

# Fragmentation fractions of heavy quarks



Leonid Gladilin  
(Moscow State University)

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Outline : **Introduction**

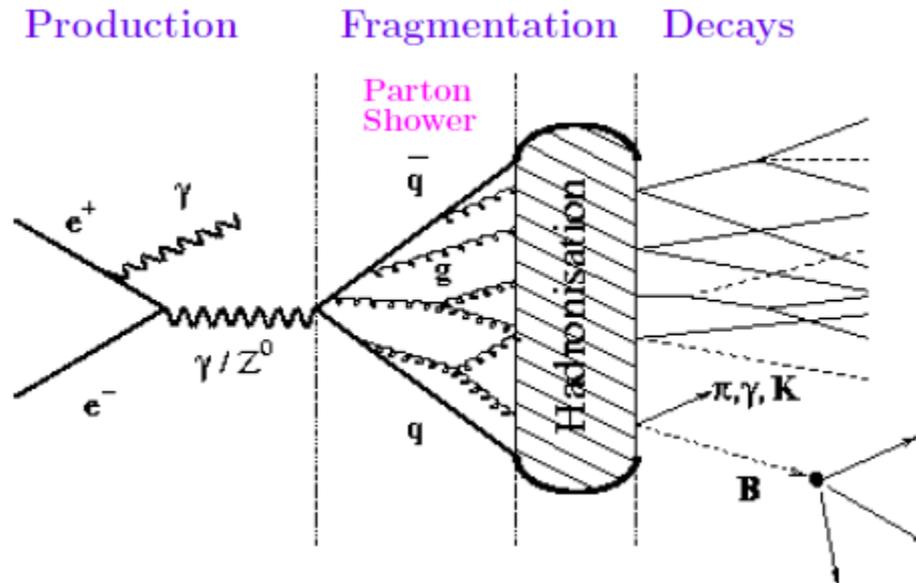
$f(c \rightarrow H_c)$  and  $f(b \rightarrow H_b)$  at LEP

Eur. Phys. J. C75 (2015) 19  
arXiv:1404.388

Hints for non-universality of fragm. Fractions

**Summary**

# Fragmentation Functions and Fragmentation Fractions



HQ fragmentation is hard  
harder for larger  $m_Q$

e.g., for Peterson param.:

$$f(z) \propto \frac{1}{z(1-1/z-\epsilon/(1-z))^2}$$

$$\epsilon(b) \sim \frac{m_c^2}{m_b^2} \epsilon(c) \sim 0.1\epsilon(c)$$

Fragmentation Functions are strongly model dependent

pQCD is applicable to “initial” Q-fragmentation: LO, NLO, LL, NLL, ...

anyhow, some parameterisation is needed for the non-perturbative (NP) rest

**the NP parameterisation is strongly dependent from the perturbative core**

(it is wrong to use MC fragmentation for NLO w/o full retuning the fragm. parameters)

Fragmentation Fractions are less model dependent, often assumed to be universal

$$f(c \rightarrow D), f(b \rightarrow B), f(b \rightarrow D) = f(b \rightarrow B) \cdot BR(B \rightarrow D)$$

needed for normalisation of pQCD predictions

# Fragmentation fractions of c and b quarks into charmed hadrons at LEP

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Charmed hadron decay	Branching fraction [%]
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	$3.88 \pm 0.05$ [6]
$D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	$9.15 \pm 0.19$ [6]
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+ \rightarrow (K^- K^+) \pi^+$	$2.24 \pm 0.10$ [6]
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$	$6.71 \pm 0.35$ [7,8]
$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$	$67.7 \pm 0.5$ [6]

[6] PDG 2014.

[7] Belle (2014) :  $B(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK\pi^+) = 6.84 \pm 0.24^{+0.21}_{-0.27}$  %

[8] CLEO (2000) :  $B(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK\pi^+) = 5.0 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.2$  %

In PDG 2014,  $B(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK\pi^+) = 5.0 \pm 1.3$  % (indirect, with large uncertainty due to model dependence)

# LEP measurements of charm fragmentation fractions

ALEPH, DELPHI and OPAL rate measurements:

$H_c$	ALEPH [9] $R_c \cdot f(c \rightarrow H_c) \cdot \mathcal{B}$ [%]	DELPHI [10] $R_c \cdot f(c \rightarrow H_c) \cdot \mathcal{B}$ [%]	OPAL [11, 12] $R_c \cdot f(c \rightarrow H_c) \cdot \mathcal{B}$ [%]
$D^0$	$0.370 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.023$	$0.3570 \pm 0.0100 \pm 0.0146$	$0.389 \pm 0.027^{+0.026}_{-0.024}$
$D^+$	$0.368 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.020$	$0.3494 \pm 0.0116 \pm 0.0140$	$0.358 \pm 0.046^{+0.025}_{-0.031}$
$D_s^+$	$0.0352 \pm 0.0057 \pm 0.0021$	$0.0765 \pm 0.0069 \pm 0.0037$	$0.056 \pm 0.015 \pm 0.007$
$\Lambda_c^+$	$0.0673 \pm 0.0070 \pm 0.0037$	$0.0743 \pm 0.0155 \pm 0.0078$	$0.041 \pm 0.019 \pm 0.007$
$D^{*+}$	–	$0.1089 \pm 0.0027 \pm 0.0039$	$0.1041 \pm 0.0020 \pm 0.0040$

$$f(c \rightarrow D^{*+}) = 0.2333 \pm 0.0102(\text{stat}) \pm 0.0084(\text{syst}) \quad (\leftarrow \text{ALEPH rate measurement})$$

$$R_c = \Gamma(Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}) / \Gamma(Z \rightarrow \text{hadrons})$$

$$R_c = 0.1723 \text{ (SM calculation)}$$

DELPHI and OPAL double-tag measurements:

$$f(c \rightarrow D^{*+}) = 0.255 \pm 0.015(\text{stat}) \pm 0.006(\text{syst}) \quad (\leftarrow \text{DELPHI double-tag measurement})$$

$$f(c \rightarrow D^{*+}) = 0.222 \pm 0.014(\text{stat}) \pm 0.014(\text{syst}) \quad (\leftarrow \text{OPAL double-tag measurement})$$

Correct all results with latest branching fractions

# Charm fragmentation fractions

All LEP results:

$H_c$	ALEPH [9] $f(c \rightarrow H_c)$ [%]	DELPHI [10, 14] $f(c \rightarrow H_c)$ [%]	OPAL [11, 12] $f(c \rightarrow H_c)$ [%]
$D^0$	$55.3 \pm 1.6 \pm 3.4$	$53.4 \pm 1.5 \pm 2.2$	$58.2 \pm 4.0^{+3.9}_{-3.6}$
$D^+$	$23.4 \pm 0.8 \pm 1.3$	$22.2 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.9$	$22.8 \pm 2.9^{+1.6}_{-2.0}$
$D_s^+$	$9.1 \pm 1.5 \pm 0.5$	$9.7 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.5$	$7.1 \pm 1.9 \pm 0.9$
$\Lambda_c^+$	$5.8 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.3$	$6.4 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.7$	$3.5 \pm 1.6 \pm 0.6$
$D^{*+}$ , rate	$23.3 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.9$	$24.1 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.9$	$23.0 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.9$
$D^{*+}$ , double-tag	–	$25.7 \pm 1.5 \pm 0.6$	$22.4 \pm 1.4 \pm 1.4$

Experiments are in fair agreement

# LEP measurements of bottom fragmentation fractions

ALEPH, DELPHI and OPAL rate measurements:

$H_c$	ALEPH [15] $f(b \rightarrow H_c)$ [%]	DELPHI [10] $R_b \cdot f(b \rightarrow H_c) \cdot \mathcal{B}$ [%]	OPAL [11,12] $R_b \cdot f(b \rightarrow H_c) \cdot \mathcal{B}$ [%]
$D^0$	$60.5 \pm 2.4 \pm 1.6$	$0.4992 \pm 0.0162 \pm 0.0304$	$0.454 \pm 0.023$ $+0.025$ $-0.026$
$D^+$	$23.4 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.0$	$0.4525 \pm 0.0204 \pm 0.0226$	$0.379 \pm 0.031$ $+0.028$ $-0.025$
$D_s^+$	$18.3 \pm 1.9 \pm 0.9$	$0.1259 \pm 0.0100 \pm 0.0063$	$0.166 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.016$
$A_c^+$	$11.0 \pm 1.4 \pm 0.6$	$0.0962 \pm 0.0187 \pm 0.0083$	$0.122 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.010$
$D^{*+}$	–	$0.1315 \pm 0.0035 \pm 0.0053$	$0.1334 \pm 0.0049 \pm 0.0078$

$$R_b = \Gamma(Z \rightarrow b\bar{b})/\Gamma(Z \rightarrow \text{hadrons})$$

$$R_b = 0.21579 \text{ (SM calculation)}$$

OPAL double-tag measurement:

$$f(b \rightarrow D^{*+}) = 0.173 \pm 0.016(\text{stat}) \pm 0.012(\text{syst}) \quad (\leftarrow \text{OPAL double-tag measurement})$$

Correct all results with latest branching fractions

# Bottom fragmentation fractions

All LEP results:

$H_c$	ALEPH [15] $f(b \rightarrow H_c)$ [%]	DELPHI [10, 14] $f(b \rightarrow H_c)$ [%]	OPAL [11, 12] $f(b \rightarrow H_c)$ [%]
$D^0$	$59.7 \pm 2.4 \pm 1.3$	$59.6 \pm 1.9 \pm 3.6$	$54.2 \pm 2.7^{+3.0}_{-3.1}$
$D^+$	$23.3 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.0$	$23.0 \pm 1.0 \pm 1.1$	$19.2 \pm 1.6^{+1.4}_{-1.3}$
$D_s^+$	$14.4 \pm 1.5 \pm 0.8$	$12.8 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.6$	$16.6 \pm 1.8 \pm 1.6$
$A_c^+$	$7.2 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.6$	$6.6 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.6$	$11.3 \pm 2.1 \pm 0.9$
$D^{*+}$ , rate	–	$23.2 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.9$	$23.5 \pm 0.9 \pm 1.4$
$D^{*+}$ , double-tag	–	–	$17.5 \pm 1.6 \pm 1.2$

Experiments are in fair agreement

Weighted mean taking correlations into account:

$H_c$	$f(c \rightarrow H_c)$ [%]	$f(b \rightarrow H_c)$ [%]
$D^0$	$54.2 \pm 2.4 \pm 0.7$	$58.7 \pm 2.1 \pm 0.8$
$D^+$	$22.5 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.5$	$22.3 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.5$
$D_s^+$	$9.2 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.5$	$13.8 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.6$
$\Lambda_c^+$	$5.7 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.3$	$7.3 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.4$
$D^{*+}$ , rate	$23.4 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.3$	$23.3 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.3$
$D^{*+}$ , double-tag	$24.4 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.2$	$17.5 \pm 2.0 \pm 0.1$
$D^{*+}$ , combined	$23.6 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.3$	$22.1 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.3$

1<sup>st</sup> uncert. - stat.&syst., 2<sup>nd</sup> uncert. - branching fractions

$$f(c \rightarrow D^0) + f(c \rightarrow D^+) + f(c \rightarrow D_s^+) + f(c \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+) = 91.6 \pm 3.3(\text{stat} \oplus \text{syst}) \pm 1.0(\text{branching fractions})\%$$

$$f(b \rightarrow D^0) + f(b \rightarrow D^+) + f(b \rightarrow D_s^+) + f(b \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+) = 102.1 \pm 3.1(\text{stat} \oplus \text{syst}) \pm 1.1(\text{branching fractions})\%$$

Too low?

Important to measure fragmentation fractions to  $\Xi_c^+$ ,  $\Xi_c^0$  and  $\Omega_c^0$ .

# Hints for non-universality of fragmentation fractions

In previous averaging of  $f(c \rightarrow H_c)$  (arXiv:hep-ex/9912064),  
LEP and B-fabric measurements were combined

It is not done in the new averaging, because  
 $f(b \rightarrow H_c)$  are certainly different at LEP and at  $\sqrt{s} \sim 10$  GeV  
 $f(c \rightarrow H_c)$  show hints of non-universality as well:

At LEP,  $f(c \rightarrow D^{*+}) > f(c \rightarrow D^+)$

At 10 GeV,  $f(c \rightarrow D^{*+}) < f(c \rightarrow D^+)$

$X$	Belle	$\sigma_{\text{PROD}}$ [pb]	$\sigma_{\text{PROD(CLEO'04/BaBar)}}$ [pb]
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$		$1449 \pm 2 \pm 64 \pm 38$	$1521 \pm 16 \pm 62 \pm 36$
$D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$		$654 \pm 1 \pm 36 \pm 46$	$640 \pm 14 \pm 35 \pm 43$
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$		$231 \pm 2 \pm 92 \pm 77$	$210 \pm 6 \pm 9 \pm 52^{(1)}$
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p^+ K^- \pi^+$		$189 \pm 1 \pm 66 \pm 66$	$270 \pm 90 \pm 70^{(2)}$
$D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^0$		$510 \pm 3 \pm 84 \pm 39$	$559 \pm 24 \pm 35 \pm 39$
$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$		$598 \pm 2 \pm 77 \pm 20$	$583 \pm 8 \pm 33 \pm 14$
$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^+ \pi^0$		$590 \pm 5 \pm 78 \pm 53$	-
average $D^{*+}$		$597 \pm 2 \pm 78 \pm 25$	-

Due to, in particular, exclusive production channels, e.g.:  $e^+e^- \rightarrow D^{(*)+}D^{(*)-}$

# Hints for non-universality of fragmentation fractions

$f(b \rightarrow \Lambda_b)$  demonstrates  $p_T$  dependence at low  $p_T$ :

LHCb, arXiv:1111.2357 (for  $p_T < 14$  GeV):

$$\left[ \frac{f_{\Lambda_b}}{f_u + f_d} \right] (p_T) = (0.404 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.027 \pm 0.105) \times [1 - (0.031 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.003) \times p_T(\text{GeV})]$$

LEP obtains  $0.110 \pm 0.019$

CDF measures  $f_{\Lambda_b}/(f_u + f_d) = 0.281 \pm 0.012^{+0.011+0.128}_{-0.056-0.086}$

Important to measure  $f(b \rightarrow \Lambda_b)$  in central LHC range (ATLAS, CMS)

# Summary



**Averaging of LEP  $f(c \rightarrow H_c)$  and  $f(b \rightarrow H_c)$  measurements performed**  
They are intended for normalisation of MC and analytical predictions



**$\Sigma_{w.d.} f(c \rightarrow H_c)$  and  $\Sigma_{w.d.} f(b \rightarrow H_c)$  look somewhat too low**  
Important to measure fragmentation fractions to  $\Xi_c^+$ ,  $\Xi_c^0$  and  $\Omega_c^0$



**There are hints for non-universality of fragmentation fractions**  
Important to measure  $f(b \rightarrow \Lambda_b)$  at ATLAS and CMS