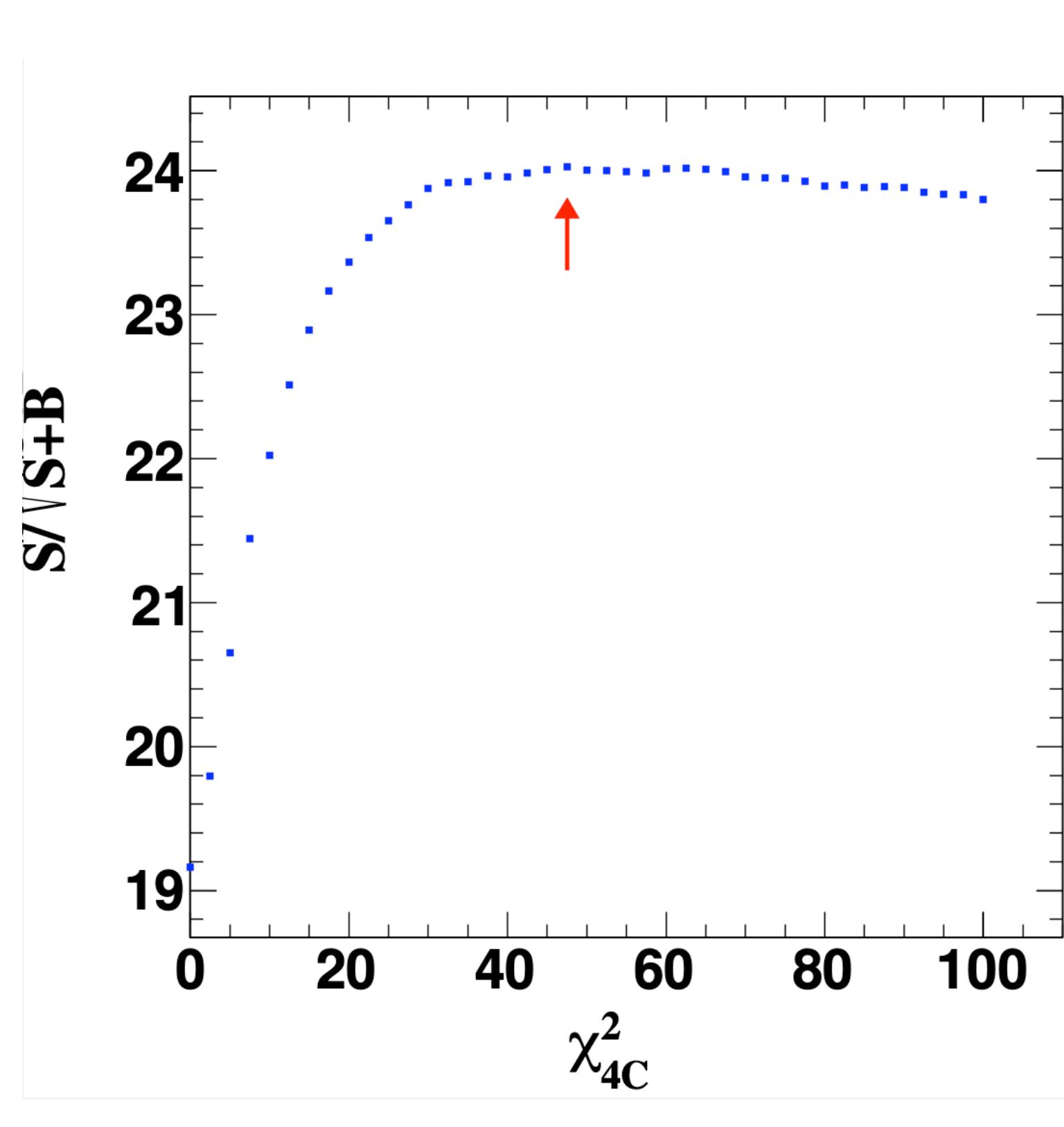
PID of e track at Oscar



Cut research

Kinematic fit performed under the background hypothesis, $e \rightarrow \pi$ 

Cut research



$$U_{miss} \equiv E_{miss} - c |\vec{P}_{miss}|$$

E_{miss} : The energy of the missing neutrino

P_{miss} : The momentum of the missing neutrino

Estimation of systematic uncertainty

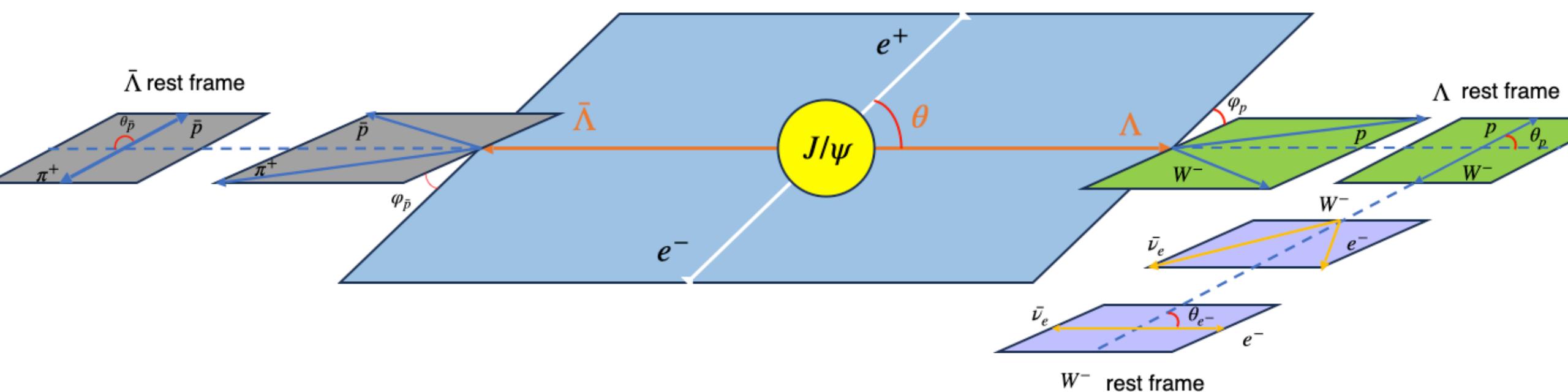
10⁷ $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ pairs at BES10⁹ $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ pairs at STCFTable 12: Relative systematic uncertainties (in %) in the measurement of the BF for $\Lambda \rightarrow pe^-\bar{\nu}_e$.

Sources	Uncertainties
Fitting M_{bc}	0.37
Fitting U_{miss}	0.80
$N_{Trk} = 4$	0.03
Λ reconstruction through vertex fit	0.20
Tracking of p	0.26
Electron detection	1.55
Kinematic fit	0.22
Total	1.83

Category	Source	relative uncertainty(%)
$\delta_{red.}$	proton tracking	0.01
	e PID	0.08
	Kinematic fit	0.01
	Λ reconstruction through vertex fit	0.01
	$N_{track} = 4$	negligible
$\delta_{irred.}$	Fitting M_{bc}	0.37
	Fitting U_{miss}	0.80
Sum		0.88

Measure the Form Factor

The Formalism for this decay



Definition of the helicity angles

[\[Phys. Rev. D 108, 016011\]](#)

$$\begin{aligned}
 d\Gamma \propto & \mathcal{W}(\xi; \alpha_\psi, \Delta\Phi, g_{av}^\Lambda, g_w^\Lambda, \alpha_\Lambda) \quad \Omega = (\alpha_\psi, \Delta\Phi, g_{av}, g_w, \alpha_\Lambda) \\
 & \sigma_\Lambda^{sl}(\xi'') \left[\mathcal{F}_0(\xi') + \alpha_\psi \mathcal{F}_1(\xi') \right. \\
 & + a_\Lambda^{sl}(\xi'') \alpha_\Lambda \left(\mathcal{F}_2(\xi') + \alpha_\psi \mathcal{F}_3(\xi') + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_\psi^2} \cos(\Delta\Phi) \mathcal{F}_4(\xi') \right) \\
 & + I_\Lambda^{sl}(\xi'') \alpha_\Lambda \left(\mathcal{F}'_2(\xi') + \alpha_\psi \mathcal{F}'_3(\xi') + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_\psi^2} \cos(\Delta\Phi) \mathcal{F}'_4(\xi') \right) \\
 & \left. + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_\psi^2} \sin(\Delta\Phi) \left(a_\Lambda^{sl}(\xi'') \mathcal{F}_5(\xi') + I_\Lambda^{sl}(\xi'') \mathcal{F}'_5(\xi') + \alpha_\Lambda \mathcal{F}_6(\xi') \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\xi' = (\theta_\Lambda, \theta_p, \phi_p, \theta_{\bar{p}}, \phi_{\bar{p}}), \xi = (\theta_\Lambda, \theta_p, \phi_p, \theta_e, q^2, \theta_{\bar{p}}, \phi_{\bar{p}}), \xi'' = (\theta_e, q^2).$$

We assume the $\alpha_\Lambda = \alpha_{\bar{\Lambda}}$, $g_2(0) = 0$

Parameters input

Mode	α_ψ	$\Delta\Phi$	$\alpha_\Lambda/\alpha_{\bar{\Lambda}}$	$g_w^\Lambda/g_w^{\bar{\Lambda}}$	$g_{av}^\Lambda/g_{av}^{\bar{\Lambda}}$
$\Lambda \rightarrow pe^- \bar{\nu}_e$	0.4748	0.7521	0.4748	1.066	0.719

The $g_{av}^\Lambda/g_{av}^{\bar{\Lambda}}$ value input was the most precise **measurement from experiments**.

The $g_w^\Lambda/g_w^{\bar{\Lambda}}$ value input is from **Cabibbo theory**.

Results of our fit

$$-\ln \mathcal{L} = - \sum_{i=1}^N \ln \frac{\mathcal{W}(\xi_i; \Omega)}{\mathcal{N}(\Omega)}$$

$$-\ln \mathcal{L}_{sig} = -\ln \mathcal{L}_{data} + \ln \mathcal{L}_{bkg-p\pi}$$

$$\Omega = (\alpha_\psi, \Delta\Phi, g_{av}, g_w, \alpha_\Lambda)$$

$g_{av}^\Lambda/g_{av}^{\bar{\Lambda}}$, $g_w^\Lambda/g_w^{\bar{\Lambda}}$ are floating.

The other 3 parameters are fixed.

Normalization factor is got using mDIY MC

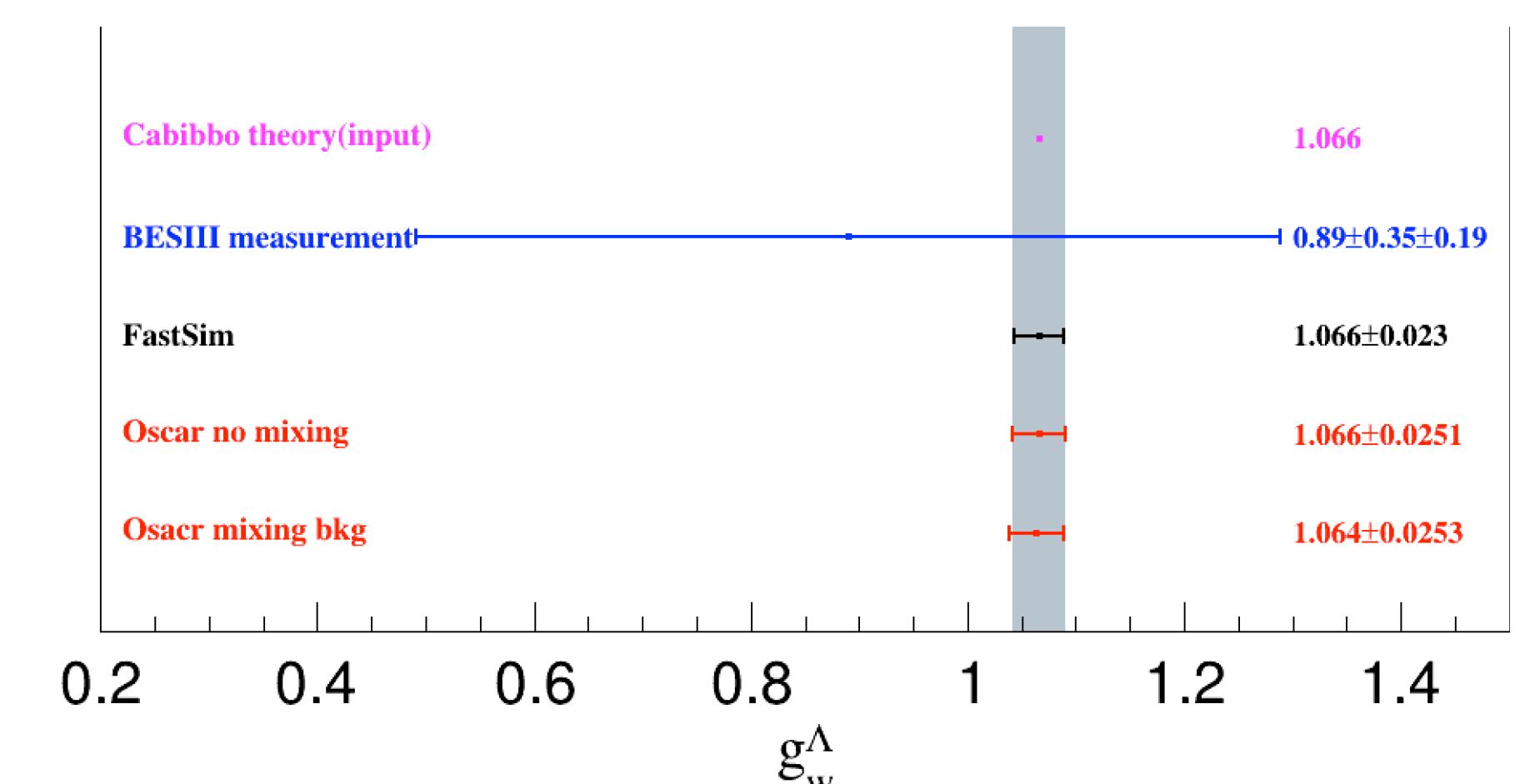
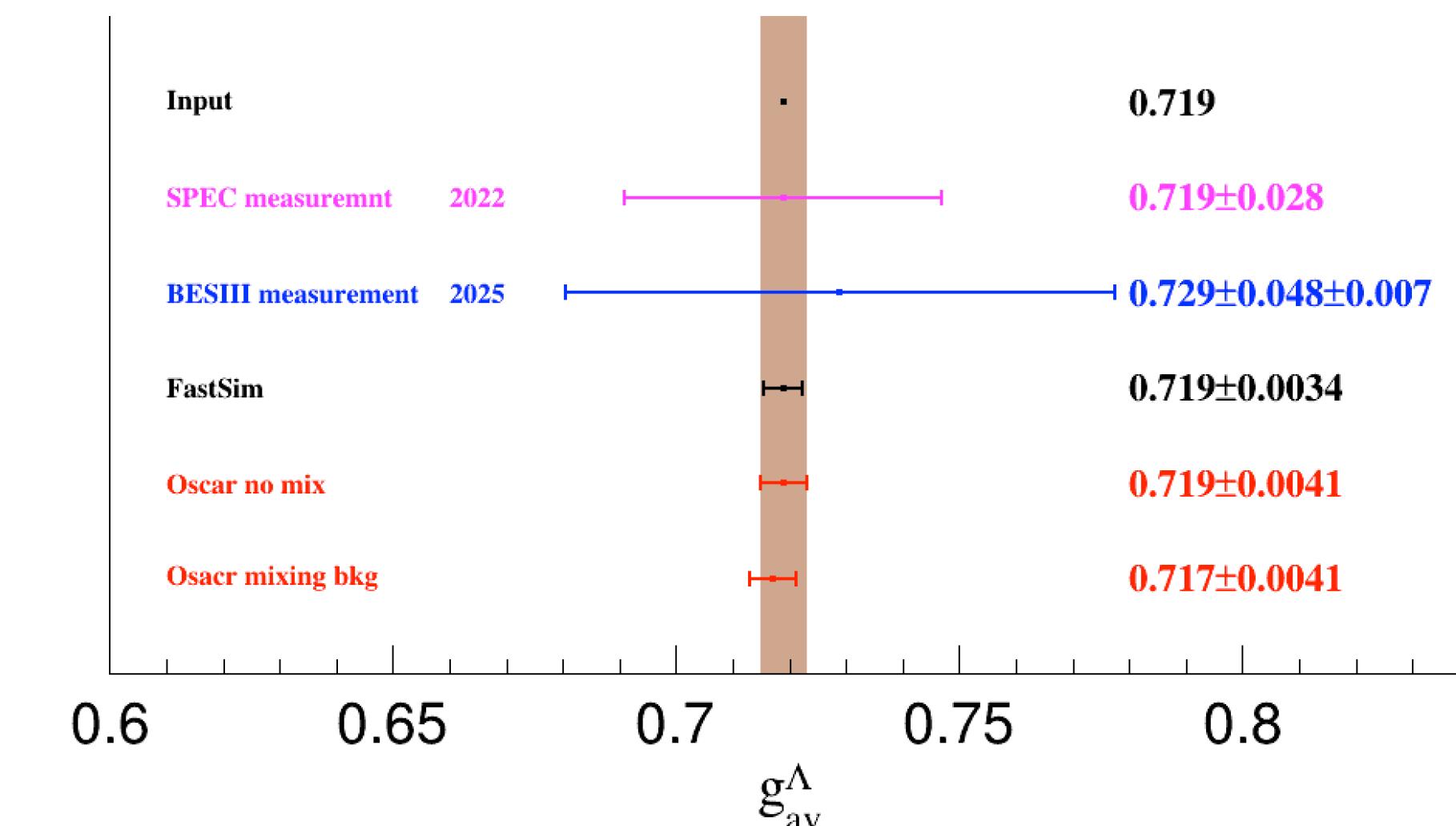
Contributions from backgrounds can be subtracted

The dominated contributions from $p\pi$ is considered

Selection criteria is similar to measuring \mathcal{B} besides

U_{miss} cut.

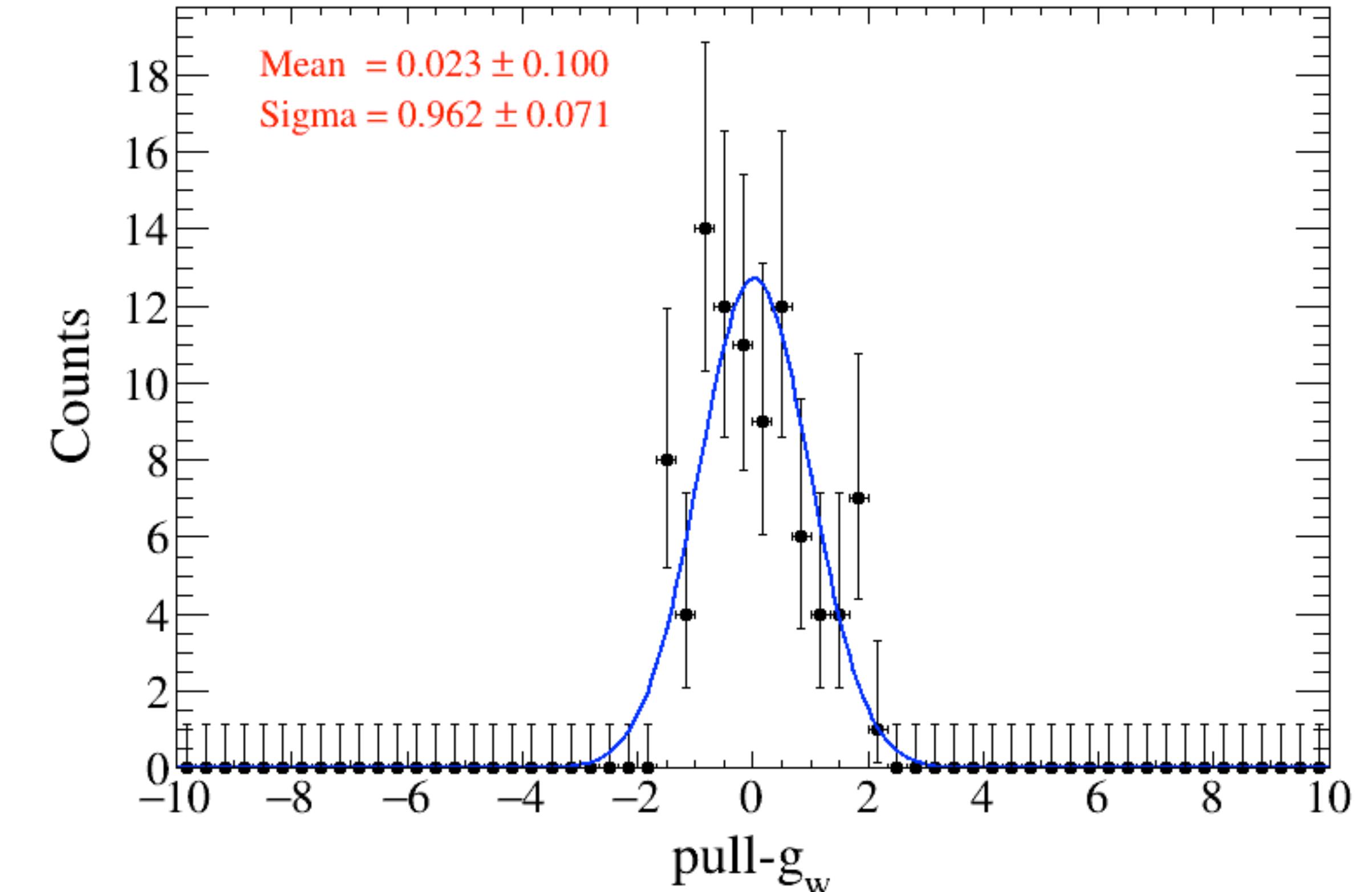
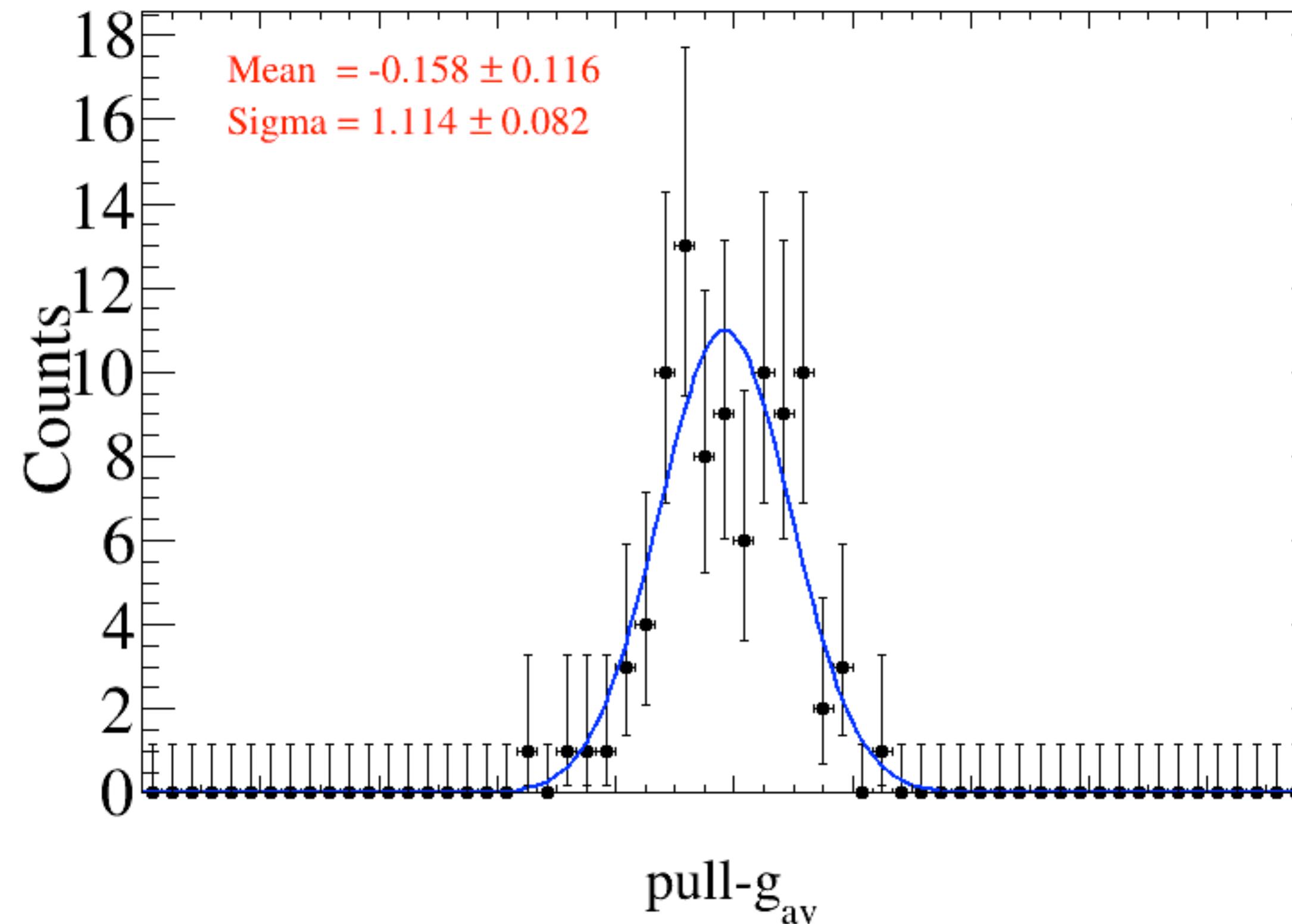
Results of our fit with Oscar



a prospect of the statistical uncertainty through sampling method bootstrap same as measuring BF.

IO check of our fit

Only signal MC check with Oscar



a prospect of the **statistical uncertainty** through sampling method bootstrap same as measuring BF.

Calculation of $|V_{us}|$

prospect results with FastSim

$$\int_{q_{\min}^2}^{q_{\max}^2} \frac{\Gamma_{e, \text{SM}}}{dq^2} dq^2 = \frac{\mathcal{B}_{B_1 \rightarrow B_2 + \ell + \bar{\nu}_l}}{\tau_{B_1}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Gamma_{e, \text{SM}}}{dq^2} &= \frac{G_F^2 |V_{us}|^2 \Delta^5}{60\pi^3} [(1 - \frac{3}{2}\delta + \frac{6}{7}\delta^2)f_1(q^2)^2 + \frac{4}{7}\delta^2 f_2(q^2)^2 \\ &\quad + (3 - \frac{9}{2}\delta + \frac{12}{7}\delta^2)g_1(q^2)^2 + \frac{6}{7}\delta^2 f_1(q^2)f_2(q^2)], \end{aligned}$$

$$f_1(q^2) = f_1(0) \times [1 + q^2(\frac{1}{m_V^2} + \frac{1}{m_V^2 + \alpha_R^{-1}})],$$

$$f_2(q^2) = f_2(0) \times [1 + q^2(\frac{1}{m_V^2} + \frac{1}{m_V^2 + \alpha_R^{-1}} + \frac{1}{m_V^2 + 2\alpha_R^{-1}})],$$

$$g_1(q^2) = g_1(0) \times [1 + q^2(\frac{1}{m_A^2} + \frac{1}{m_A^2 + \alpha_R^{-1}})],$$

Through $g_{av} \equiv \frac{g_1(0)}{f_1(0)}$, $g_{av} \equiv \frac{f_2(0)}{f_1(0)}$, $g_1(0) = -0.8263 \pm 0.0070$ (From LQCD)

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2507.09970>

We can get the result of $|V_{us}|$

Uncertainties from Fastsim and PDG

From BF(prospect):0.0002;

From LQCD:0.0019;

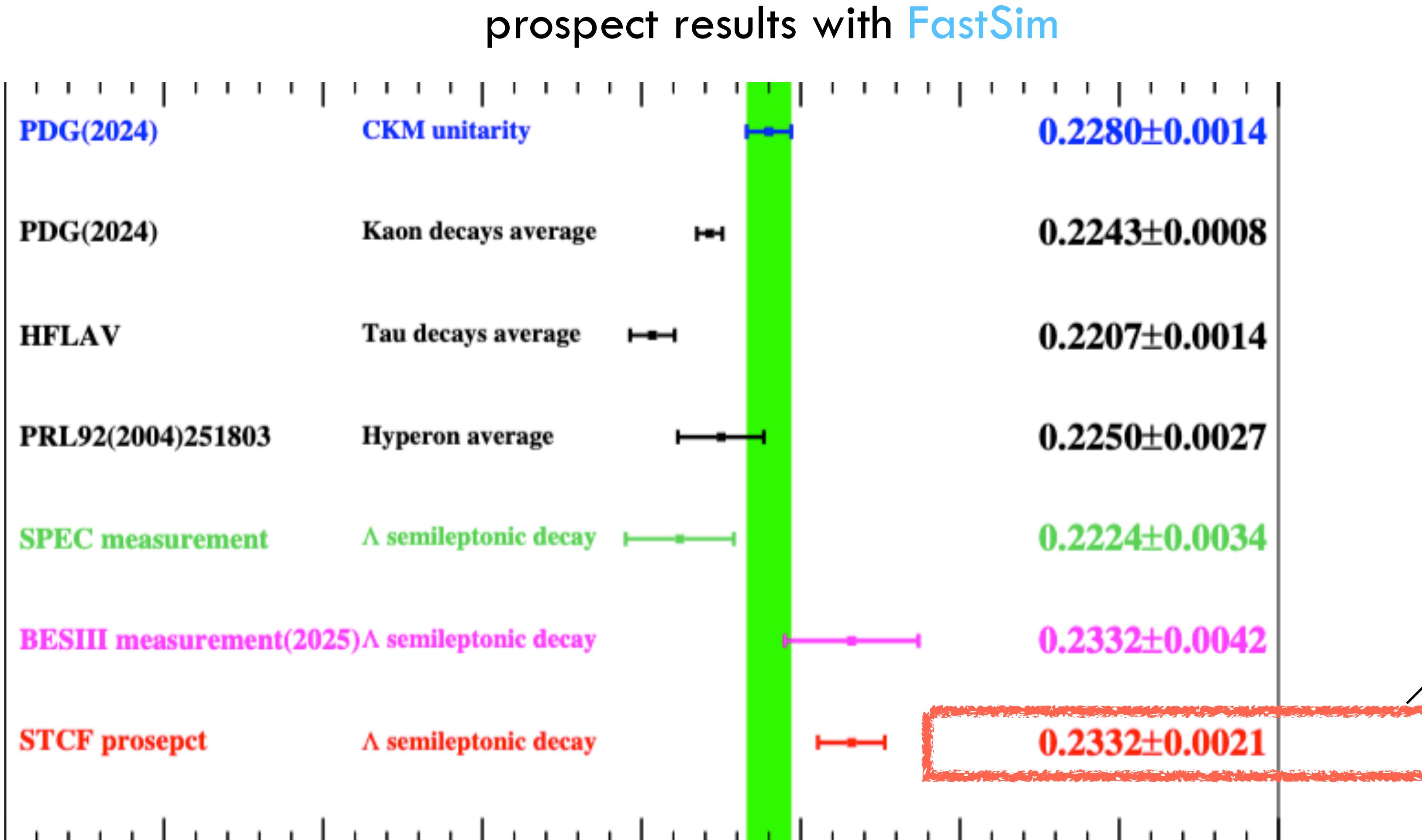
From PDG:0.0007;

From FF(prospect):0.0004;

Through MC method

$$|V_{us}| = 0.2335 \pm 0.0021$$

The uncertainties of BF and FF contribution mainly come from **statistical uncertainty**

Comparison of $|V_{us}|$ and uncertainty

LQCD input accounts for 90%



Have studied

1. As prospect, give a prospect of the $|V_{us}|$ measurement with its uncertainty at STCF with Fastsim.
2. The results will test the CKM matrix unitarity with higher precision in Hyperon decay.



Next to do

1. There are many mis-combinatorial backgrounds on the tag side.
2. the IO check with mixing background is not fully studied at OSCAR.
3. Currently, the LQCD input value has high uncertainty , wait for more precise input.
4. Use ECAL information to separate e/π if possible.

Thank you!



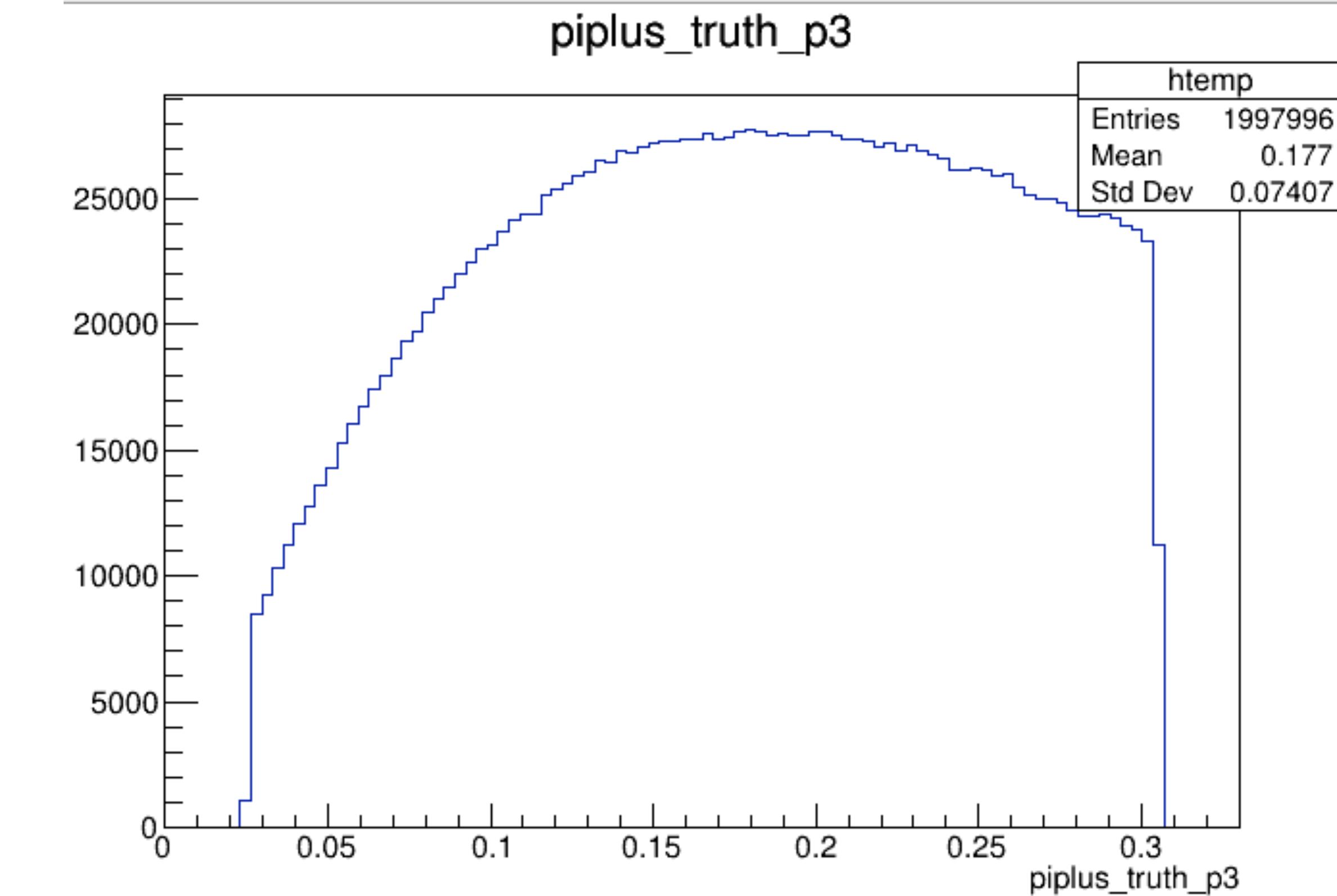
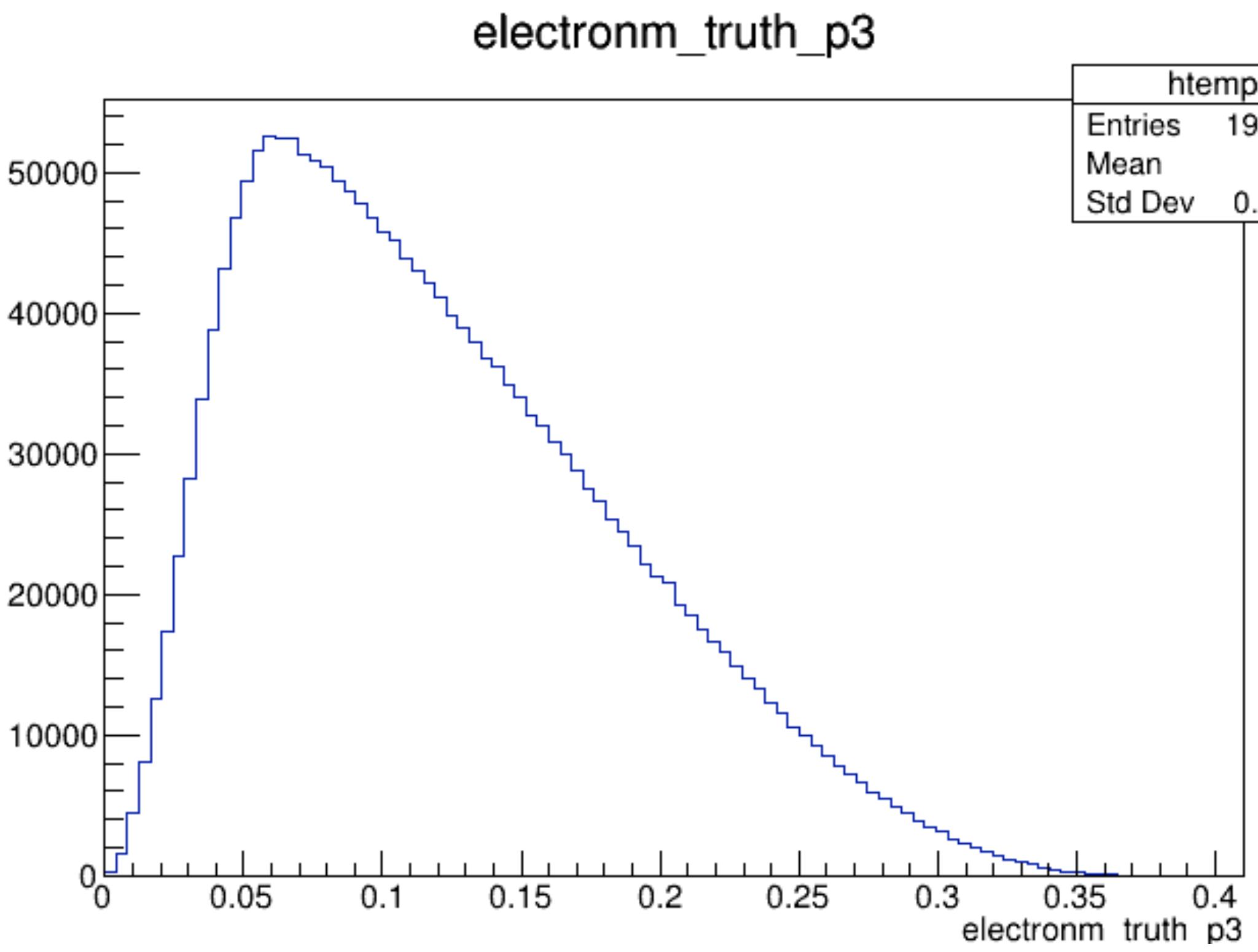
Back up

Table 1: Cut flow at Oscar

	Events	Efficiency(%)	Relative Efficiency
Total number	1997996	100	
Good tracks	1581149	61.59	61.59
ΔE cut	973336	48.71	61.55
lam_chi_tag<200	937279	47.41	97.32
length/lengtherr>2	853987	42.74	90.15
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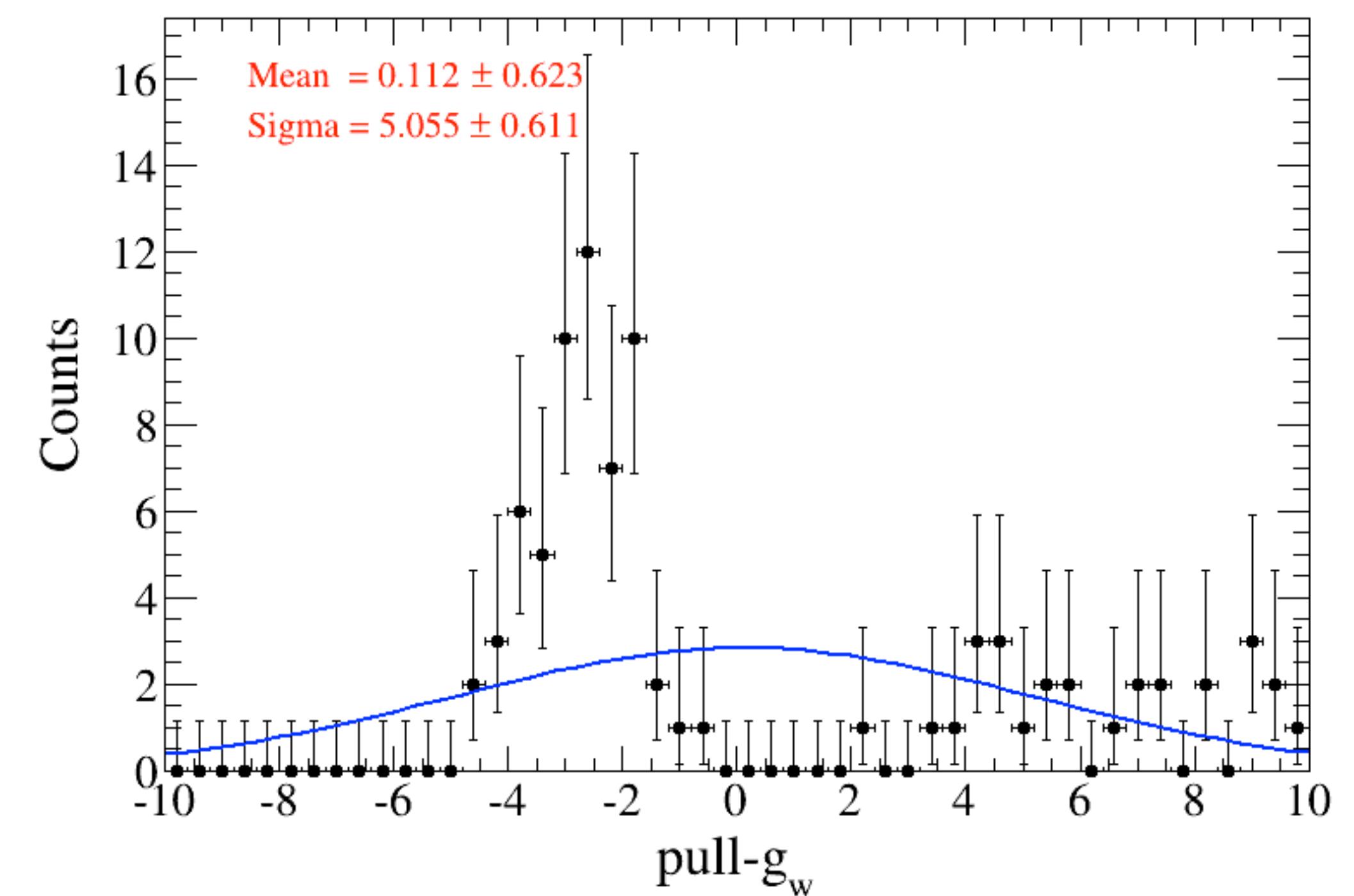
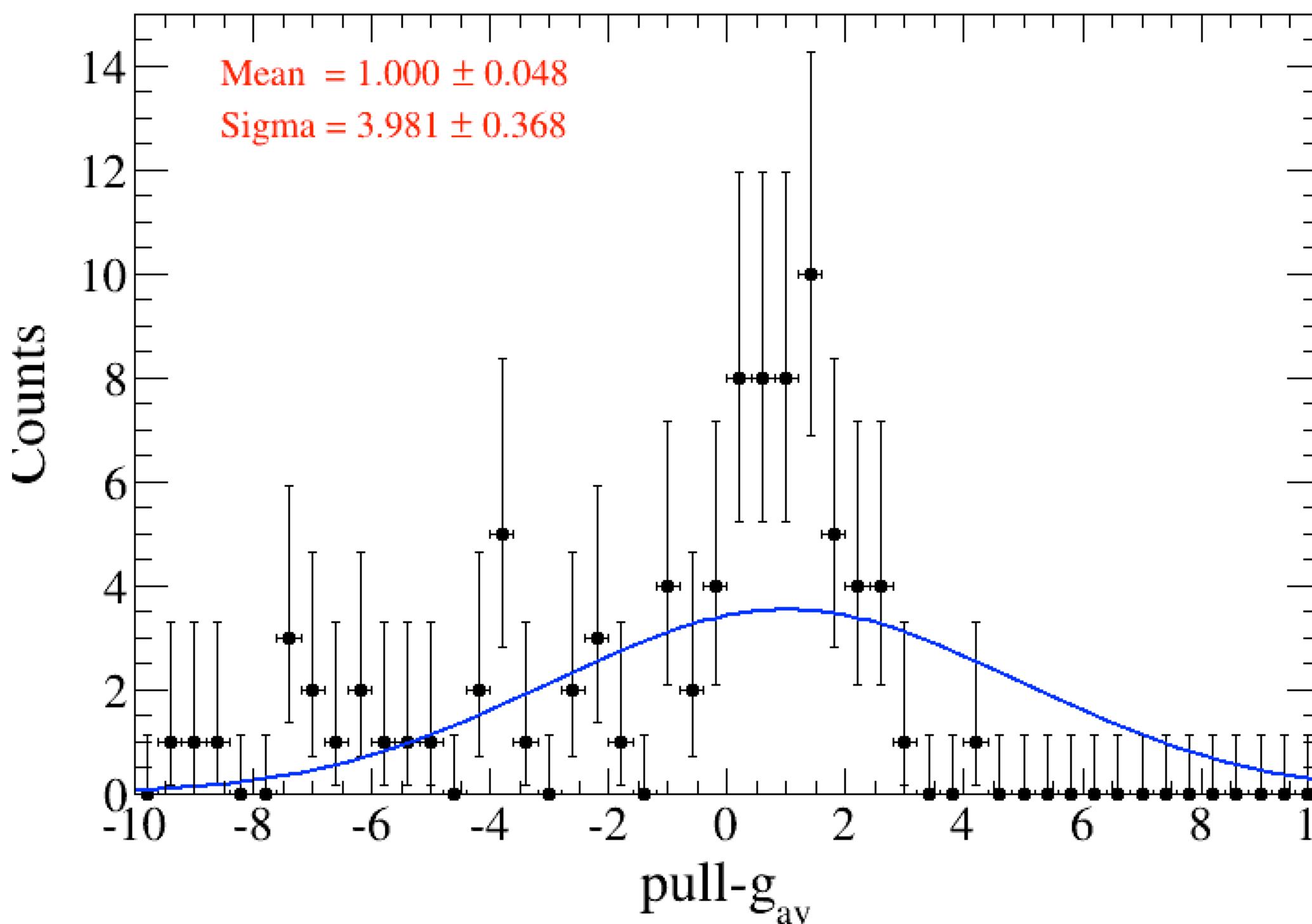
Table 2: Cut flow at BESIII

Events	Efficiency(%)	Relative Efficiency
Total number	450 000	100
Good tracks	246 0537	54.67
ΔE	167 622	37.24
lam_chi_tag<200	160 2914	35.62
L/σ	147 0345	32.67
mbc_tag	137 8986	30.64
lam_chi_sig<200	128 514	28.55
lam_sig_len	1219667	27.08
prob(e)>0.001	998872	22.17
R>0.999	583096	12.95
chi_4c	563765	12.52
p_sig_e>0.1	401 954	8.93
U_miss	383 199	8.51



IO check of our fit

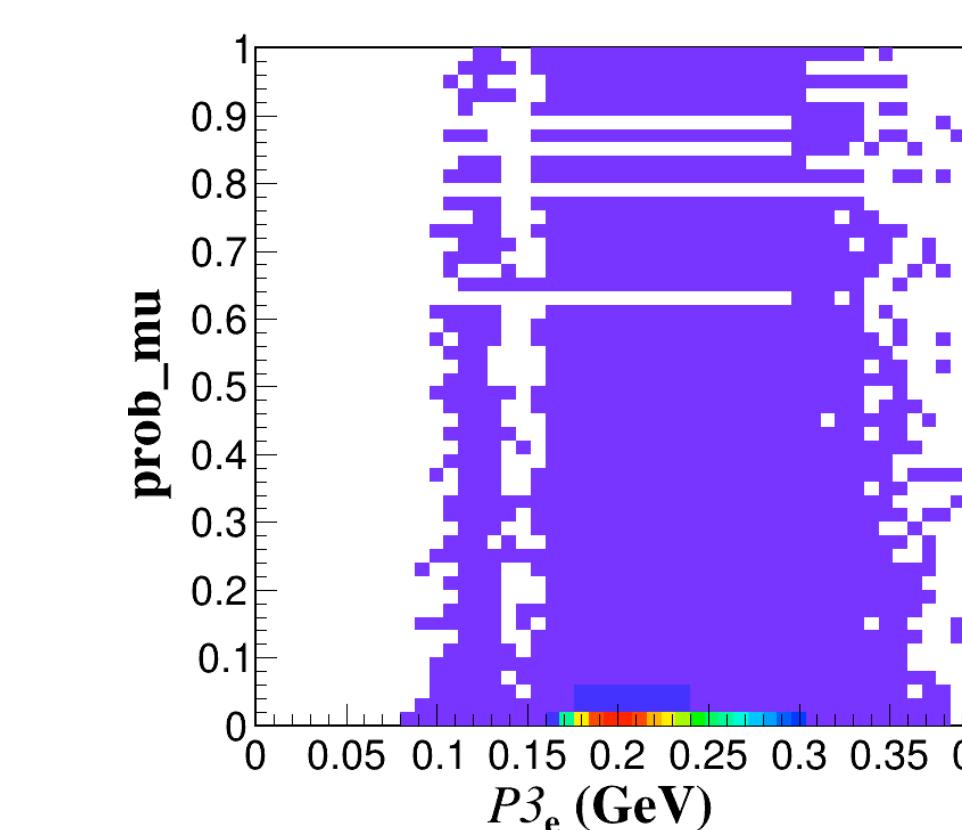
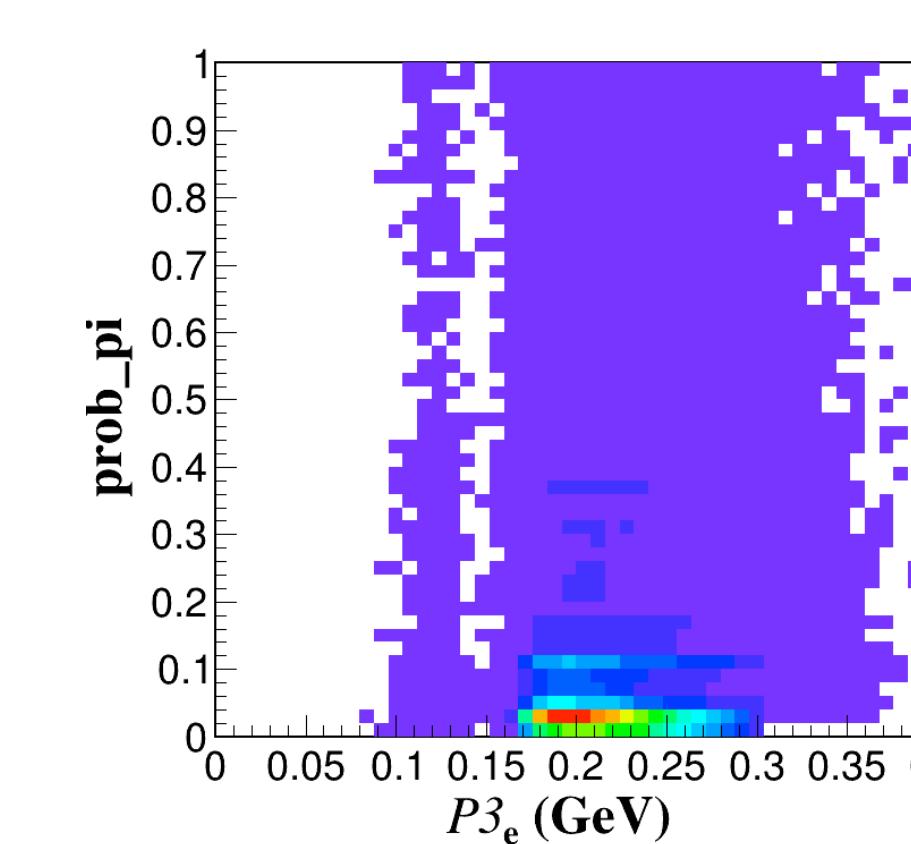
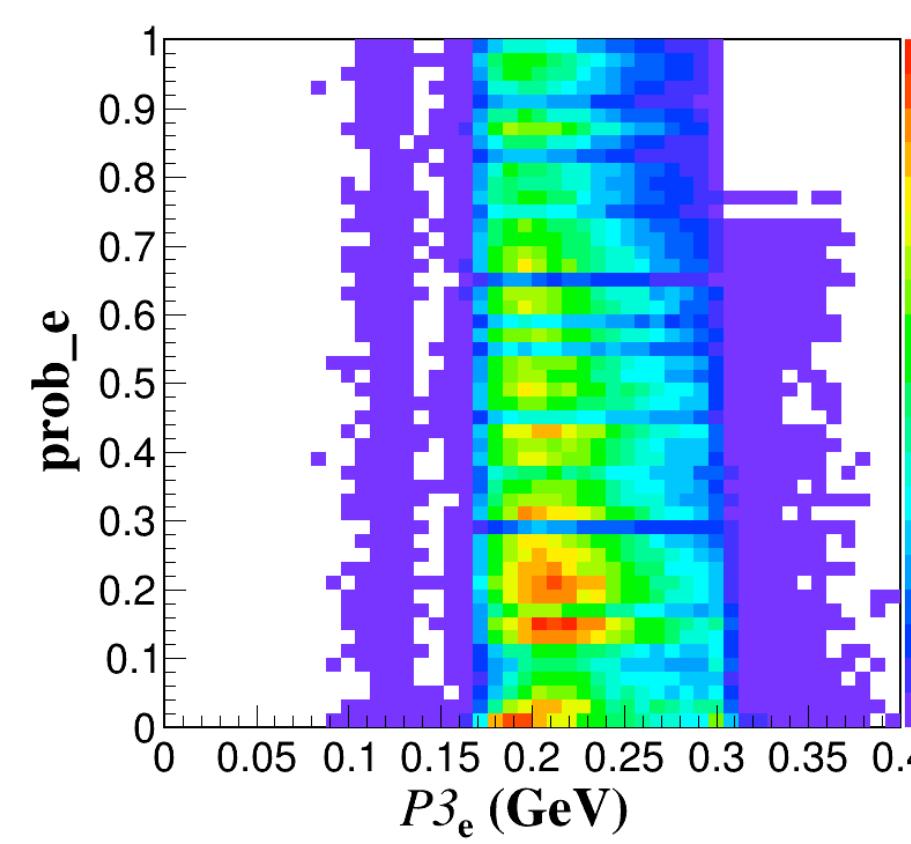
Mix ppl bkg and beam bkg with Oscar



a prospect of the **statistical uncertainty** through sampling method bootstrap same as measuring BF.

BES prob

Different prob

只画了 $0.15\text{GeV}-0.25\text{GeV}$ 这个区间的