

Pentaquark candidates at LHCb

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2023年10月14日 华中师范大学



Pentaquark state

A SCHEMATIC MODEL OF BARYONS AND MESONS *

M. GELL-MANN

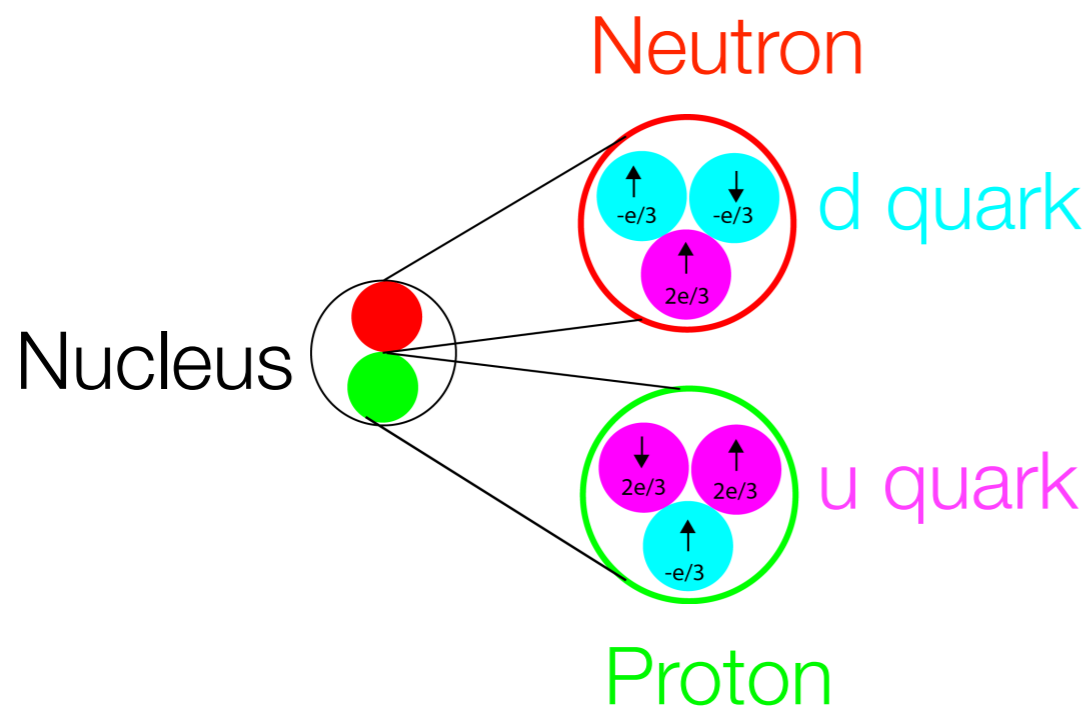
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California

Received 4 January 1964

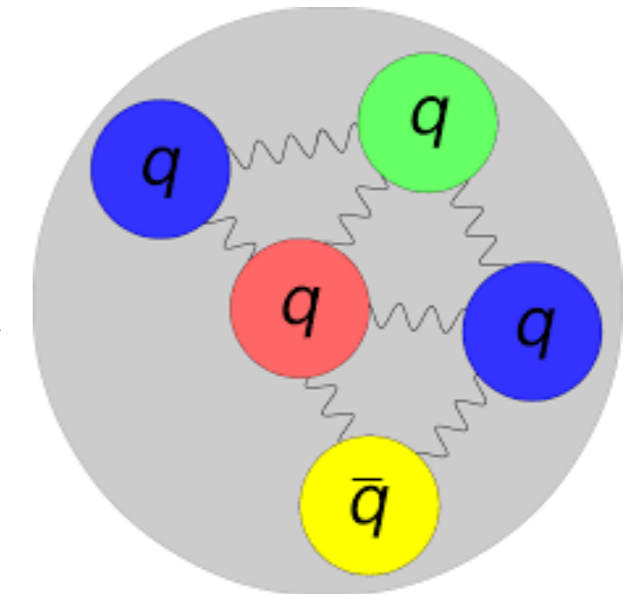
□ Predicted in the quark model in 1964, with minimal content $qqqq\bar{q}$

the triplet as "quarks" q and the members of the anti-triplet as anti-quarks \bar{q} . Baryons can now be constructed from quarks by using the combinations (qqq) , $(qqqq\bar{q})$, etc., while mesons are made out of $(q\bar{q})$, $(qq\bar{q}\bar{q})$, etc. It is assuming that the lowest

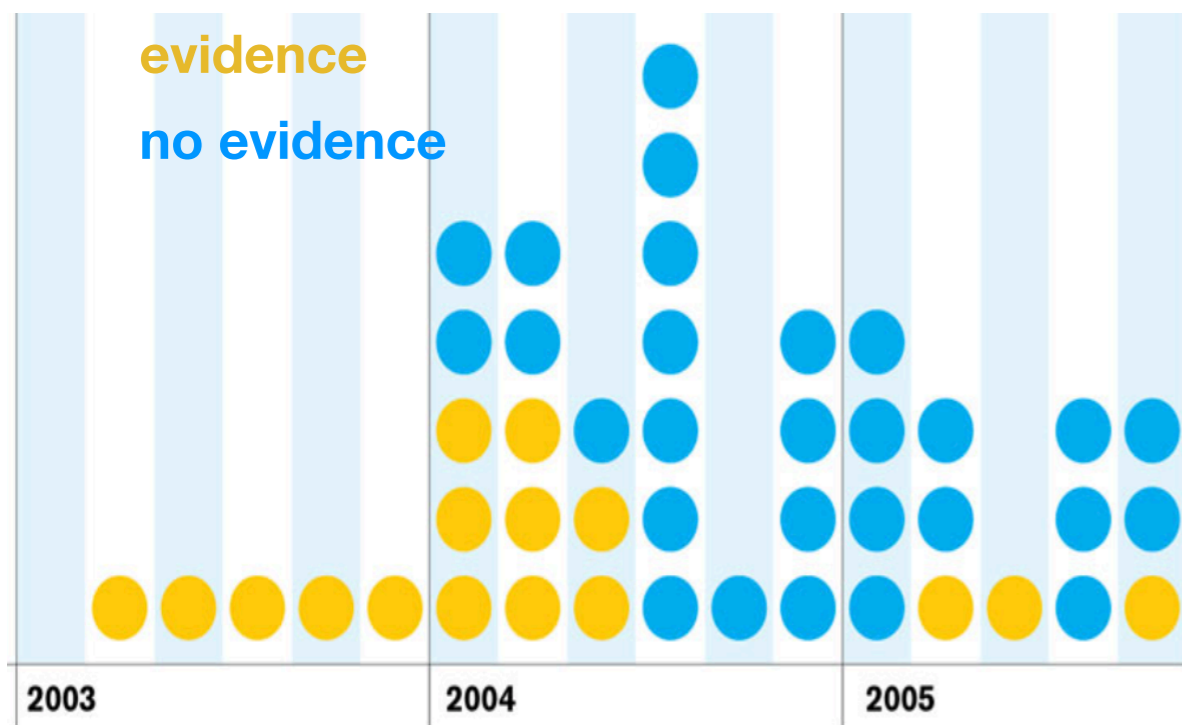
□ Multiquark states also allowed in QCD



Pentaquark



Searches from 2003 to 2005



(PANIC'05), 2005, nucl-ex/0512042

- In 1997, Maxim Polyakov, Dmitri Diakonov, Victor Petrov predicted pentaquark named “ Θ^+ ” ($uudd\bar{s}$)
- In 2003, hints from Spring-8, Jefferson Lab, ITEP, ELSA
- Increasing number of experiments rule out the pentaquarks

PDG2008

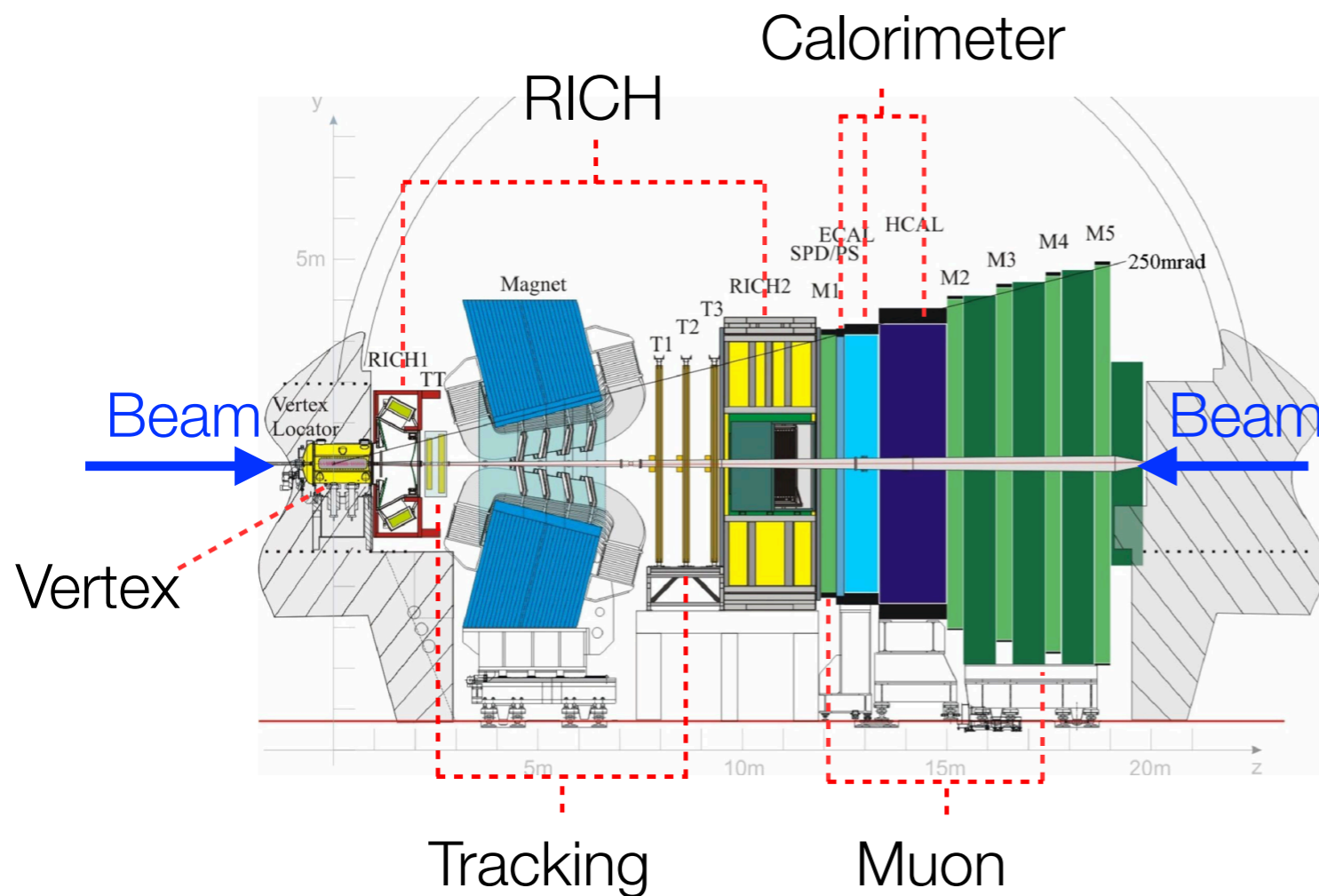
There are two or three recent experiments that find weak evidence for signals near the nominal masses, but there is simply no point in tabulating them in view of the overwhelming evidence that the claimed pentaquarks do not exist. The only

LHCb detector and performance

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

JINST3(2008)S08005

LHCb is a forward spectrometer

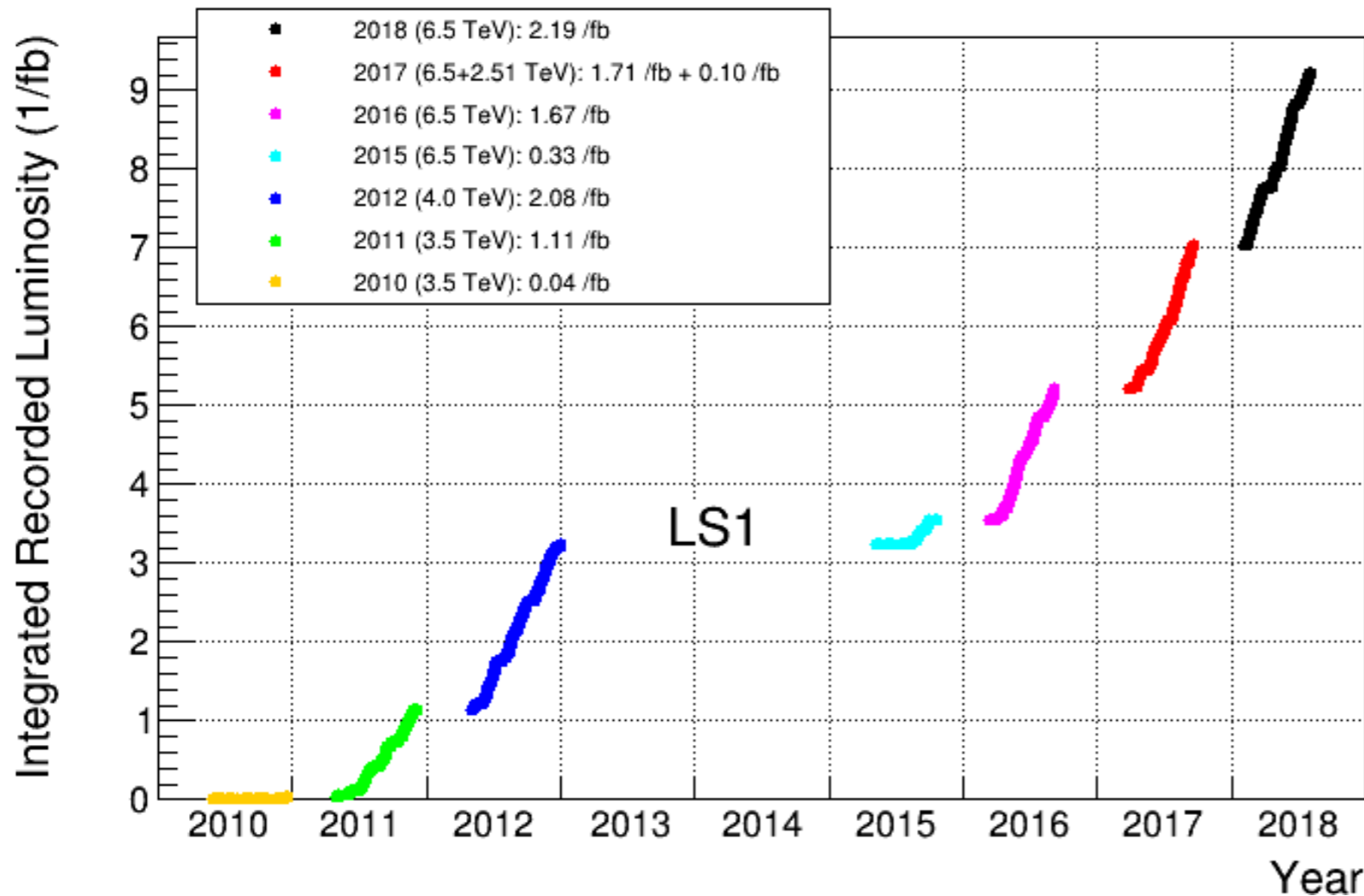


$2 < \eta < 5$, 25% of $b\bar{b}$ pairs
inside LHCb acceptance

Excellent time resolution, IP
resolution, **mass resolution**,
tracking, PID performance

LHCb collected luminosity

LHCb Cumulative Integrated Recorded Luminosity in pp, 2010-2018



9fb⁻¹ pp collision sample collected in run1+run2

Large b hadrons produced

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 B^+ & : & B^0 & : & B_s^0 & : & \Lambda_b^0 \\
 (u\bar{b}) & & (d\bar{b}) & & (s\bar{b}) & & (udb) \\
 4 & : & 4 & : & 1 & : & 2
 \end{array}$$

Run1: @7/8 TeV

2010-12, 3fb⁻¹

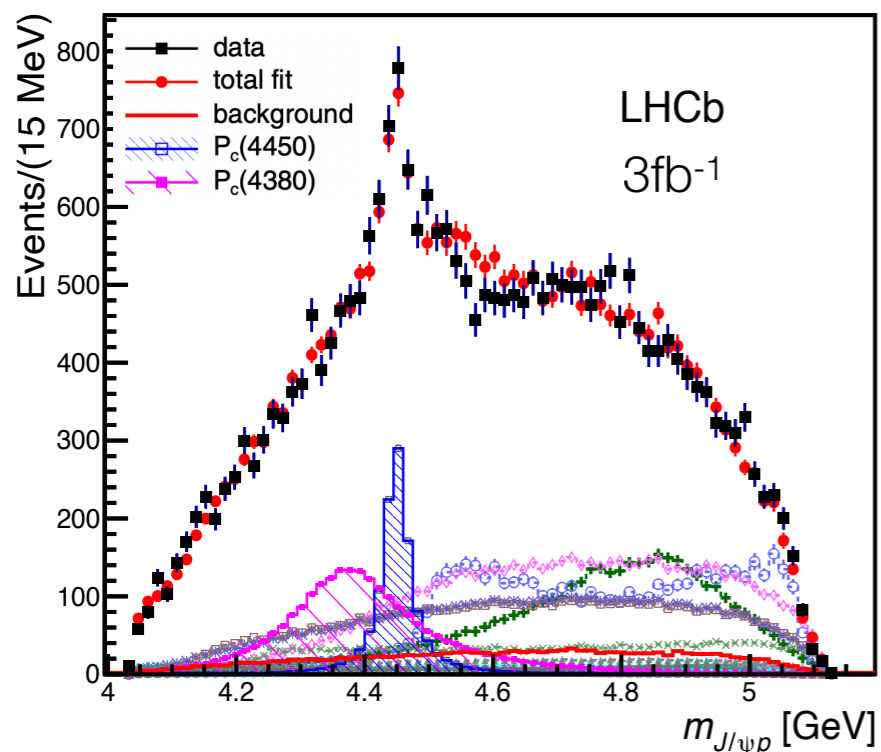
Run2: @13TeV

2015-18, 6fb⁻¹

First discovery of pentaquark candidates at LHCb

First observation of P_{ψ}^{N+} s in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$ decays

In 2015, 26k signal yield,
amplitude analysis



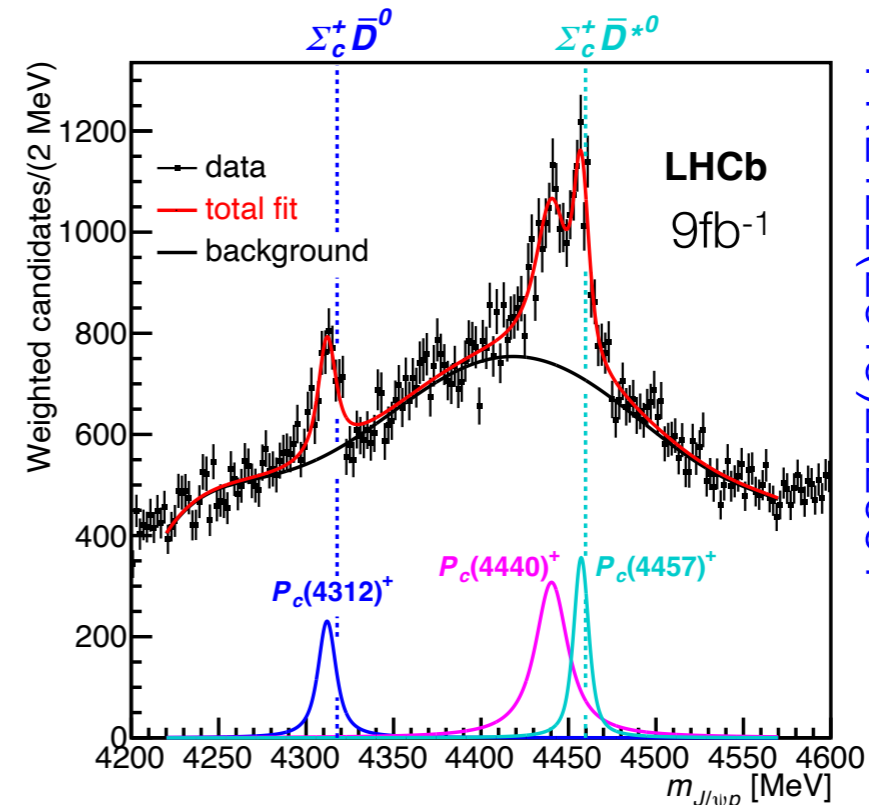
PRL 115(2015)072001

pentaquark candidates:

$P_{\psi}^{N+}(4450)^+$

$P_{\psi}^{N+}(4380)^+$

In 2019, 246k signal yield,
1D mass fit



PRL 122(2019)222001

Fine structures $P_{\psi}^{N+}(4440)^+$, $P_{\psi}^{N+}(4457)^+$

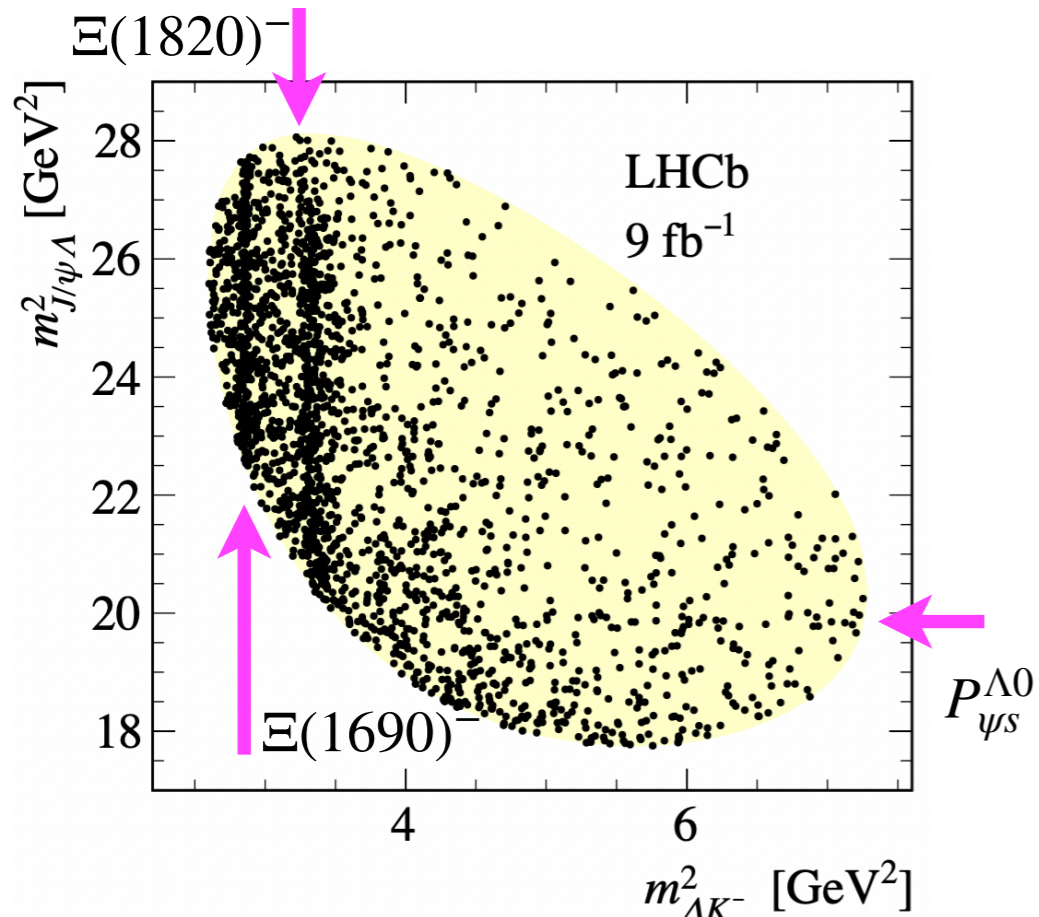
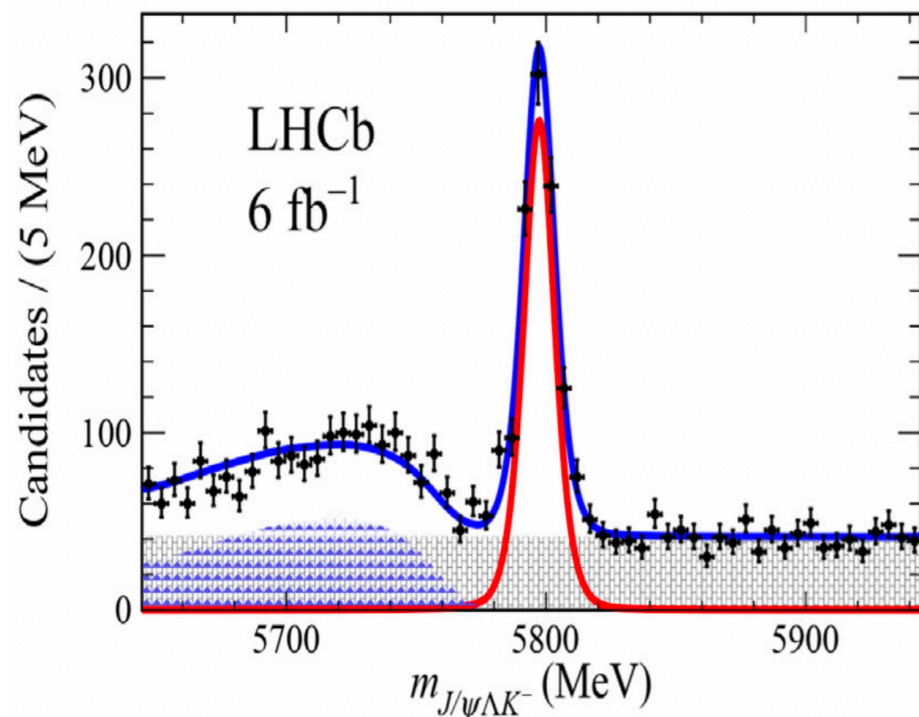
New pentaquark state $P_{\psi}^{N+}(4312)^+$

Not sensitive to broad state $P_{\psi}^{N+}(4380)^+$

J^P not determined

Evidence for $P_{\psi S}^{\Lambda}(4459)^0$ in $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$ decays

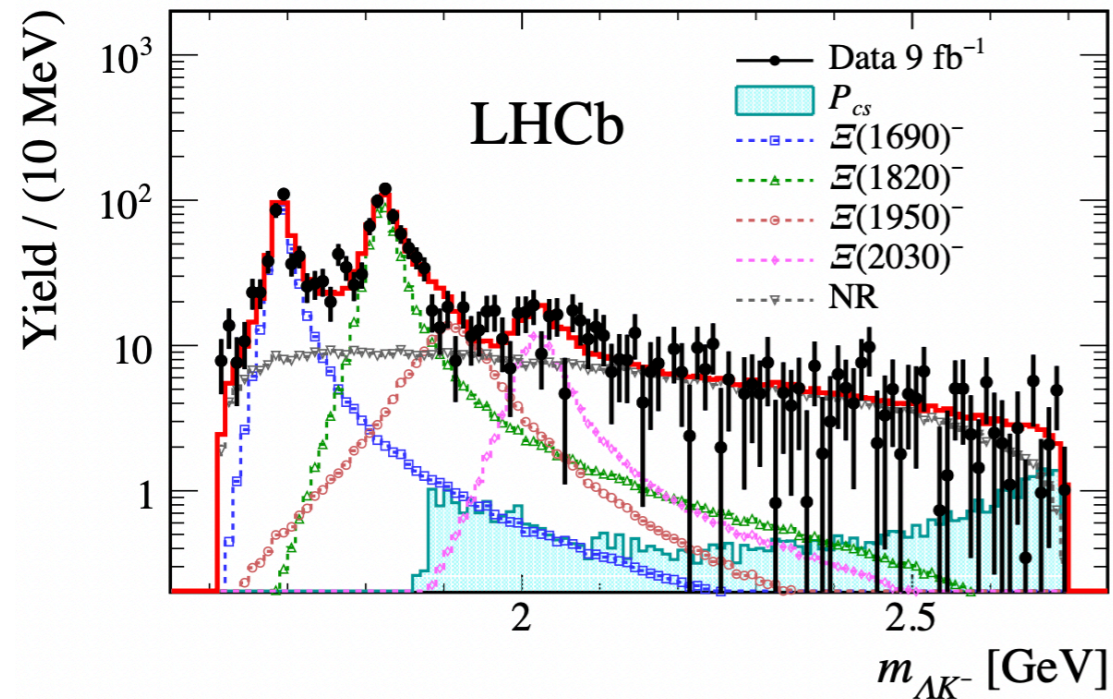
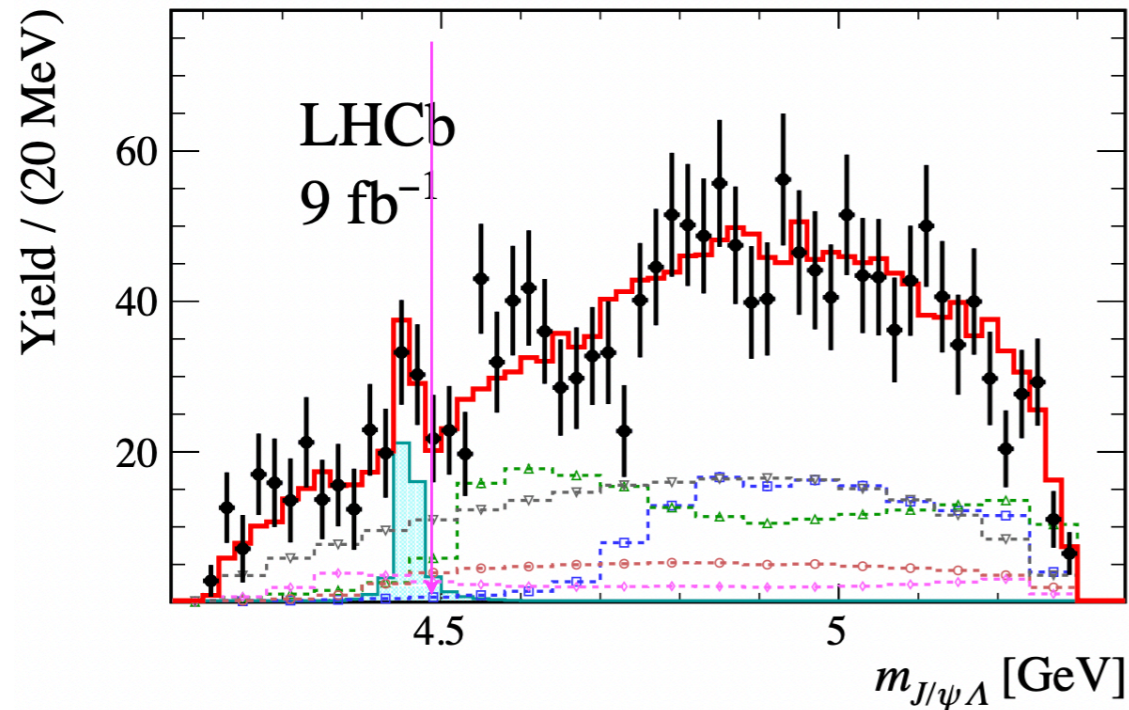
Sci.Bull.66(2021)1278



- Pentaquark candidate predicted with p replaced by Λ
- Λ decays inside/downstream of vertex detector
- 1750 signal candidates using 9fb⁻¹ data, purity ~80%
- Clear structures of Ξ^{*-}
- Hint of structures in Dalitz plot

Evidence for $P_{\psi S}^{\Lambda}(4459)^0$ in $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$ decays

Sci.Bull.66(2021)1278



□ amplitude analysis

□ Evidence for $P_{\psi S}^{\Lambda}(4459)^0$ near threshold of $\Xi_c^0 \bar{D}^{*0}$

□ Significance: 3.1σ

Breit-Wigner parameters:

$$m(P_{\psi S}^{\Lambda}) = 4458.8 \pm 2.9_{-1.1}^{+4.7} \text{ MeV}$$

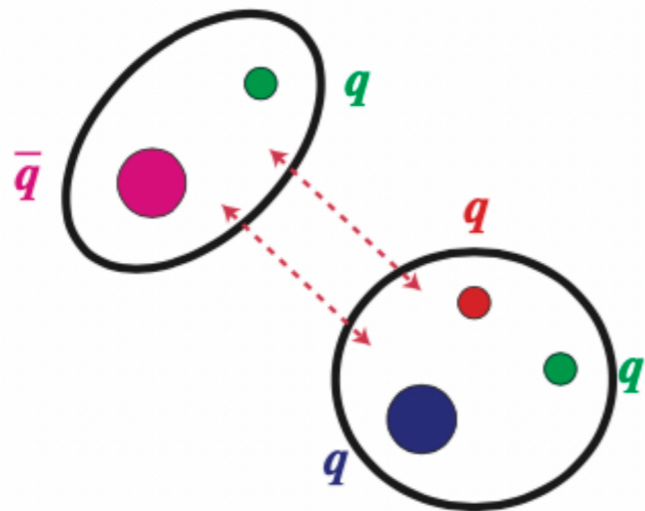
$$\Gamma(P_{\psi S}^{\Lambda}) = 17.3 \pm 6.5_{-5.7}^{+8.0} \text{ MeV}$$

□ More precise mass measurement of $\Xi(1690)^-$ and $\Xi(1820)^-$

Interpretations

Their nature is still largely unknown, various interpretations including:

Hadronic Molecules

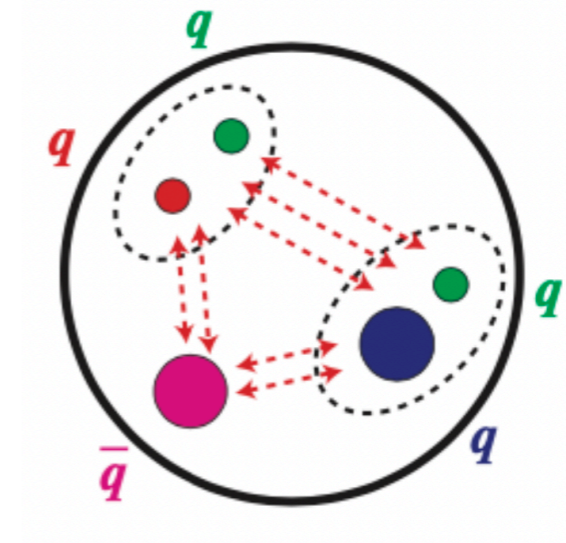


Rev. Mod. Phys. 90(2018)015004

PRD103(2021)112006

Eur.Phys.J.C 82 (2022) 7, 581

Compact pentaquark



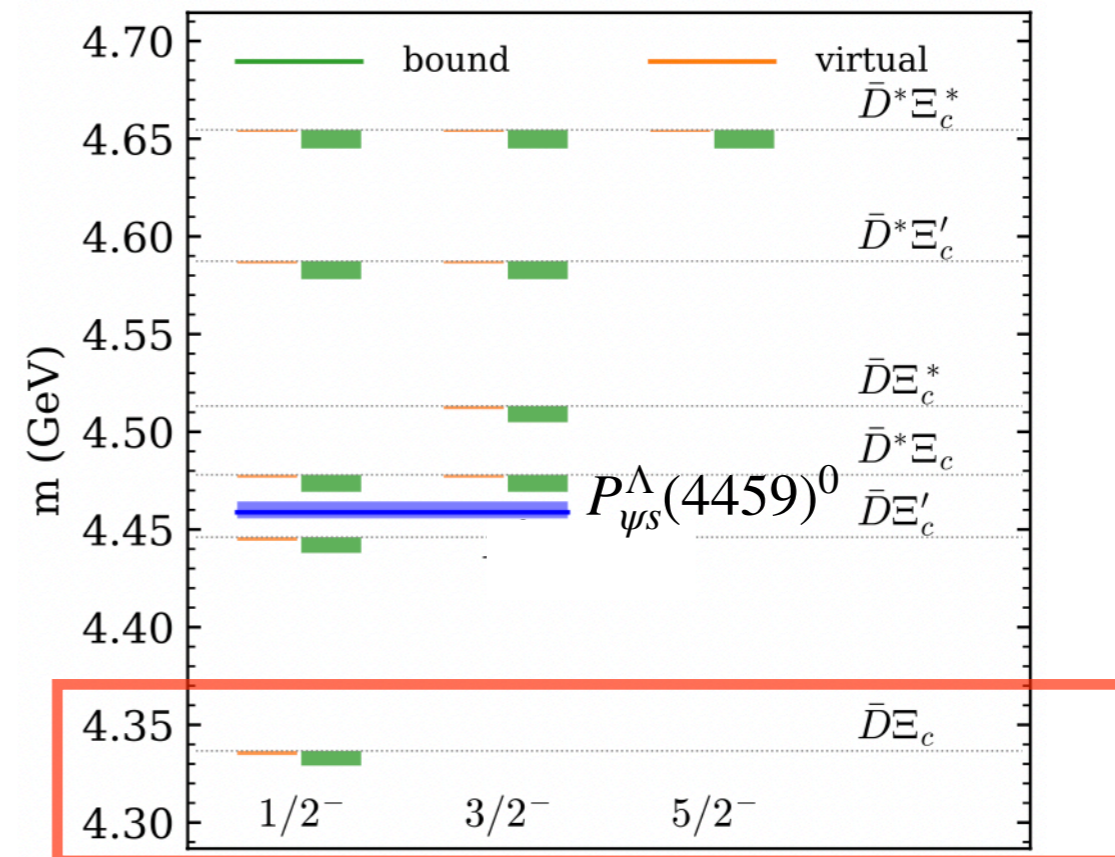
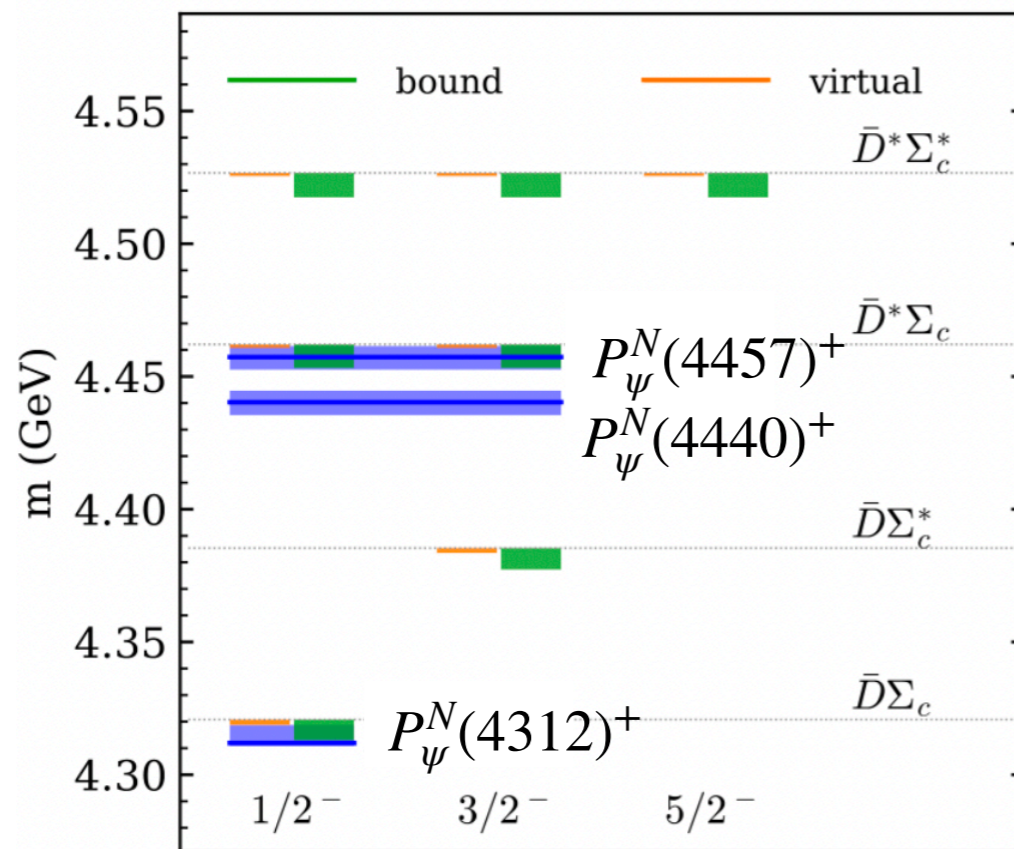
Phys. Rept. 668(2017)1

Few Body Syst. 57 (2016)1185

More pentaquark states?

contact terms which are resummed to generate poles. It turns out that if a system is attractive near threshold by the light meson exchange, there is a pole close to threshold corresponding to a bound state or a virtual state, depending on the strength of interaction and the cutoff. In total, 229 molecular states are predicted. The observed near-threshold structures with hidden-charm, like the

[Progr.Phys.41\(2021\)65-93](#)



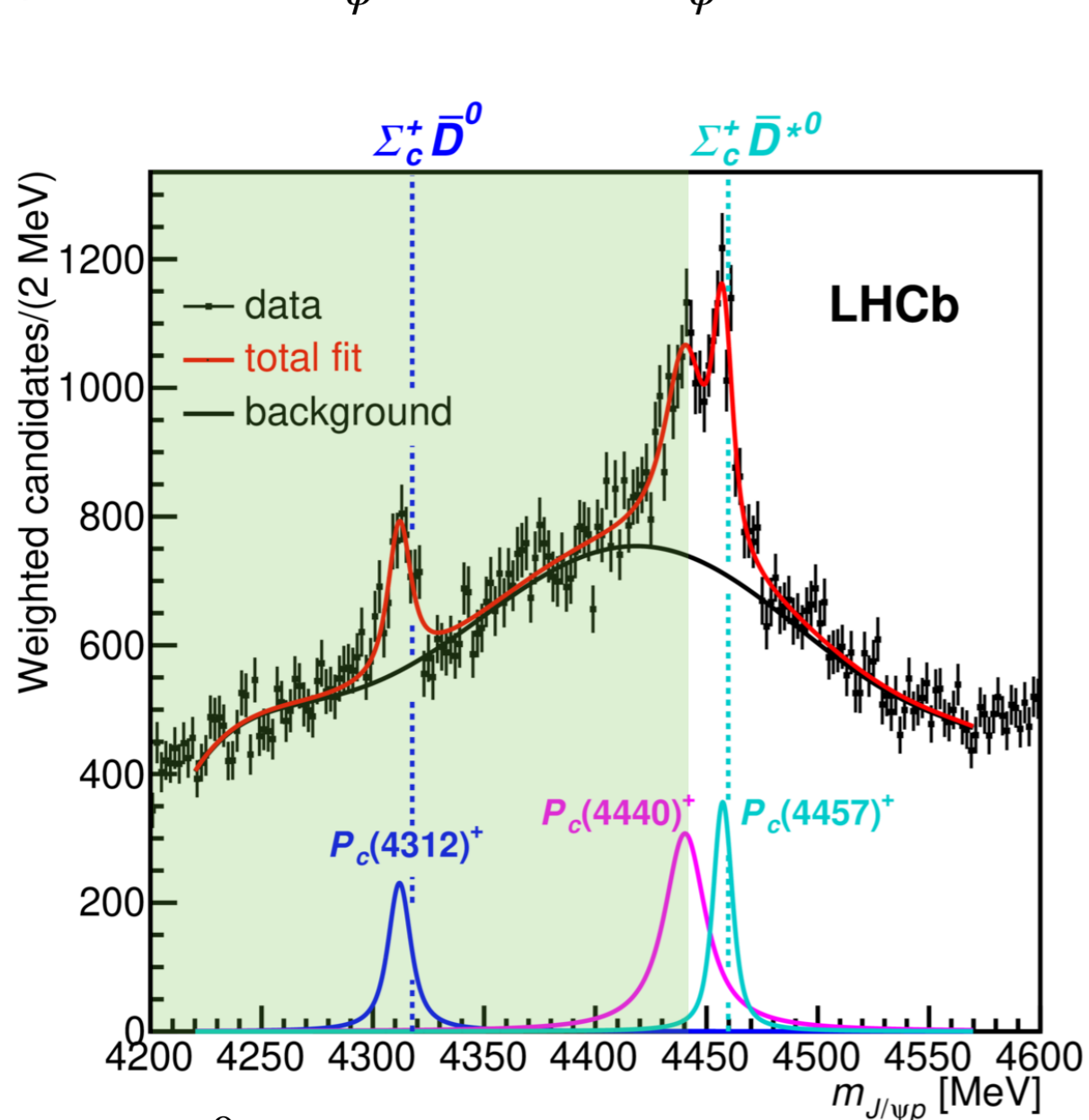
Advantage of B-meson decays

- ❑ Small Q-value, providing excellent mass resolution, allows to search for narrow structures
- ❑ Search for pentaquark and anti-pentaquark states at the same time
- ❑ Sensitive to structures in baryon and anti-baryon system

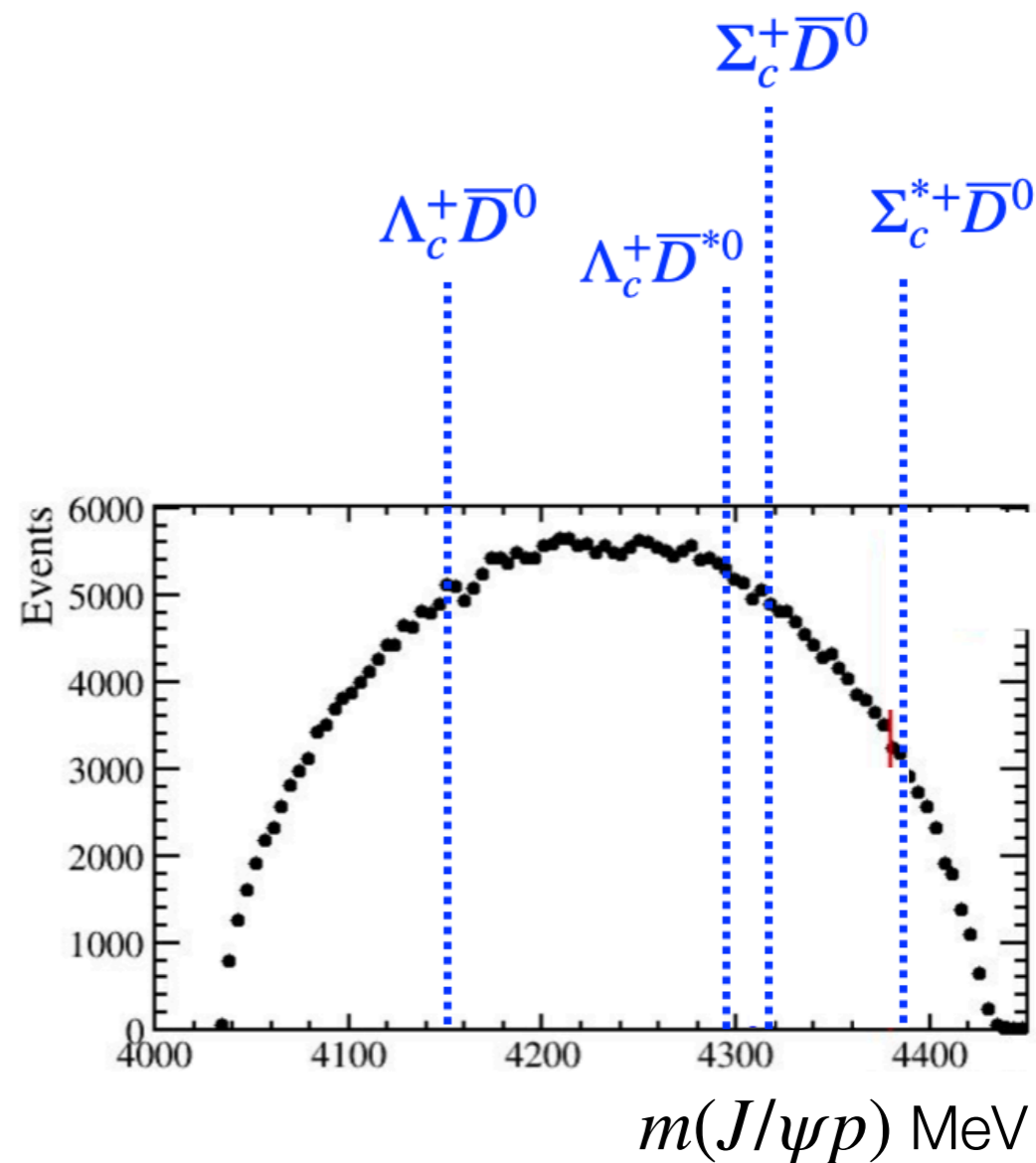
$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p}$ decays

Q-value ~ 393 MeV and four thresholds

Check $P_{\psi}^N(4312)^+$, $P_{\psi}^N(4440)^+$



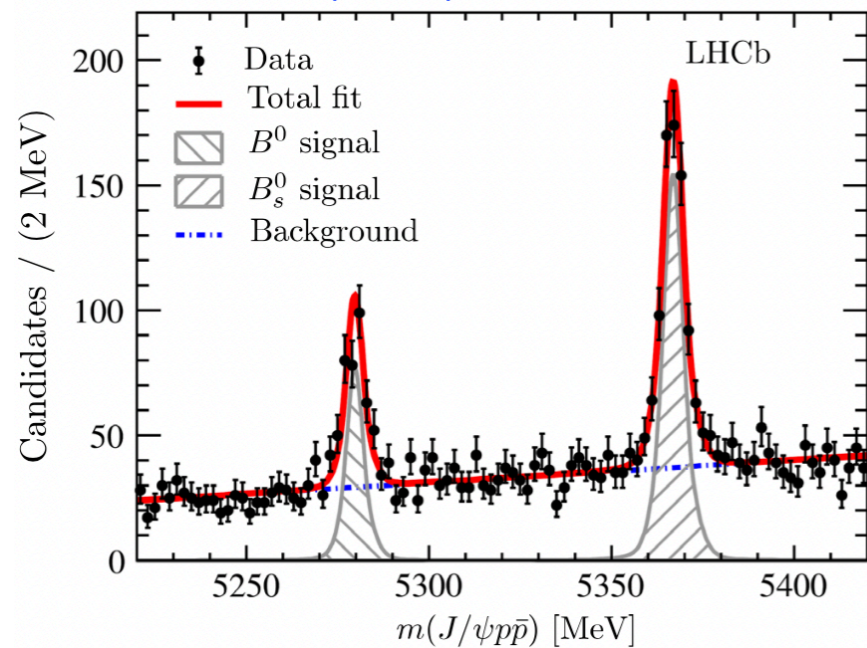
$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p K^- J/\psi$



$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p}$

$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p}$ candidates

PRL 122(2019)191804



□ First observed at LHCb in 2019

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p})$$

$$= [3.58 \pm 0.19(\text{stat}) \pm 0.39(\text{syst})] \times 10^{-6}$$

enhanced by 2 orders w.r.t. estimation w/o resonant contributions

800 candidates

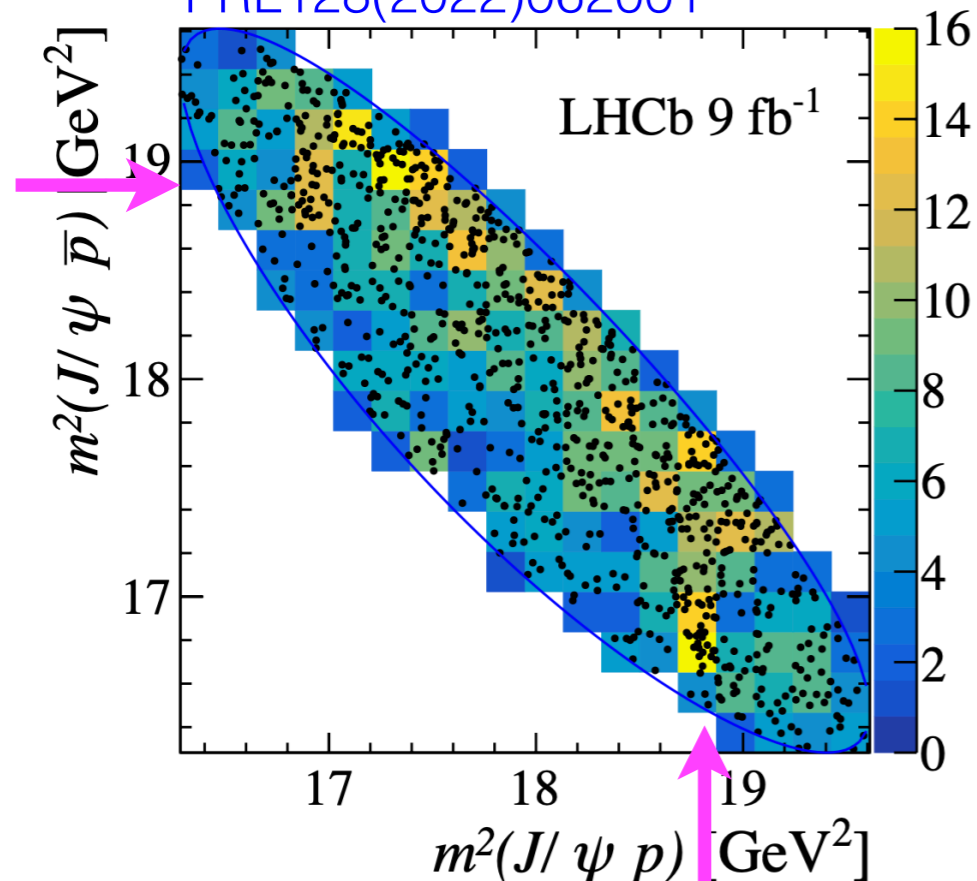
85% purity

B mass resolution 3.5MeV

□ Hints of structures in Dalitz plot

□ Full amplitude analysis using 9fb⁻¹ data

PRL 128(2022)062001



Evidence for $P_{\psi}^N(4337)^+$ in $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p}$ decays

PRL128(2022)062001

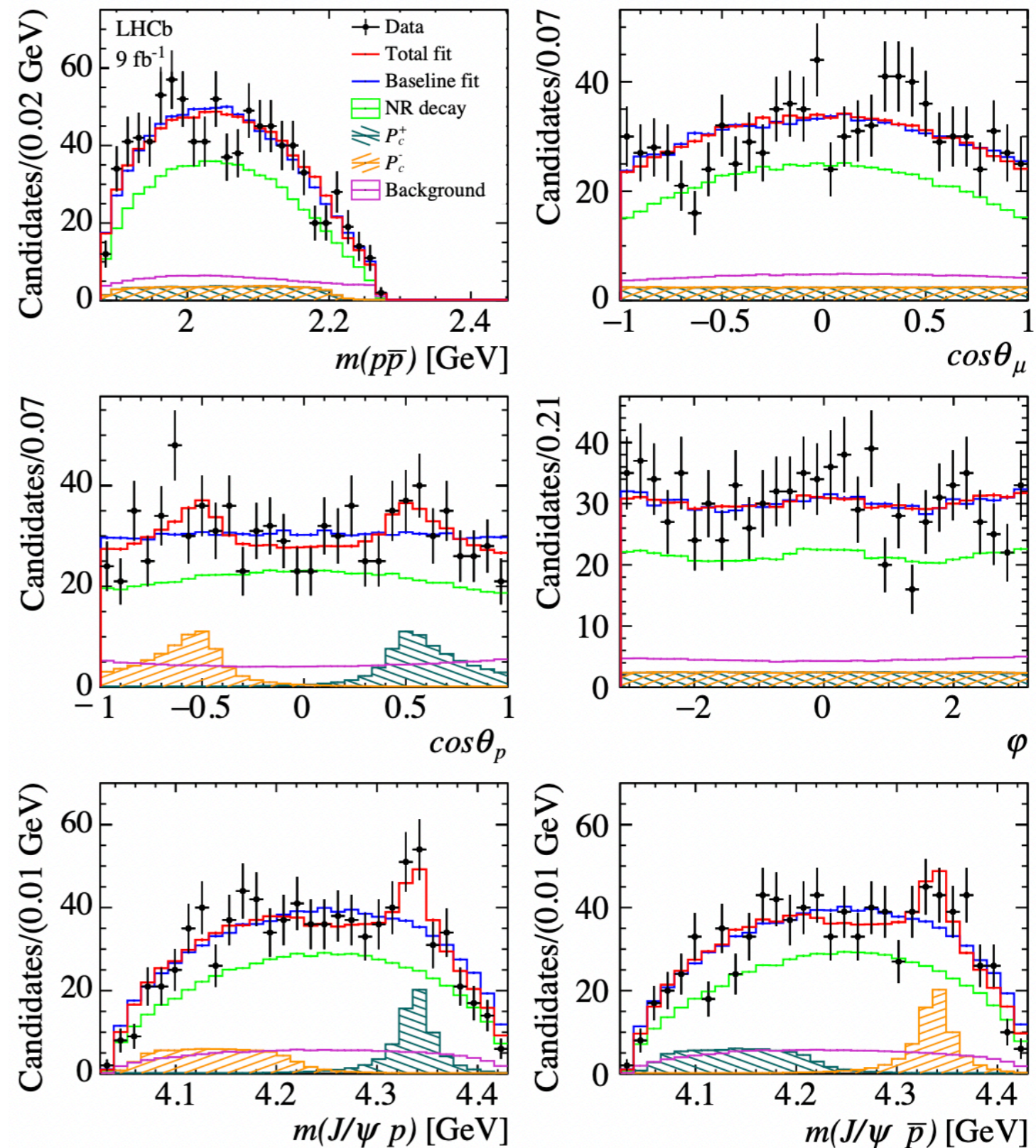
Two amplitude models

Baseline: NR($p\bar{p}$)

With $P_{\psi}^{N\pm}$: NR($p\bar{p}$) + RBW($P_{\psi}^{N\pm}$)

The same mass, width and couplings for $P_{\psi}^{N\pm}$

Improvement in mass and helicity distributions



Evidence for $P_{\psi}^N(4337)^+$ in $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p}$ decays

PRL128(2022)062001

Evidence for a charged pentaquark candidate

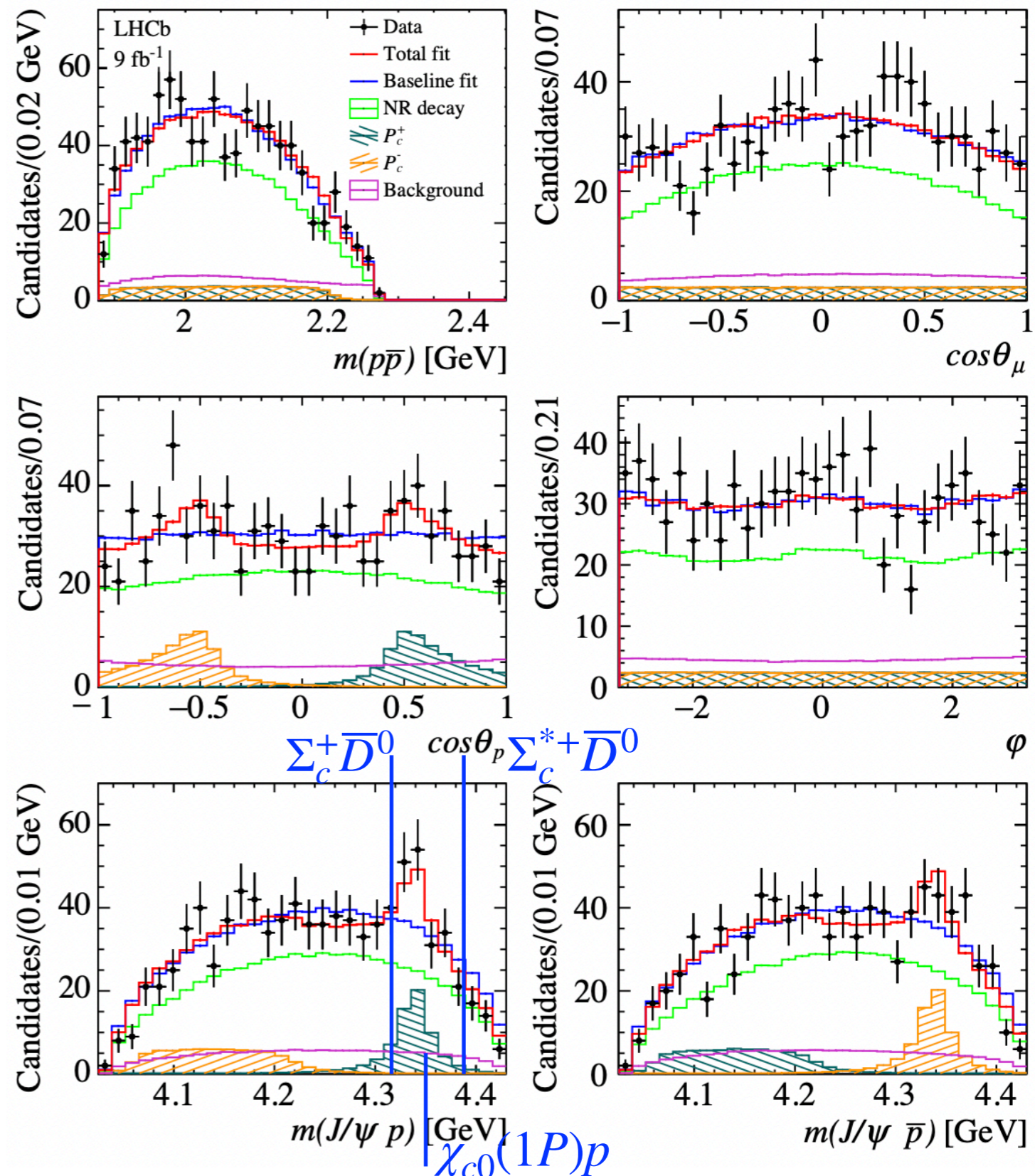
$$P_{\psi}^N(4337)^{\pm}$$

Significance: $3.1 \sim 3.7\sigma$ for $J^P(1/2^{\pm}, 3/2^{\pm})$

$$M_{P_c} = 4337_{-4}^{+7}(\text{stat})_{-2}^{+2}(\text{syst}) \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma_{P_c} = 29_{-12}^{+26}(\text{stat})_{-14}^{+14}(\text{syst}) \text{ MeV}$$

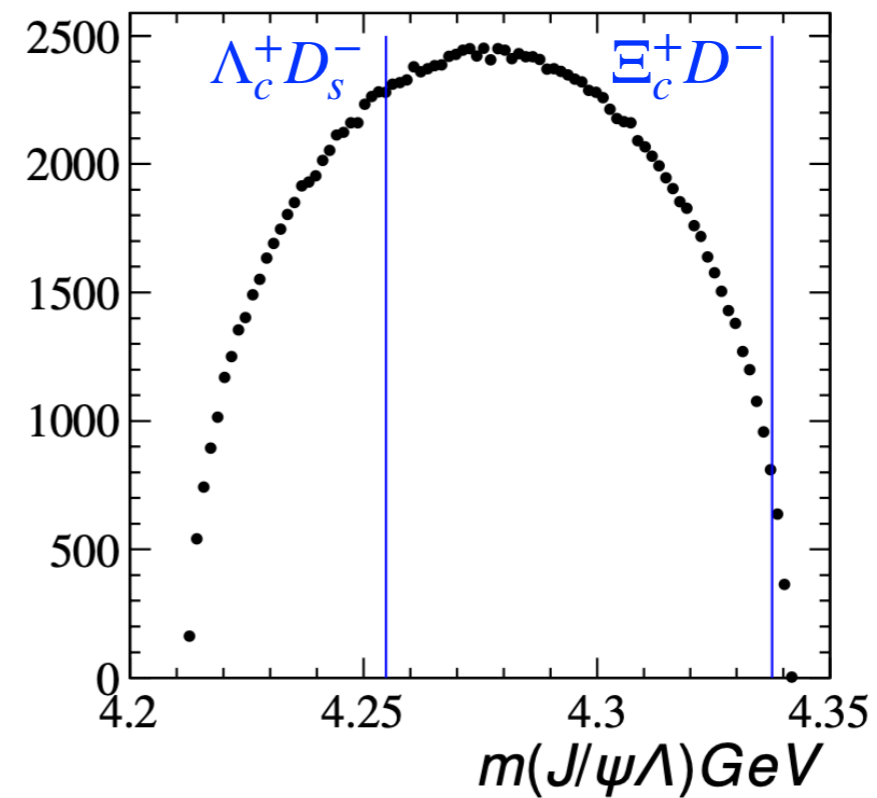
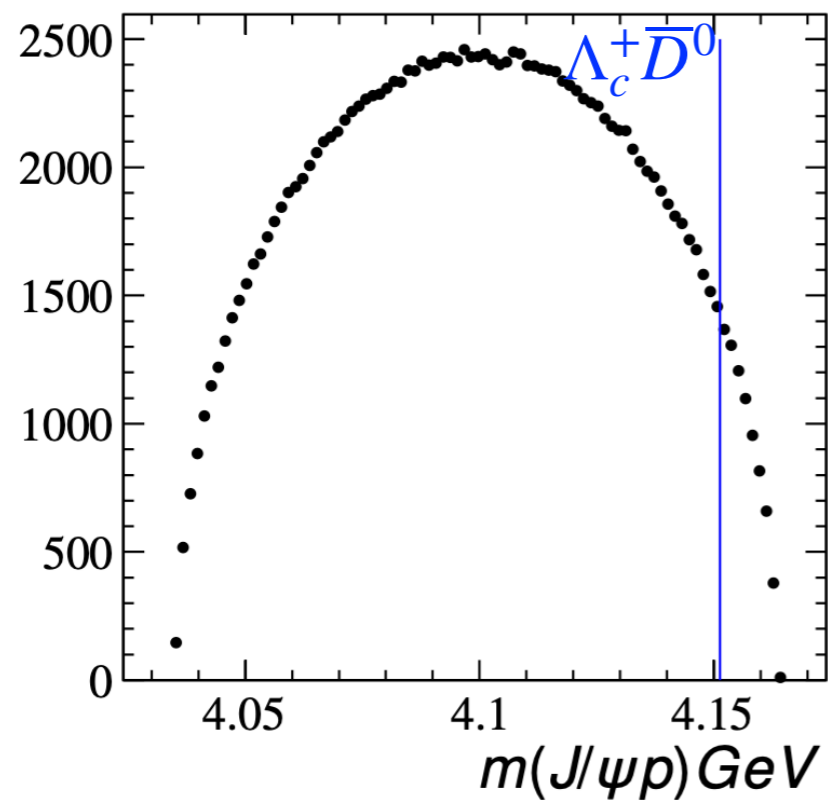
No evidence for $P_{\psi}^N(4312)^+$ and $P_{\psi}^N(4440)^+$



$B^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda \bar{p}$ decays

□ Q-value $\sim 128\text{MeV}$

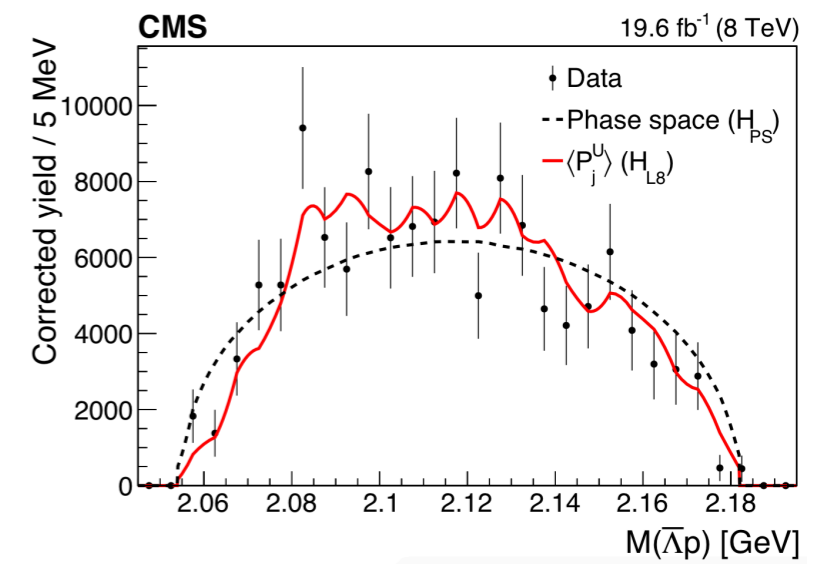
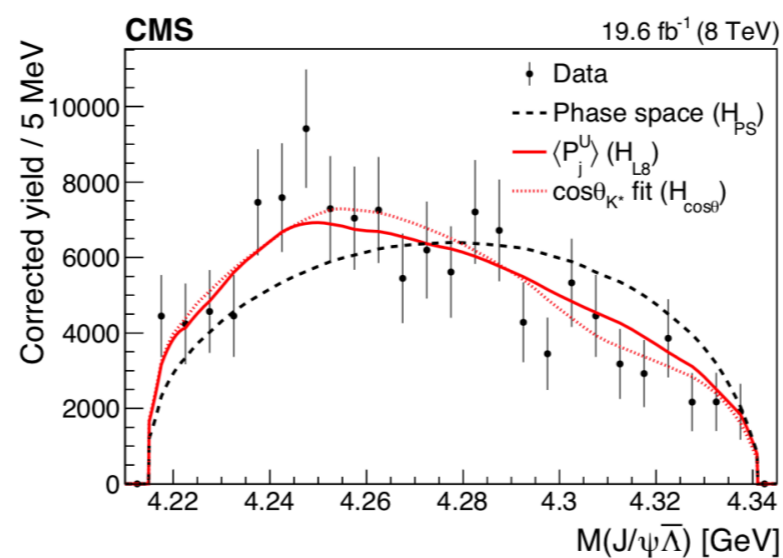
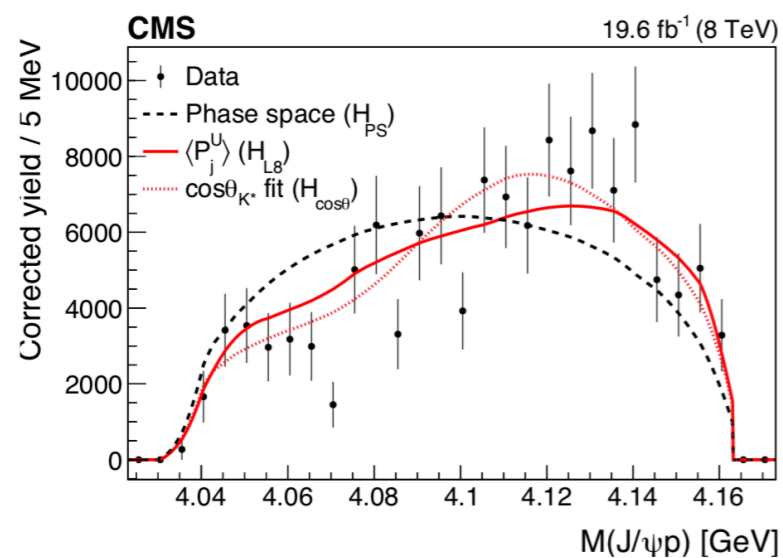
□ Thresholds: $\Lambda_c^+ \bar{D}^0$ in $m(J/\psi \bar{p})$, $\Lambda_c^+ D_s^-$ and $\Xi_c^+ D^-$ in $m(J/\psi \Lambda)$



$B^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda \bar{p}$ @CMS

JHEP12(2019)100

- Limited statistics ~ 450 signals @8TeV
- Pure phase space hypothesis can not describe data
- $K_{2,3,4}^{*+}$ contributions in moment analysis decrease the incompatibility with data



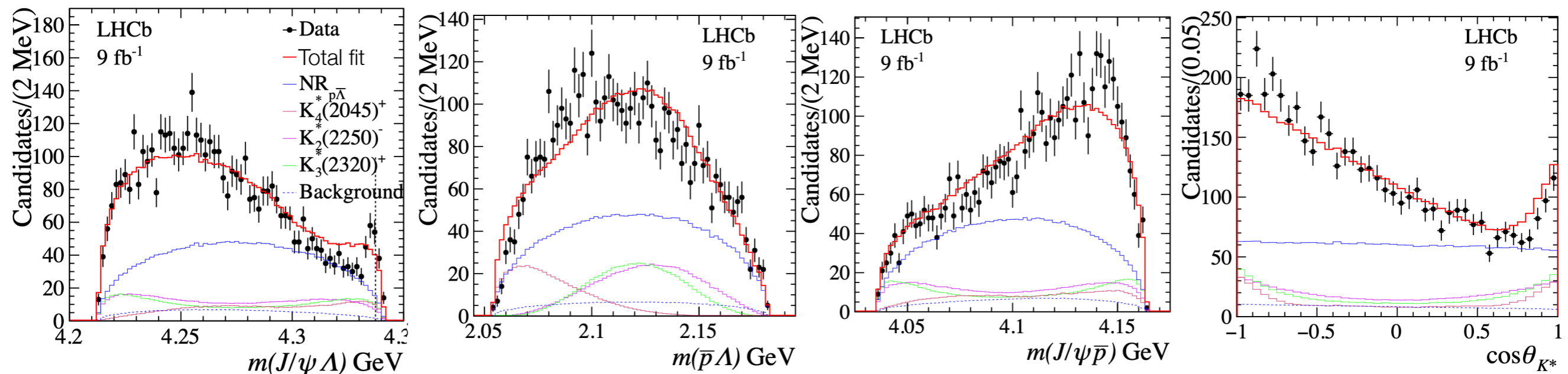
Model with only K^{*-}

□ $K_{2,3,4}^{*-}$ peak out of phsp, and contribution not obvious in $\bar{p}\Lambda$ distribution

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^+

□ Amplitude model with $K_{2,3,4}^{*-} + \text{NR}(\bar{p}\Lambda)$, can not describe data.

$$\chi_{max}^2 / ndof = 123/46$$



Observation of $P_{\psi S}^{\Lambda}(4338)^0$ in $B^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda \bar{p}$ decays

Phys.Rev.Lett.131(2023) 031901

□ First pentaquark candidate
 $P_{\psi S}^{\Lambda}(4338)^0$ with strangeness
 near threshold of $\Xi_c^+ D^-$

□ Significance: $>10\sigma$ wrt null-
 hyp. model

Breit-Wigner parameters:

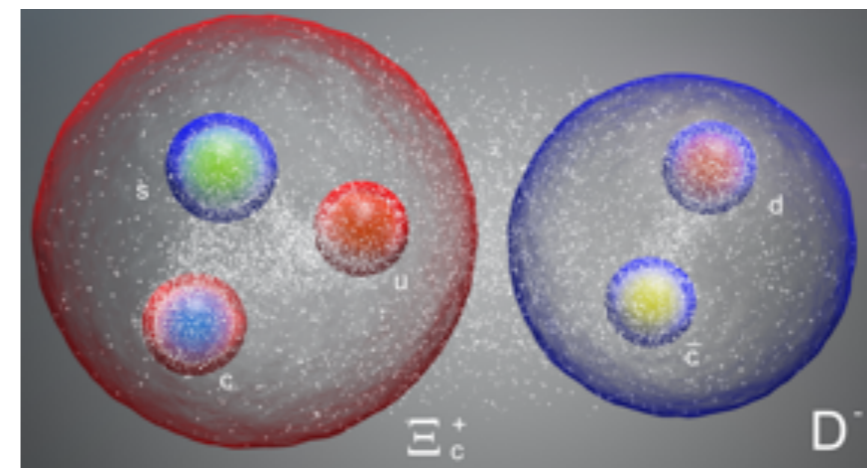
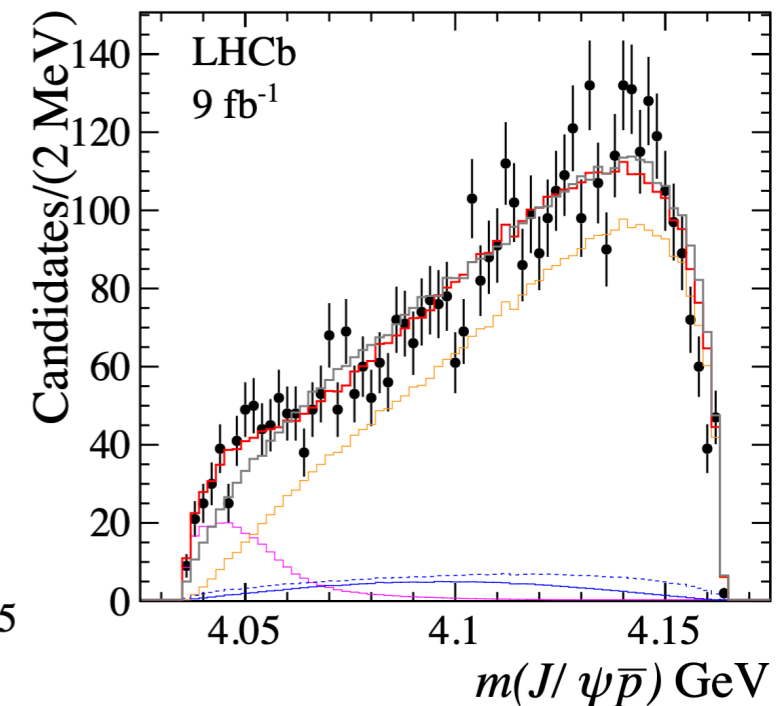
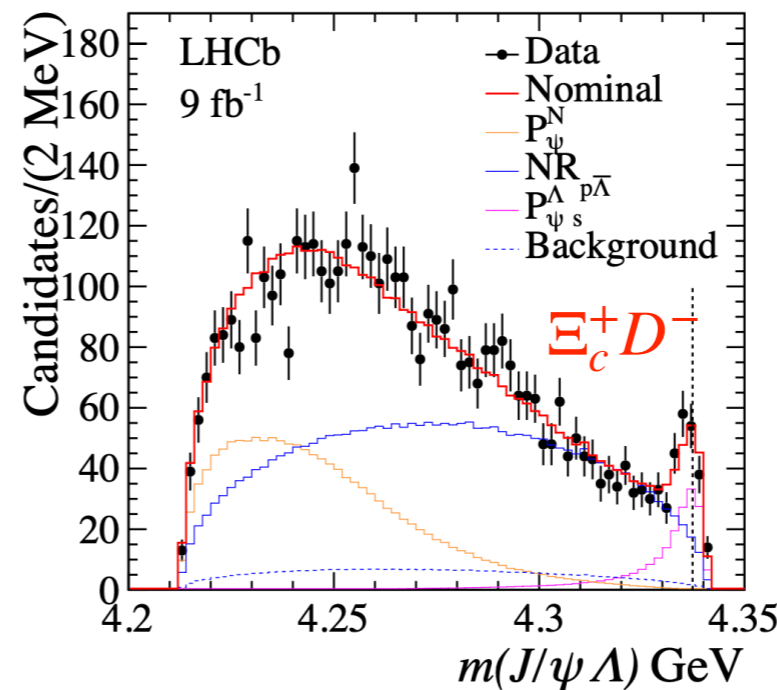
$$m(P_{\psi S}^{\Lambda}) = 4338.3 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.4 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma(P_{\psi S}^{\Lambda}) = 7.0 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.3 \text{ MeV}$$

Spin 1/2 assigned

$1/2^-$ preferred

$1/2^+$ excluded at 90% C.L.



attractive by ρ/ω exchange

Structure around $\Lambda_c^+ \bar{D}^0$

Phys.Rev.Lett.131(2023) 031901

□ Amplitude fit with $RBW(P_{\psi}^N)$

for possible resonance
around $\Lambda_c^+ \bar{D}^0$

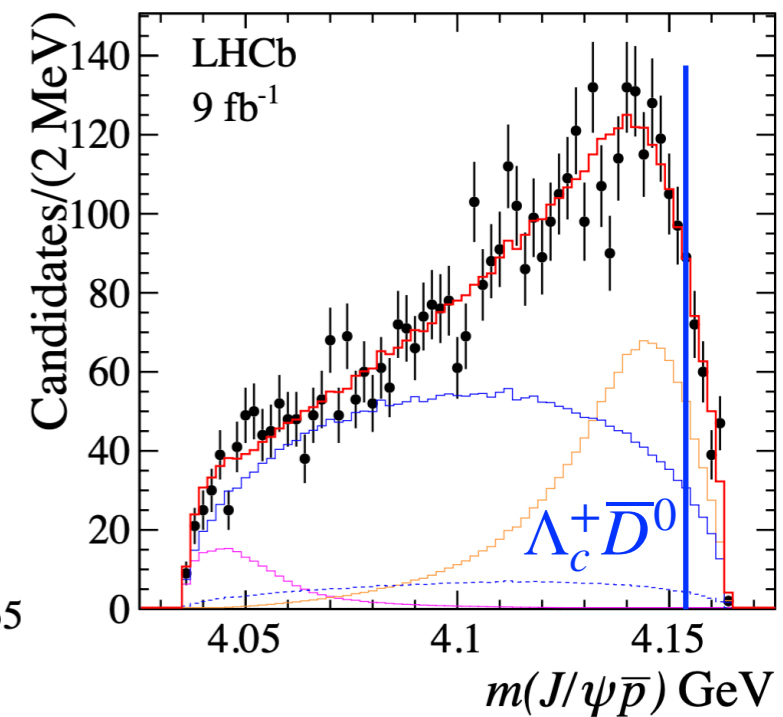
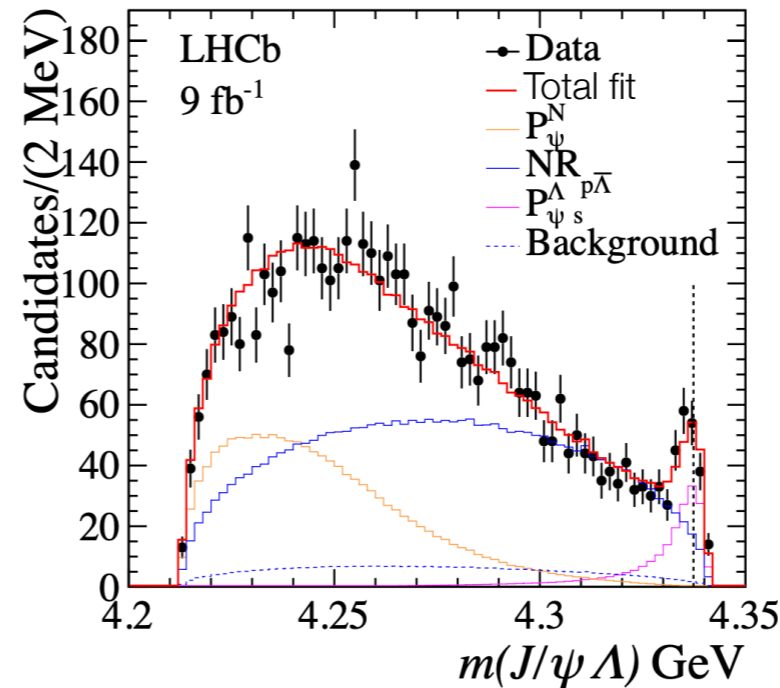
Breit-Wigner parameters:

$$m(P_{\psi S}^{\Lambda}) = 4338.8 \pm 1.1 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma(P_{\psi S}^{\Lambda}) = 8.4 \pm 1.6 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m(P_{\psi}^N) = 4152.3 \pm 2.0 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma(P_{\psi}^N) = 41.8 \pm 6.0 \text{ MeV}$$



□ BUT, $-2\Delta \log L \sim 80$, worse than nominal fit

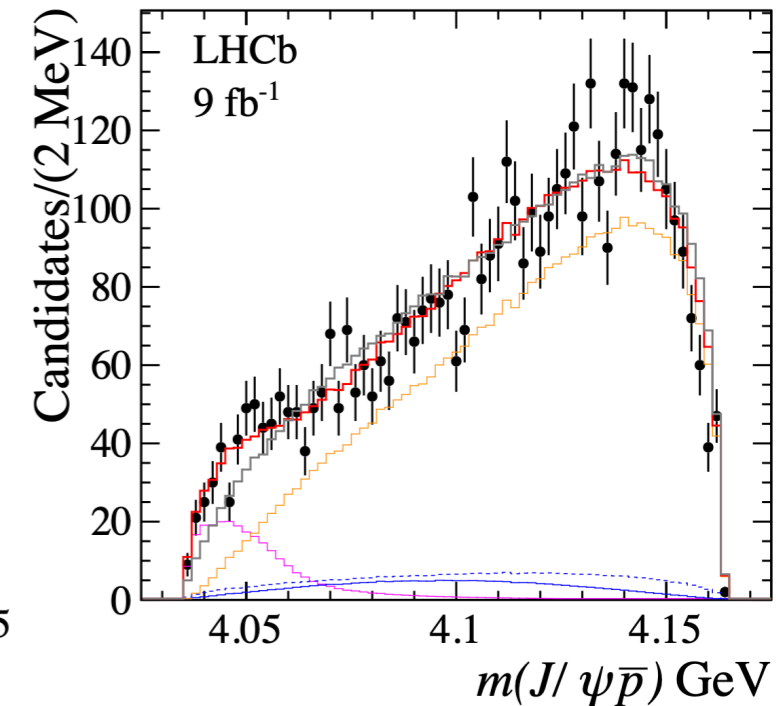
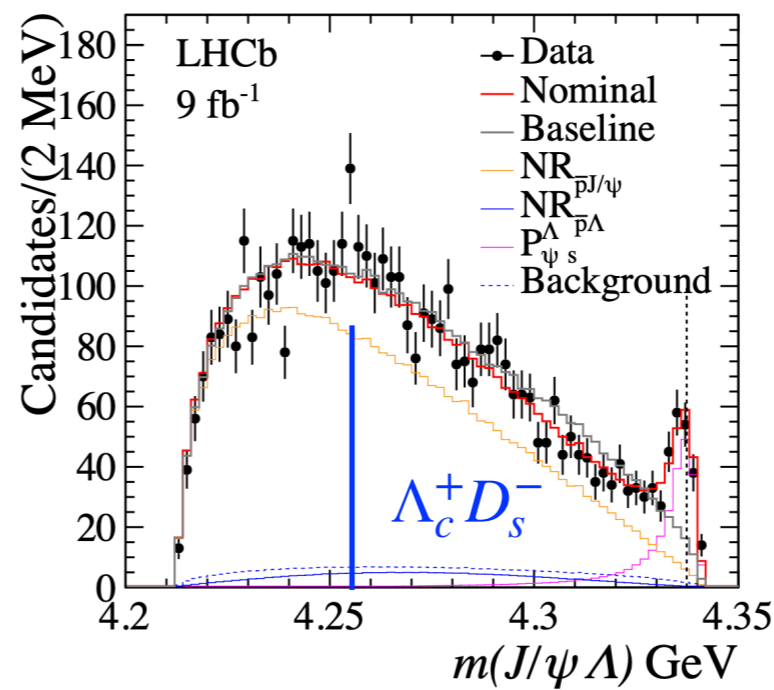
2nd polynomial is preferred \Rightarrow no evidence for $P_{\psi}^N(4152)^+$

Structure around $\Lambda_c^+ D_s^-$

Phys.Rev.Lett.131(2023) 031901

□ Few events excess around threshold of $\Lambda_c^+ D_s^-$

□ A second RBW($P_{\psi S}^{\Lambda 0}$) added to the nominal model



□ A p -value of 20% determined from toys => no evidence for $P_{\psi S}^{\Lambda}(4255)^0$

Summary

- Pentaquark candidates observed at LHCb:

$c\bar{c}uud$: $P_{\psi}^N(4312)^+$, $P_{\psi}^N(4440)^+$, $P_{\psi}^N(4457)^+$ in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$ decays

near thresholds of $\Sigma_c^+ \bar{D}^0$, $\Sigma_c^+ \bar{D}^{*0}$, J^P not determined

$c\bar{c}uds$: $P_{\psi s}^{\Lambda}(4338)^0$ in $B^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda \bar{p}$ decays

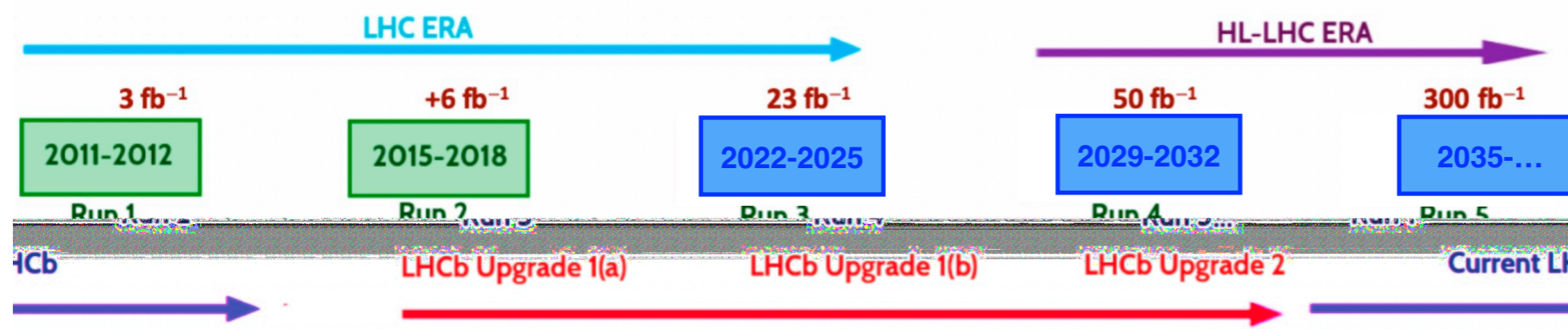
near threshold of $\Xi_c^+ D^-$, $J=1/2$ assigned, $P=-1$ preferred

- Evidence for pentaquark candidates

$c\bar{c}uud$: $P_{\psi}^N(4337)^+$ in $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p}$ decays, near threshold of $\chi_{c0}(1P)p$

$c\bar{c}uds$: $P_{\psi s}^{\Lambda}(4459)^0$ in $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$ decays, near threshold of $\Xi_c^0 \bar{D}^{*0}$

- Run3 is coming, expect to have more structures in the following years



Thank you!

