

Measurement of branching fractions and CP asymmetries in $\Lambda_b^0(\Xi_b^0) \rightarrow p K_S h^-$ decays

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CP violation plays a crucial role in accounting for the matter–antimatter imbalance observed in the Universe. This talk presents measurements of branching fractions and CP asymmetries in the decays $\Lambda_b^0(\Xi_b^0) \rightarrow p K_S^0 h^-$, where h^- denotes either a pion or a kaon, using proton–proton collision data collected by the LHCb experiment, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 9 fb^{-1} . The decays $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p K_S^0 K^-$ and $\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow p K_S^0 K^-$ are observed for the first time, with significances reaching eight standard deviations. The integrated CP asymmetries are measured for the $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p K_S^0 \pi^-$, $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p K_S^0 K^-$, and $\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow p K_S^0 K^-$ decays. For the decay $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p K_S^0 \pi^-$, the CP asymmetries are measured in different regions of the Dalitz plot. No evidence of CP violation is observed in any of the decay modes.

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