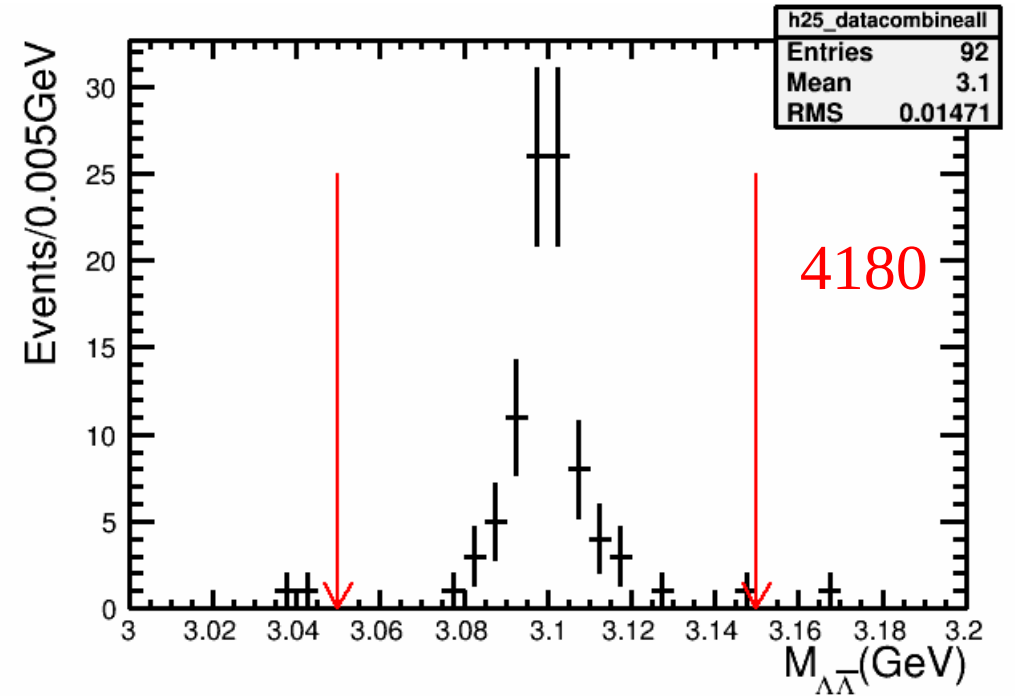
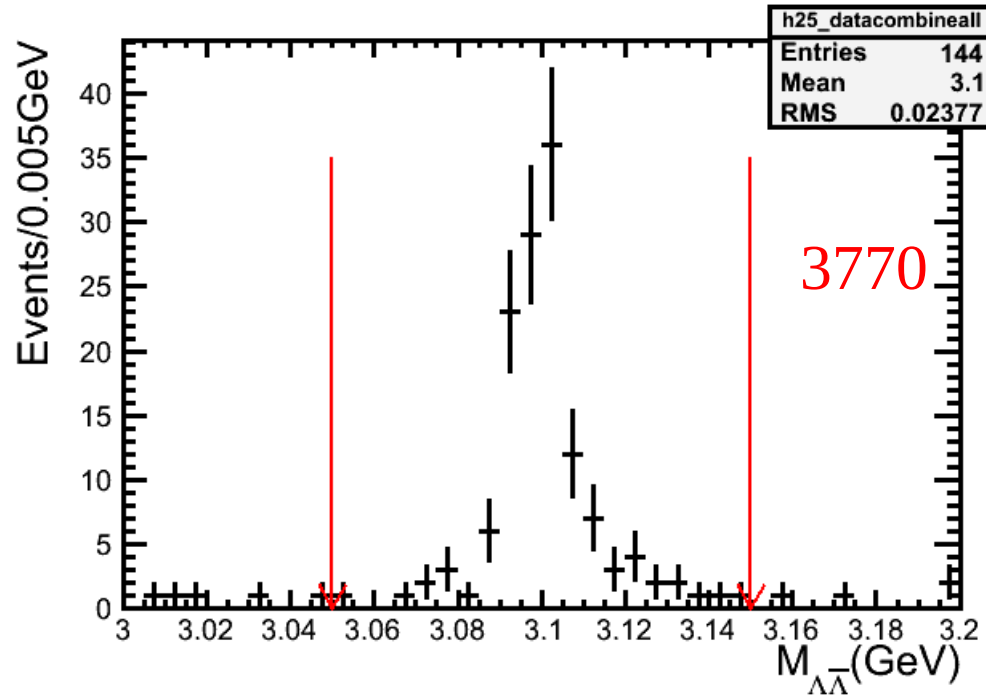


$\text{Br}(J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda})$ measurement at two energy points

20211208

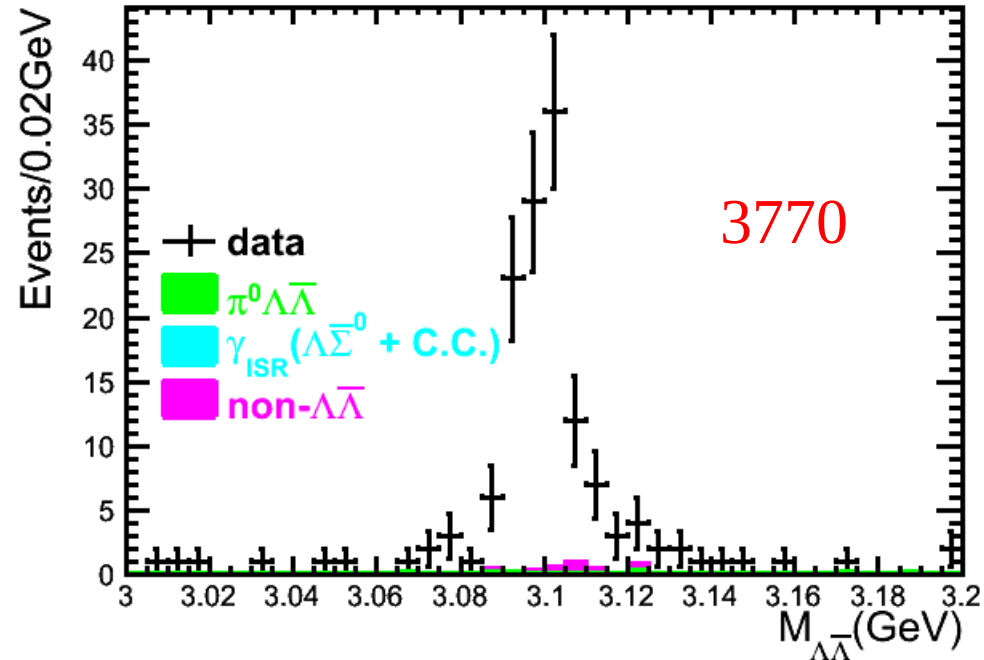
Signal extract for J/ψ



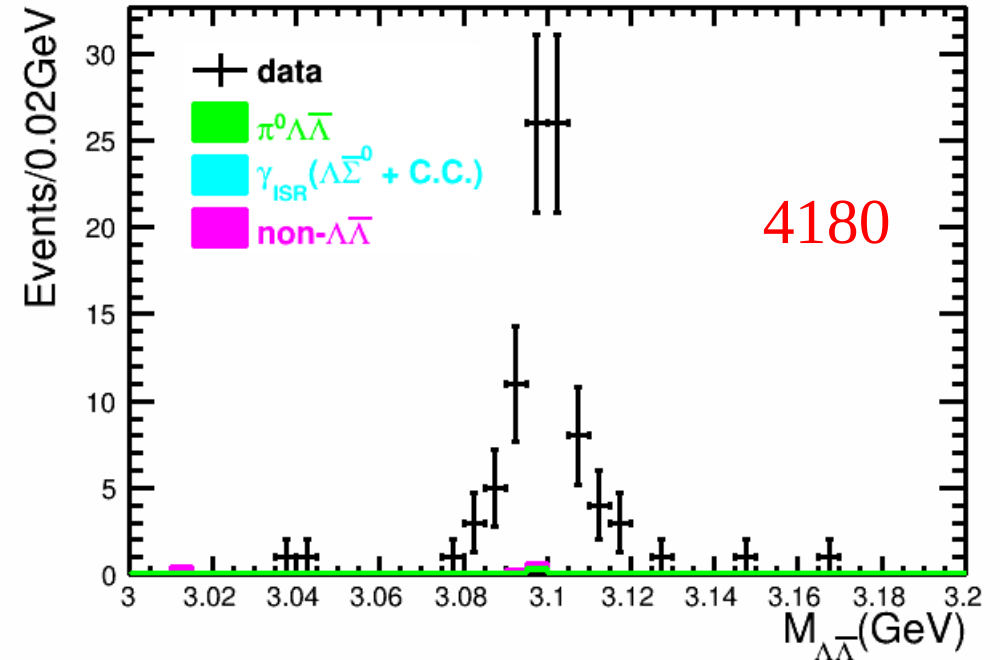
- Red arrows are the boundaries between the signal regions and sidebands.
- Signal region: 3.05GeV~3.15GeV.
- Sidebands: 3.00GeV~3.05GeV and 3.15GeV~3.20GeV.
- Signal events obtained by counting the events in the signal region and subtract the events in sidebands:

$$N_{sig} = (N_{obs} - N_{bkg})_{sigreg} - (N_{obs} - N_{bkg})_{sidebands}$$

Data distribution near J/ψ with main background



```
pi0lamlam bkg = 3.72452  
gamLambdaSigma bkg = 0.184865  
non-lamlam bkg = 3.18381
```



```
pi0lamlam bkg = 0.242263  
gamLambdaSigma bkg = 0.184926  
non-lamlam bkg = 0.954074
```

➤ Signal extract at 3770:

$(M_{\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}})_{\text{corr}}$	N_{obs}	$N_{\pi^0\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}}$	$N_{\Lambda\Sigma}$	$N_{\text{non-}\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}}$	N_{sig}
Signal region	134.00 ± 11.58	2.30 ± 0.62	0.09 ± 0.01	3.22 ± 1.80	128.39 ± 11.74
Sideband1	6.00 ± 2.45	0.48 ± 0.24	0.06 ± 0.01	-0.02 ± 0.00	5.48 ± 2.46
Sideband2	3.00 ± 1.73	0.70 ± 0.32	0.04 ± 0.00	-0.01 ± 0.00	2.27 ± 1.76

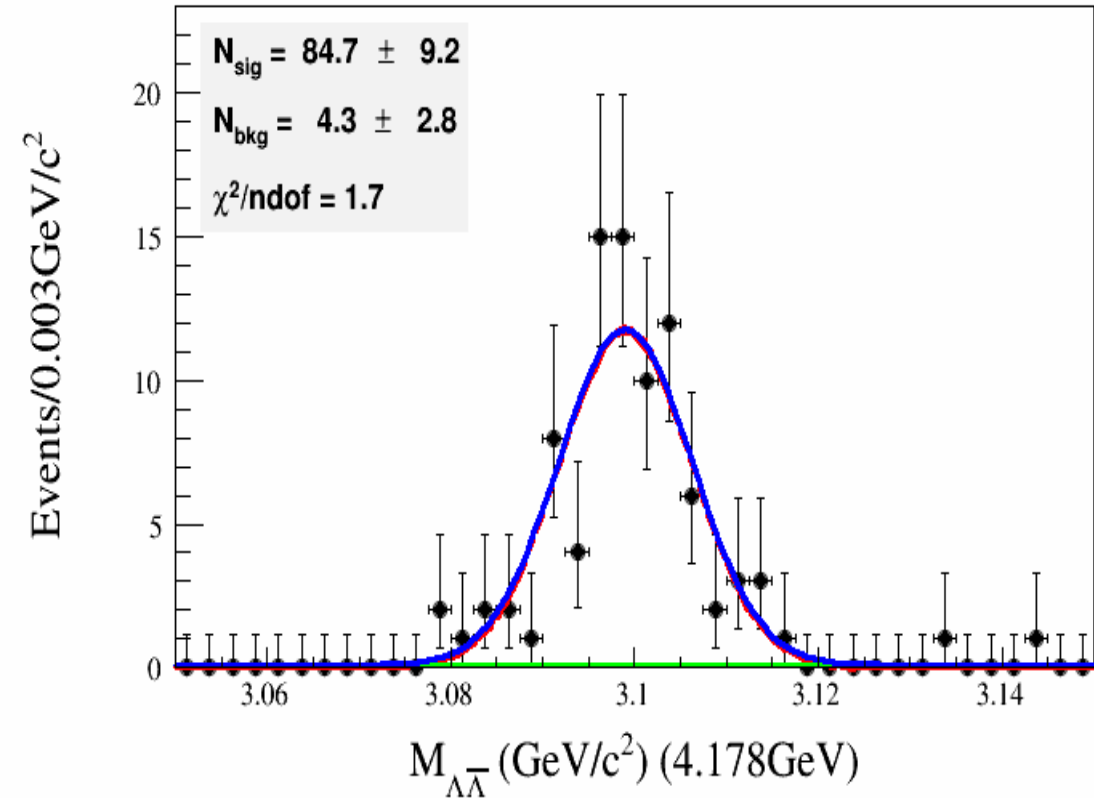
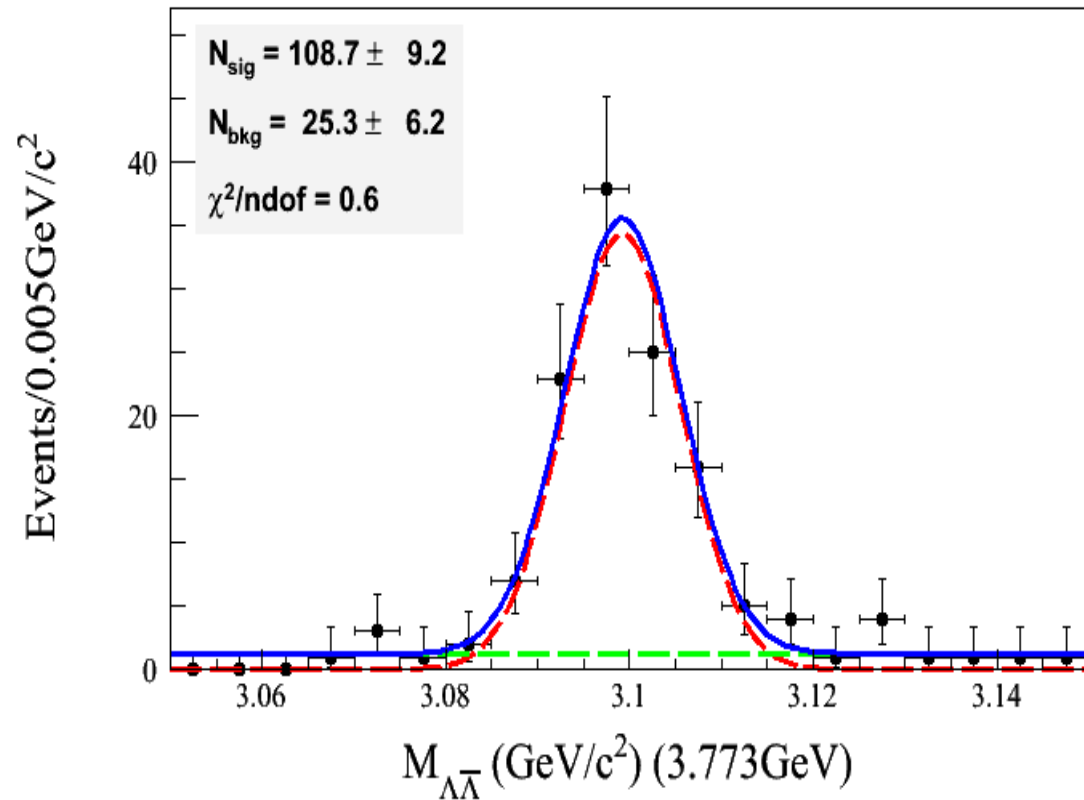
➤ $N_{\text{sig}}(3770) = 120.64 \pm 12.12$

➤ Signal extract at 4180:

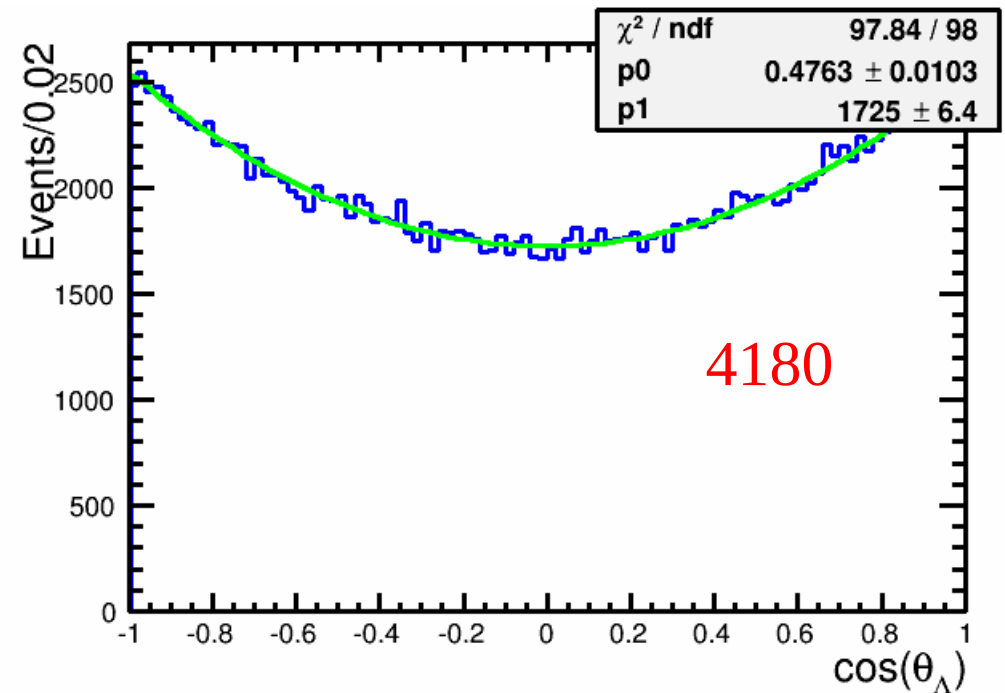
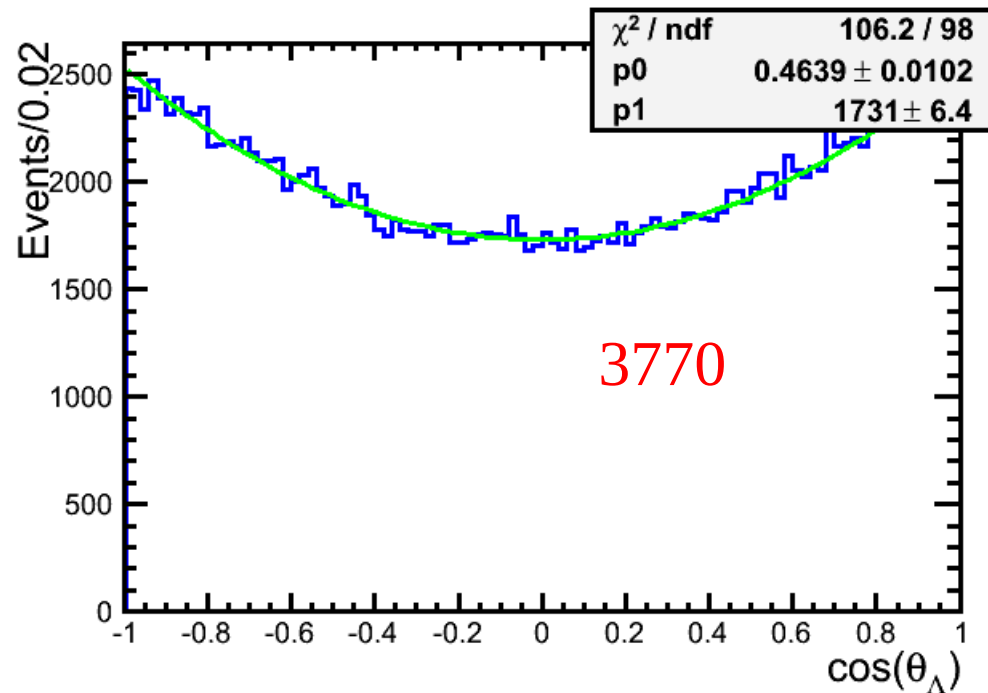
$(M_{\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}})_{\text{corr}}$	N_{obs}	$N_{\pi^0\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}}$	$N_{\Lambda\Sigma}$	$N_{\text{non-}\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}}$	N_{sig}
Signal region	89.00 ± 9.43	0.24 ± 0.35	0.10 ± 0.01	0.48 ± 0.71	88.18 ± 9.46
Sideband1	2.00 ± 1.41	0.06 ± 0.15	0.05 ± 0.00	0.47 ± 0.71	1.42 ± 1.58
Sideband2	1.00 ± 1.00	-0.06 ± 0.09	0.03 ± 0.00	-0.01 ± 0.00	1.04 ± 1.00

➤ $N_{\text{sig}}(4180) = 85.72 \pm 9.64$

Fit to obtain the signal yields



- MC of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$ generated to estimate the detection efficiency



- Angular distribution of Λ described by: $1 + \alpha \cos \theta_\Lambda$, with input $\alpha = 0.469$.

➤ Cross section measurement of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$

$\sqrt{s}(\text{GeV})$	$N_{sig}(J/\psi)$	ε	$\mathcal{L}(\text{fb}^{-1})$	$\sigma(\text{fb})$
3.773	120.64 ± 12.12	0.070 ± 0.001	2.932	1439.55 ± 146.08
4.178	85.72 ± 9.64	0.070 ± 0.001	3.189	940.43 ± 106.61

➤ Branching ratio extracted by formula:

$$\sigma(s) = \frac{12\pi^2 \Gamma(V \rightarrow e^+e^-) \mathcal{B}(V \rightarrow f)}{m_V s} W(s, x_0)$$

- $\Gamma(V \rightarrow e^+e^-)$: electronic width of the vector meson V.
- m_V : mass of the vector meson V.
- $x_0 = 1 - m_V^2/s$
- $\mathcal{B}(V \rightarrow f)$: branching ratio of V to final state f.
- $W(s, x_0)$: probability function for ISR photon emission.

➤ Branching ration measurement of $J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$:

$\sqrt{s}(\text{GeV})$	$\sigma(\text{fb})$	$W(s, x_0)$	$\Gamma(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+ e^-) \mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow f)(\text{eV})$
3.773	1439.55 ± 146.08	0.171	8.06 ± 0.82
4.178	940.43 ± 106.61	0.115	9.60 ± 1.09

- With $m_{J/\psi} = (3.096900 \pm 0.000006) \text{GeV}$, from PDG.
- $\Gamma = (92.6 \pm 1.7) \text{keV}$, $\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = (5.971 \pm 0.032)\%$, $\Gamma(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = \Gamma \times \mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = (5.529 \pm 0.106) \text{keV}$, from PDG.
- $\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda})$ is calculated as $(1.46 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-3}$ and $(1.74 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-3}$ at 3770 and 4180, respectively.
- Combine: $(1.56 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-3}$
- PDG: $(1.89 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-3}$

➤ Another formula used to extract the branching ratio:

$$\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}) \times \Gamma(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = \frac{N_{sig}(J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}) \times m_{J/\psi}^2}{6\pi^2 \times d\mathcal{L}/dM \times \varepsilon \times Br^2(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi) \times C}$$

➤ Using this formula, with $N_{sig}(J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda})$ and ε got before, $m_{J/\psi}$ and $\Gamma(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$ and $Br(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi)$ from PDG, $d\mathcal{L}/dM = 0.2199 \text{ nb}^{-1}/\text{MeV}$ and $0.1312 \text{ nb}^{-1}/\text{MeV}$ at 3.773 GeV and 4.178 GeV respectively, we calculate the $\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda})$ once again.

➤ $\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda})$ is calculated as $(1.45 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-3}$ and $(1.72 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-3}$ at 3770 and 4180, respectively.

➤ Combine: $(1.55 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-3}$

➤ PDG $(1.89 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-3}$