



Search for pentaquarks in Λ_b^0 decays

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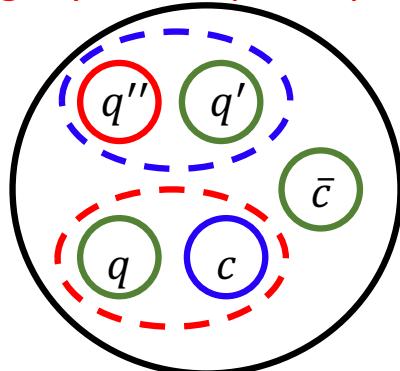
Outline

- Introduction
- Selected topics
 - Observation of $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \eta_c p K^-$ and search for $P_c^+ \rightarrow \eta_c p$
arXiv:2007.11292. PRD accepted
 - Observation of $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^+ K^- \pi^-$
LHCb-PAPER-2020-028 in preparation
- Summary

Introduction

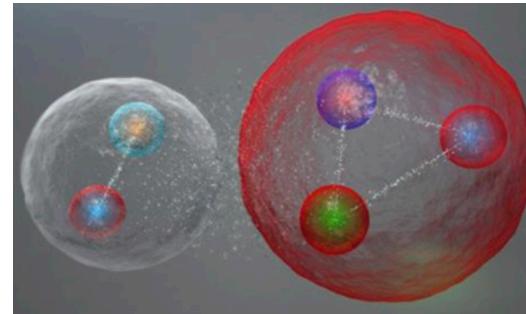
- Pentaquarks P_c observed in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$ decays
- The nature of P_c still unknown. Many interpretations...

Tightly-bound pentaquark



PLB749(2015)289, PLB749(2015)454, etc...

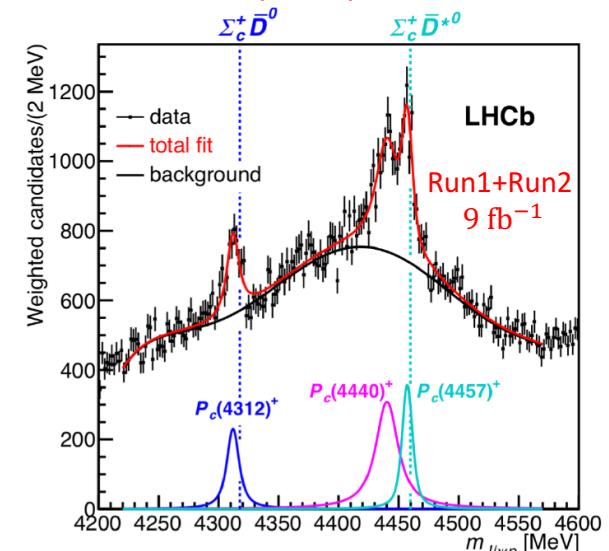
Loosely-bound molecule



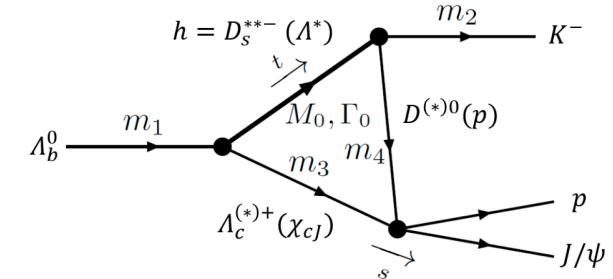
PRL105(2010)232001, PRC84(2011)015203, PRL115(2015)122001, etc...

- Search for pentaquarks in other decay modes to improve the knowledge of the pentaquark state
 - Today's menu: search for pentaquarks in Λ_b^0 decays

PRL122(2019)222001



Triangle diagrams



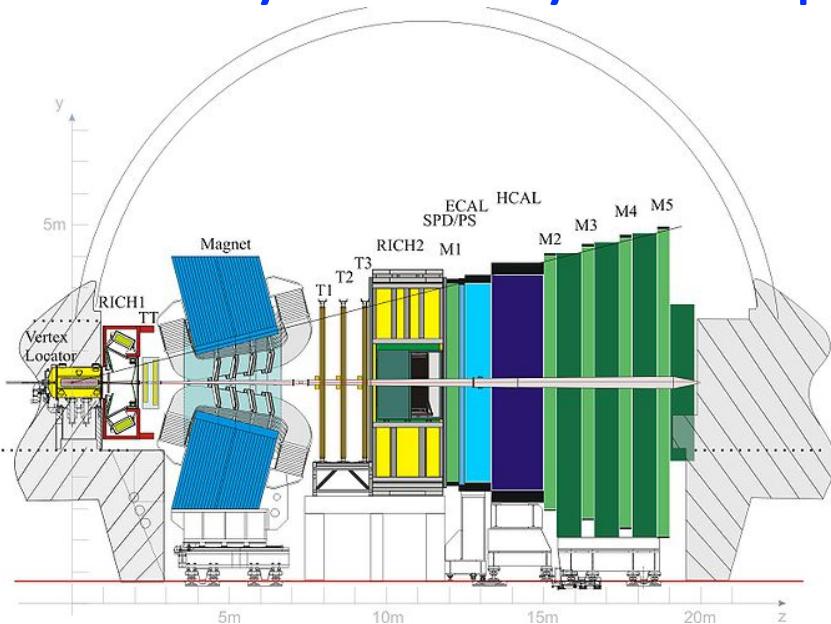
PRD92(2015)071502, PLB757(2016)231,
arXiv:1507.06552, PLB757(2016)61, etc

The LHCb detector

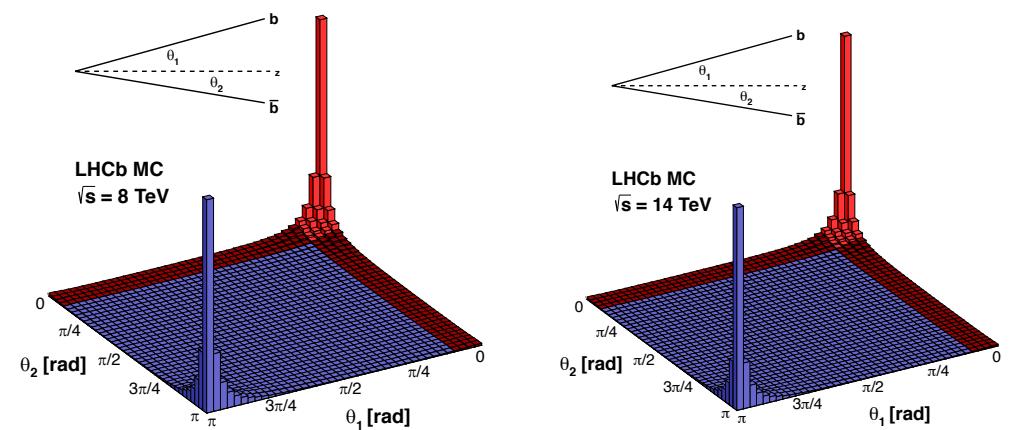
Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 30, 1530022 (2015)

JINST 3 (2008) S08005

- Single-arm forward spectrometer, designed for the study of heavy flavor physics



$2 < \eta < 5$ range: $\sim 25\%$ $b\bar{b}$ pairs in LHCb acceptance



Excellent vertex, IP and decay-time resolution:

- $\sigma(\text{IP}) \approx 20 \mu\text{m}$ for high- p_T tracks
- $\sigma(\tau) \approx 45 \text{ fs}$ for $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ and $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+$ decays

Very good momentum resolution

- $\delta p/p \approx 0.5\% - 1\%$ for $p \in (0, 200) \text{ GeV}$
- $\sigma(m_B) \approx 24 \text{ MeV}$ for two-body decays

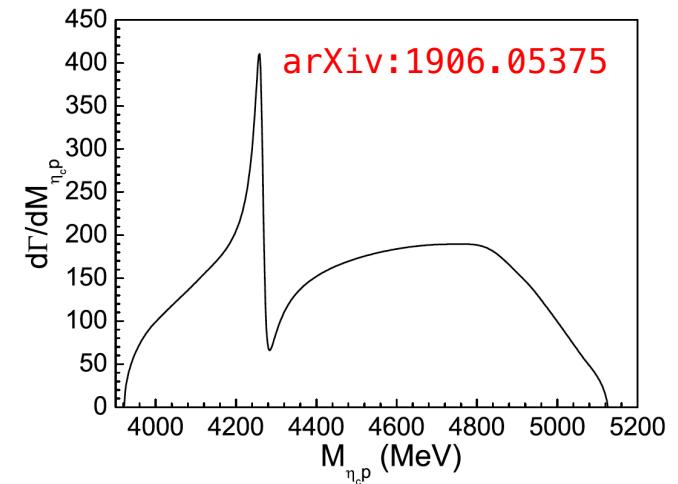
Hadron and Muon identification

- $\epsilon_{K \rightarrow K} \approx 95\%$ for $\epsilon_{\pi \rightarrow K} \approx 5\%$ up to 100 GeV
- $\epsilon_{\mu \rightarrow \mu} \approx 97\%$ for $\epsilon_{\pi \rightarrow \mu} \approx 1 - 3\%$

Observation of $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \eta_c p K^-$

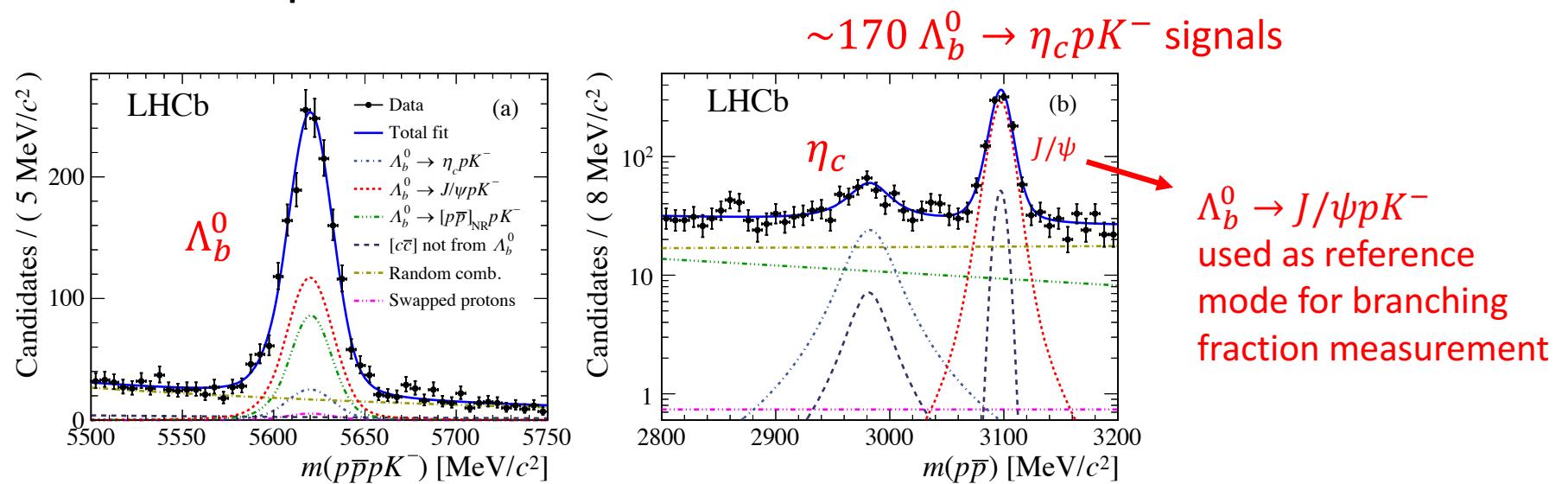
Motivation

- Same quark contents as $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$. Provide unique environment for P_c studies
- Search for new pentaquark:
 - A $\Sigma_c \bar{D}$ molecular state, with predicted mass $\sim 4.27\text{GeV}$, decaying into $\eta_c p$
- Investigate the nature of observed states
 - If $P_c(4312)^+$ is $\Sigma_c \bar{D}$ molecule
PRD100(2019)034020; PRD100(2019)074007; PRD102(2020)036012
$$\frac{BF(P_c(4312)^+ \rightarrow \eta_c p)}{BF(P_c(4312)^+ \rightarrow J/\psi p)} \sim 3$$
- $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \eta_c p K^-$ was not yet observed
- Search for $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \eta_c p K^-$, then search for P_c contributions in it



Observation of $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \eta_c p K^-$

- LHCb run2 data, $\sqrt{s} = 13\text{TeV}$, int. lumi. $\sim 5.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
 - η_c reconstructed using $\eta_c \rightarrow p\bar{p}$
- Cut-based preselection + Multi-variate analysis for event selection
 - Significant Λ_b^0 flight distance; good track & vertex qualities
 - Positive particle-identification information; hard p, p_T
- Fit 2D mass spectrum to confirm the existence



Search for the P_c contributions

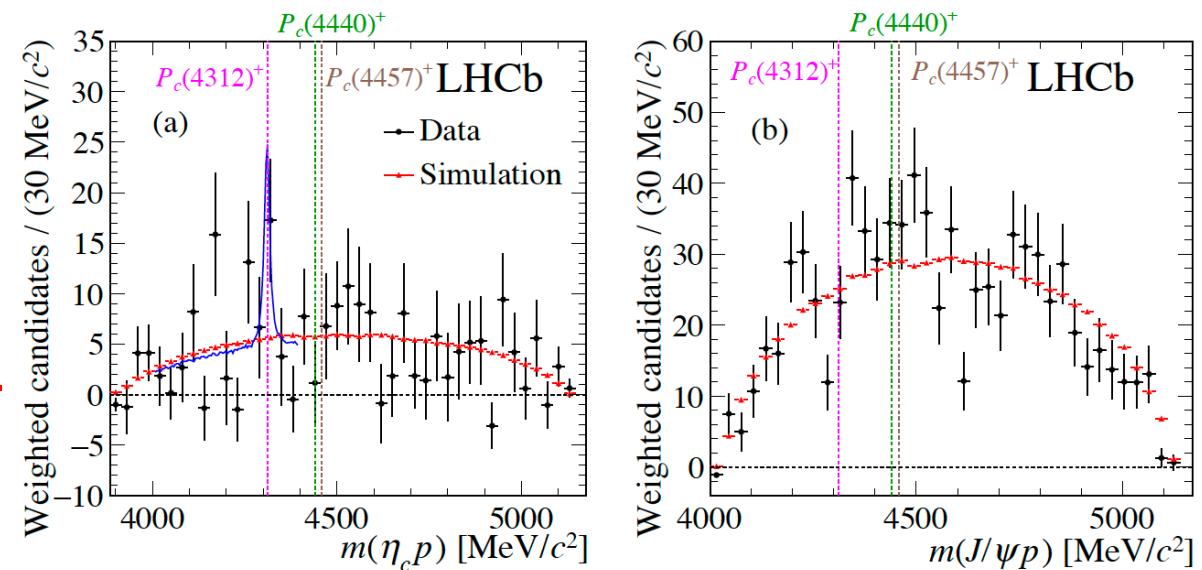
- Check background-subtracted $\eta_c p$ mass spectrum
 - sPlot technique. 2D mass as discriminating variable.

No significant P_c contribution seen in $m(\eta_c p)$ spectrum.

Stay tuned with LHCb upgrade data !

$$R(P_c(4312)^+) < 0.24 \text{ @ 95% C.L.}$$

This upper limit is $\sim 8 \times$ larger than predictions based on $\Sigma_c \bar{D}$ molecule



- The $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \eta_c p K^-$ branching fraction measured

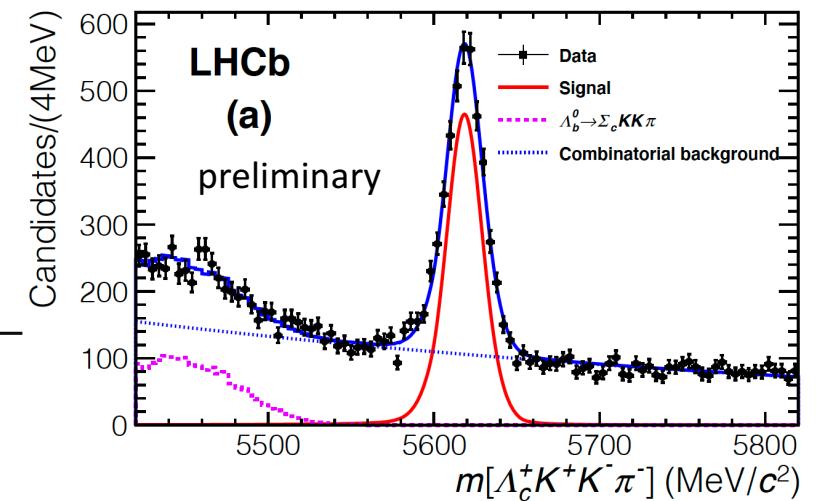
$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \eta_c p K^-)}{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-)} = 0.333 \pm 0.050 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.019 \text{ (syst.)} \pm 0.032 \text{ (\mathcal{B})}$$

Observation of $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^+ K^- \pi^-$

Observation of $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^+ K^- \pi^-$

- A not yet observed decay mode
- Potential open-charm pentaquark in $\Lambda_c^+ K^+$ system
- LHCb run1 data, $\sqrt{s} = 7,8$ TeV, int. lumi. $\sim 3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
 - Λ_c^+ reconstructed using $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$
- Cut-based preselection + Multi-variate analysis for event selection
- Λ_b^0 mass fit for the observation
 - Signal: double-sided CB function
 - Combinatorial background: exponential function
 - Partially reconstructed $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Sigma_c^+ K^+ K^- \pi^-$

$$N(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^+ K^- \pi^-) = 3400 \pm 80$$



Branching fraction measurement

- $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \Lambda_c^+, D_s^- \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^-$ as normalization channel

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^+ K^- \pi^-)}{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ D_s^-)} = \frac{N(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^+ K^- \pi^-)}{N(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ D_s^- [K^+ K^- \pi^+])} \times \frac{\epsilon_{\text{tot}}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ D_s^- [K^+ K^- \pi^+])}{\epsilon_{\text{tot}}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^+ K^- \pi^-)} \times \mathcal{B}(D_s^- \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^-),$$

Fit $m(\Lambda_b^0)$ for raw yield estimation

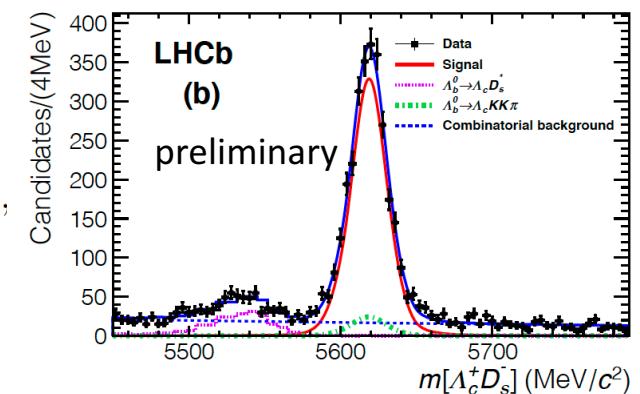
Use simulation for efficiency calculation, with necessary data-driven tunings

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^+ K^- \pi^-)}{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ D_s^-)} = (9.26 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.26) \times 10^{-2},$$

stat. syst. ext.

$$\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^+ K^- \pi^-) = (1.02 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-3}$$

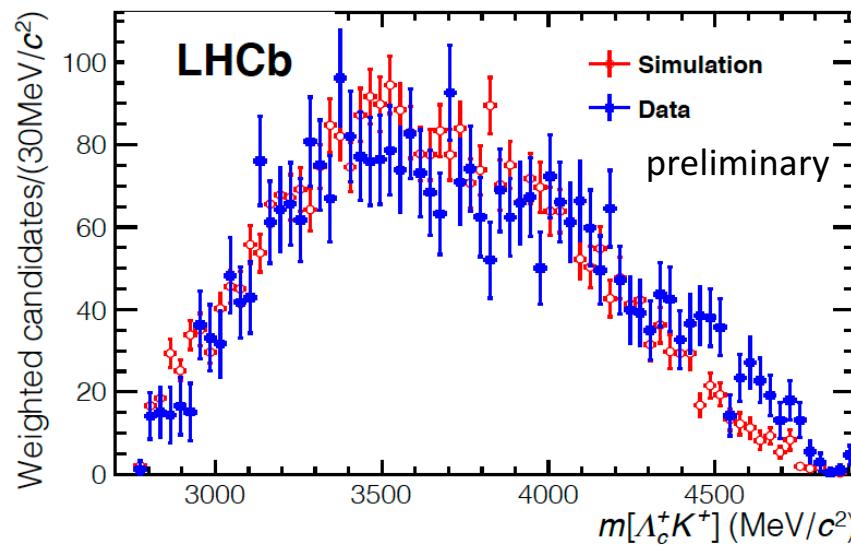
Systematic uncertainty dominated by imperfect knowledge of the phase-space distribution of the 4-body Λ_b^0 decay



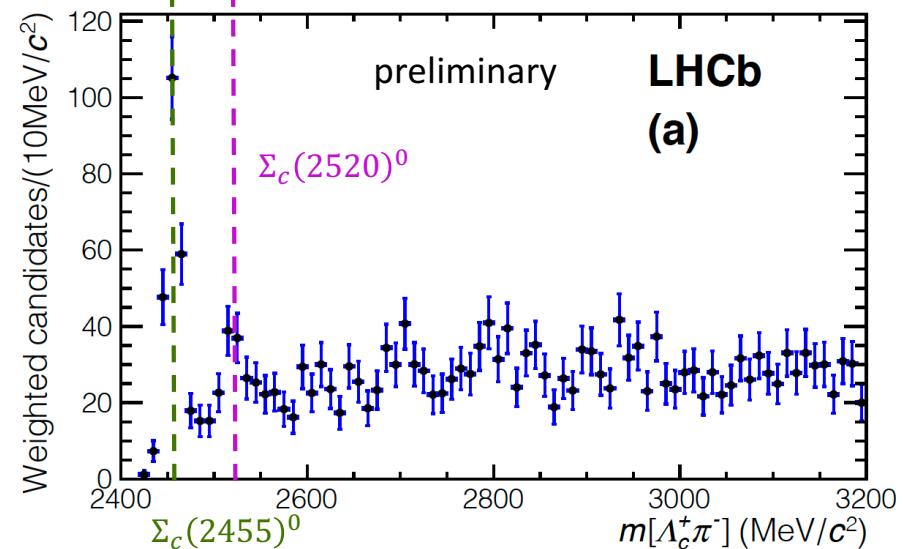
Resonant contributions

- Background-subtracted mass spectrum of final-state combinations
 - sPlot technique. $m(\Lambda_b^0)$ as discriminating variable.

No excess observed in $m(\Lambda_c^+ K^+)$ spectrum



Contributions from $\Sigma_c^{(*)0} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ seen



Conclusion

- LHCb made the observation of several Λ_b^0 decays, which is promising for pentaquark studies in the future
 - $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \eta_c p K^-$
 - $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^+ K^- \pi^-$
- No P_c contribution observed at this stage. But stay tuned with LHCb upgrade data available !

Thank you for your attention !
Any questions or comments ?