

Recent results of the doubly charmed baryon at LHCb

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On behalf of the LHCb collaboration

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Outline

➤ Introduction

➤ LHCb detector

➤ $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$

PRL 121 (2018) 162002

➤ $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow D^+ p K^- \pi^+$

arXiv:1905.02421 (JHEP)

➤ $\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+$

arXiv:1909.12273
(SCI CHINA PHYS MECH)

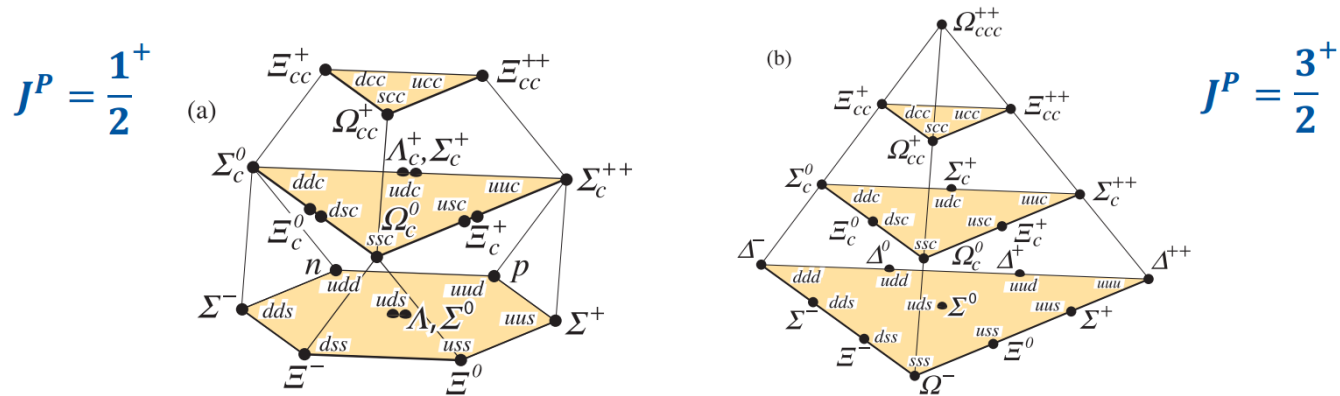
➤ Ξ_{cc}^{++} production measurement

LHCb-PAPER-2019-035

➤ Summary

Introduction

- Quark model predictions for doubly charmed baryons ground states [$\Xi_{cc}^+(ccd)$, $\Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu)$ and $\Omega_{cc}^+(ccs)$].



- SELEX reported the first observation of Ξ_{cc}^+ with $\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+$ and $\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow D^+ p K^-$:
 - ✓ Short lifetime: $\tau(\Xi_{cc}^+) < 33$ fs @90% CL
 - ✓ High production: $R = \frac{\sigma(\Xi_{cc}^+) \times B(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+)}{\sigma(\Lambda_c^+)} \sim 20\%$
 - ✓ Mass: 3518.7 ± 1.7 MeV/ c^2
- Not confirmed by FOCUS, Babar, Belle and LHCb.

Ξ_{cc}^{++} observation

➤ Ξ_{cc}^{++} first observed in LHCb with $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$ in 2017:

✓ $M: 3621.40 \pm 0.72 \pm 0.31 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

[PRL 119 \(2017\) 112001](#)

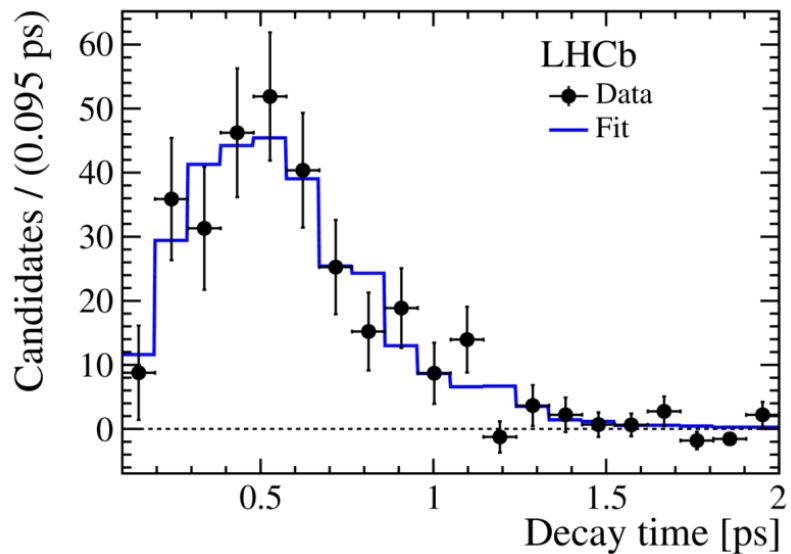
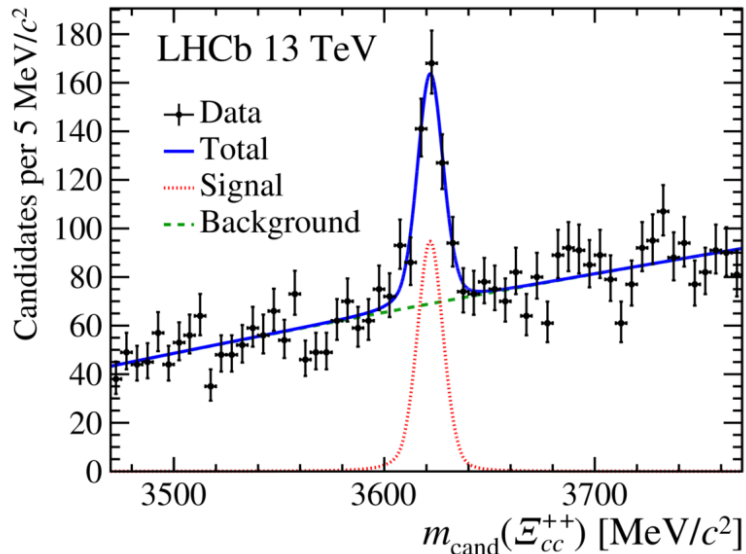
✓ $\tau: 0.256_{-0.022}^{+0.024} \pm 0.014 \text{ ps}$

[PRL 121 \(2018\) 052002](#)

➤ Mass seems splitting too large to be SELEX's isospin partner.

➤ Consistent with most theoretical expectations.

➤ Lifetime shows it's a weak decay.



LHCb detector

- Aiming for precision measurements in b, c flavor sectors.
- Fully instrument covering $2 < \eta < 5$.

JINST 3 (2008) S08005
IJMPA 30 (2015) 1530022

Vertex Locator(vertex reconstruction)

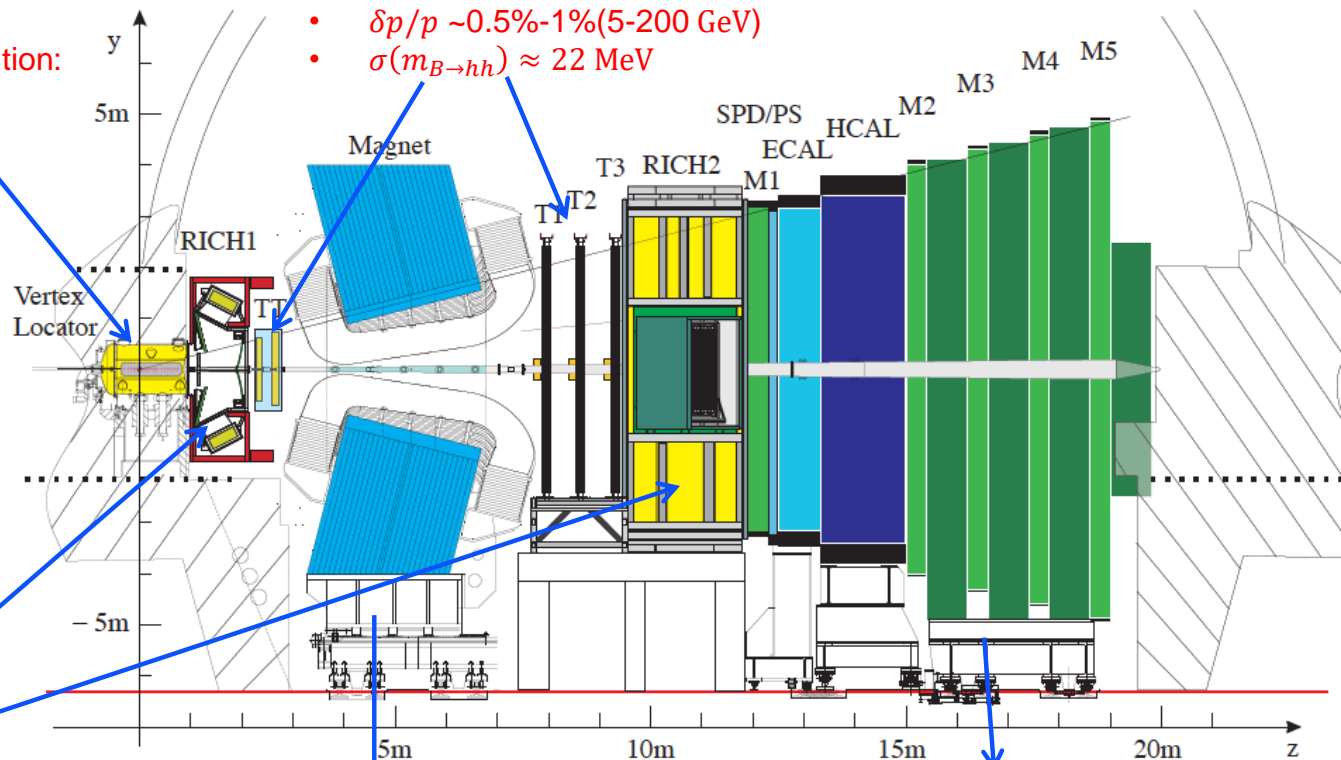
- Impact parameter resolution:
20 μm
- Decay time resolution:
45 fs ($\tau_B \sim 1.5$ ps)

Tracking system(particle reconstruction)

- $\epsilon(\text{Tracking}) \sim 96\%$
- $\delta p/p \sim 0.5\%-1\%$ (5-200 GeV)
- $\sigma(m_{B \rightarrow hh}) \approx 22$ MeV

RICH: particle ID

- $\epsilon(K \rightarrow K) \sim 95\%$
- Mis-ID: $\epsilon(\pi \rightarrow K) \sim 5\%$



Magnet
Bending power: 4 Tm

Muon system

- μ ID: $\epsilon(\mu \rightarrow \mu) \sim 97\%$
- Mis-ID: $\epsilon(\pi \rightarrow \mu) \sim 1-3\%$

$$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$$

PRL 121 (2018) 162002

➤ Confirmed with $\Xi_c^+ \pi^+$ ($\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow p^+ K^- \pi^+$) using 2016 data.

➤ Combined mass

$$M: 3621.24 \pm 0.65 \pm 0.31 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R} &\equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+; \Xi_c^+ \rightarrow p^+ K^- \pi^+)}{\mathcal{B}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+; \Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p^+ K^- \pi^+)} \\ &= (3.5 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

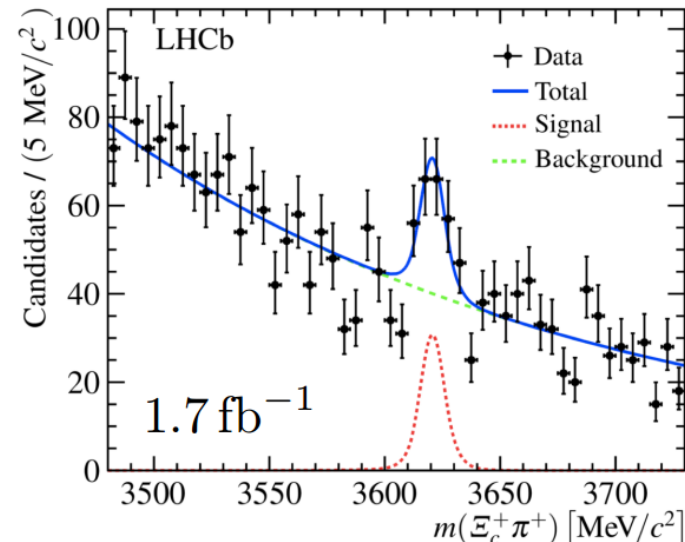
With recent Belle measurement:

$$\mathcal{B}(\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow p^+ K^- \pi^+) = (0.45 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.07)\%$$

Phys. Rev. D100 031101

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+)}{\mathcal{B}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+)} \approx 0.5$$

Consistent with one theoretical prediction.

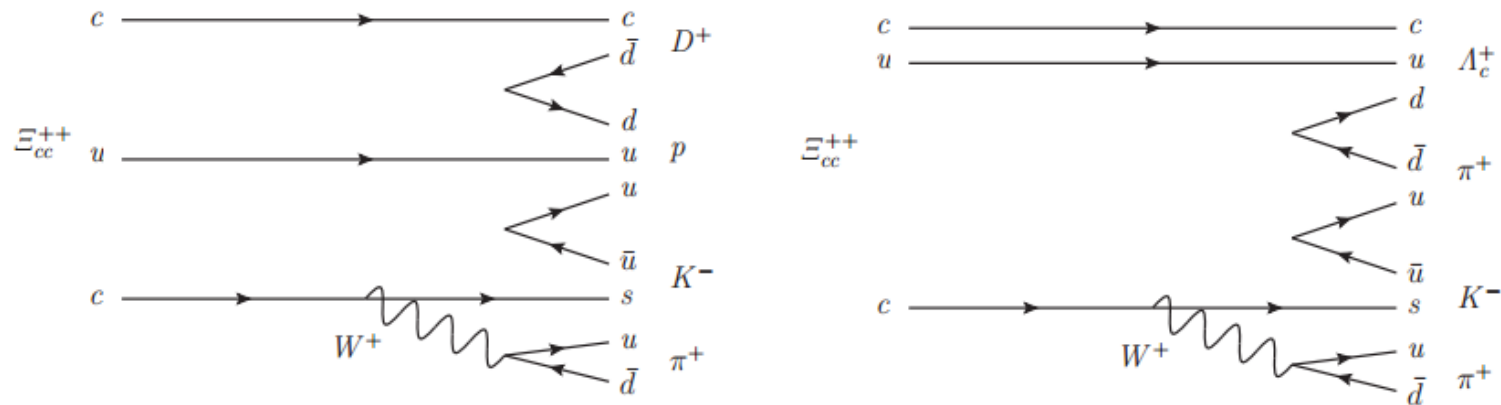


Yu, et al. Chin. Phys.C42(2018) 051001

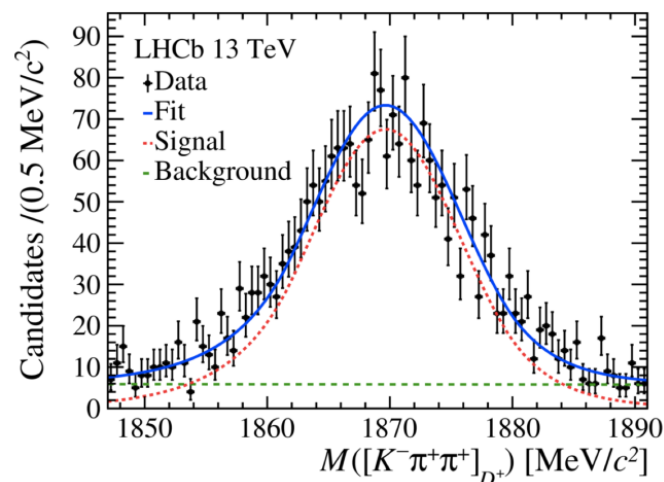
$$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow D^+ p K^- \pi^+$$

arXiv:1905.02421 (JHEP)

- Smaller Q value, relative smaller branching fraction.



- Search with $D^+ p K^- \pi^+$ ($D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$) using 2016 data.



$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow D^+ p K^- \pi^+$ result

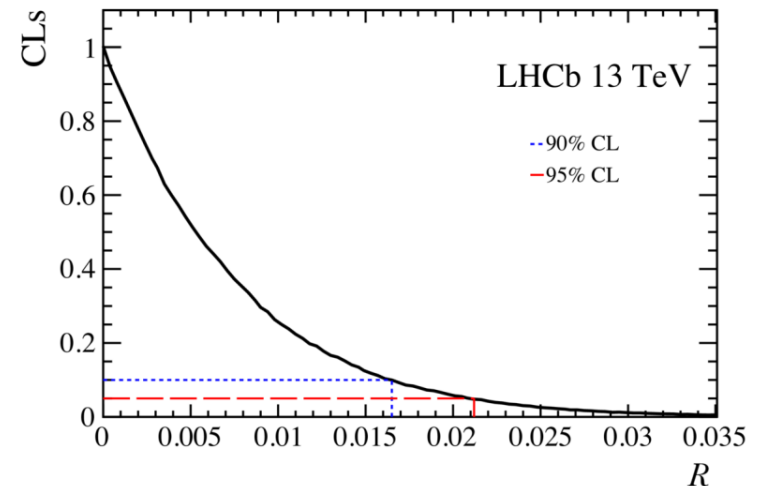
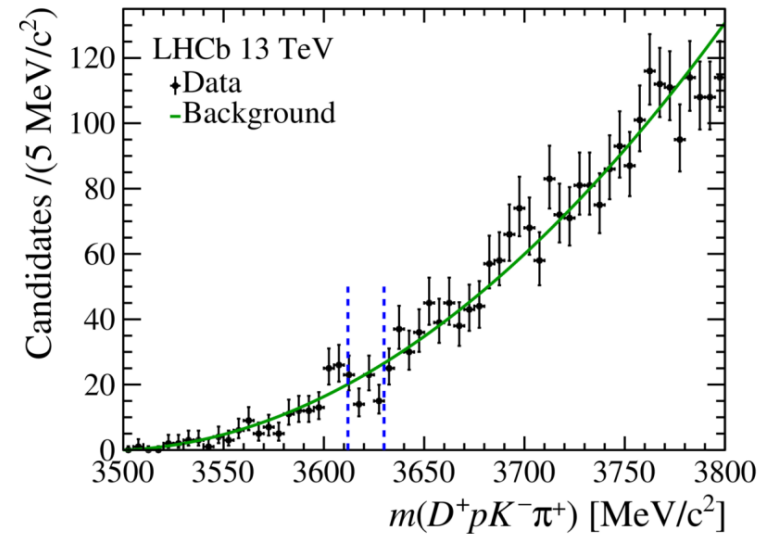
arXiv:1905.02421 (JHEP)

➤ Mass fit with 2nd order Chebyshev.

➤ No significant signal.

➤ Set upper limit on $\mathcal{R} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow D^+ p K^- \pi^+)}{\mathcal{B}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+)}$.

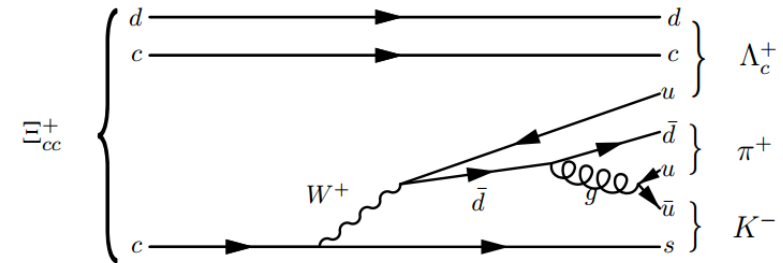
➤ $\mathcal{R} < 1.7\%$ (2.1%) @ 90% (95%) confidence level.



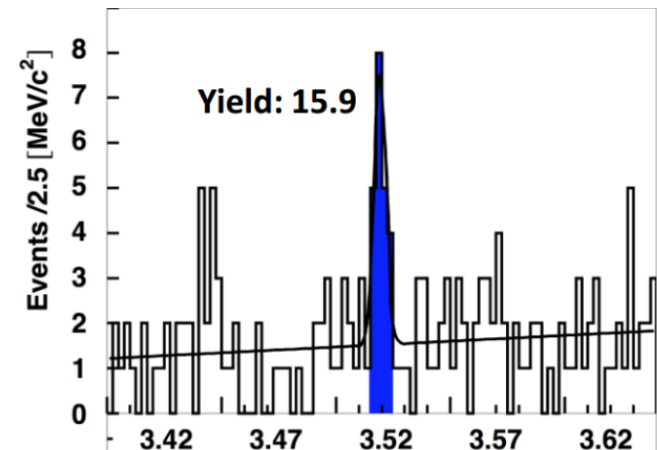
$$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+$$

arXiv:1909.12273
(SCI CHINA PHYS MECH)

- Predicted to have similar mass and cross-section to Ξ_{cc}^{++} , but much shorter lifetime.
- Most promising channel $\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+$ $\mathcal{B} \sim 0(10\%)$.
- First observed by SELEX at 2002, with mass $3518.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$.
- No signal from LHCb using 0.65 fb^{-1} Run 1 data.
- Further search with full Run 1+2 dataset.



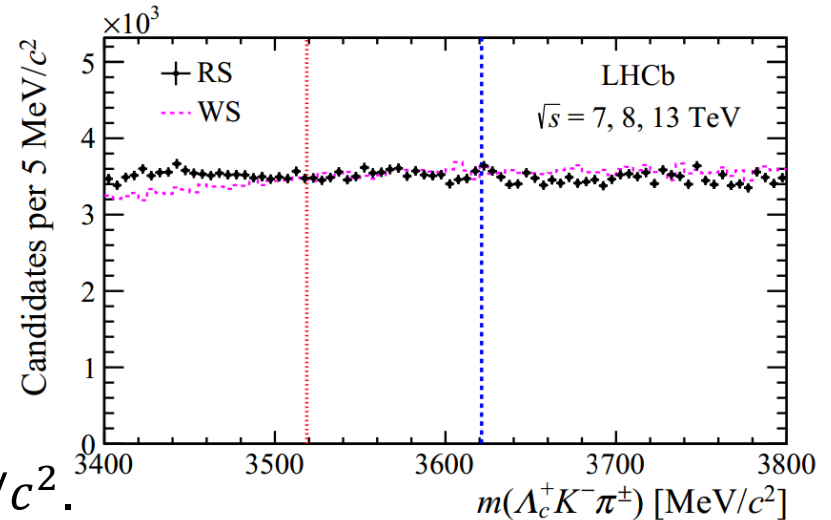
PRL 89 (2002) 112001



$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+$ mass spectrum

arXiv:1909.12273
(SCI CHINA PHYS MECH)

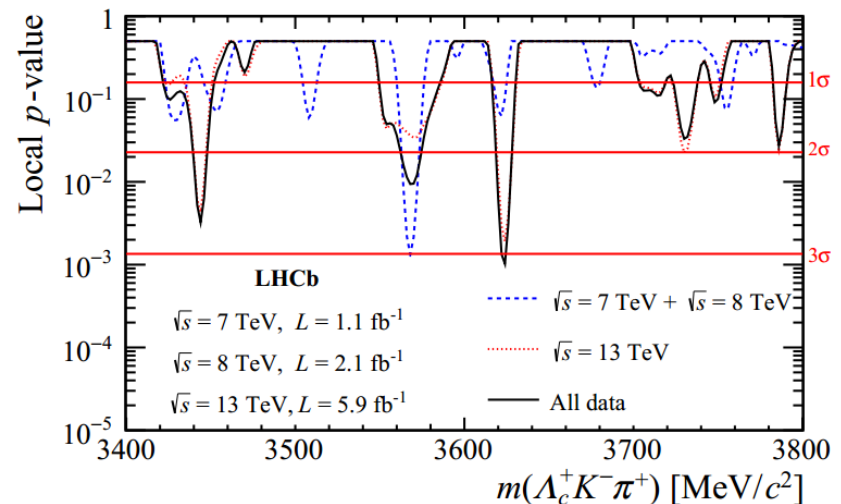
- Compare right sign and wrong sign mass distributions.



- Largest local significance 3.1 σ (statistical) around 3620 MeV/c².

- Global significance 1.7 σ .

- Upper limits set.

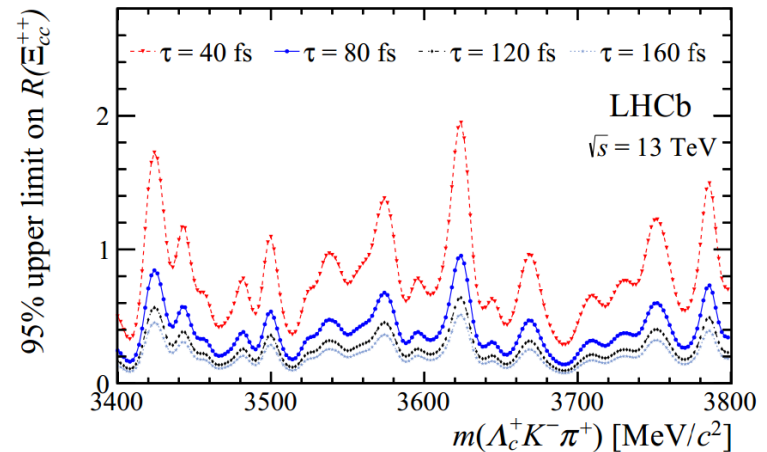
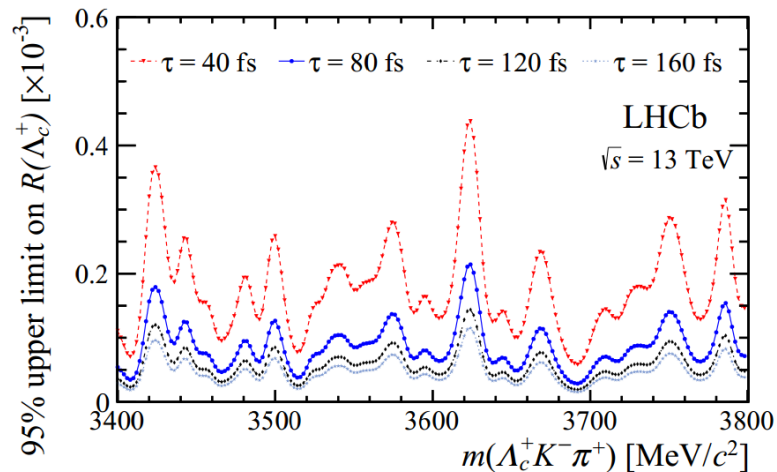
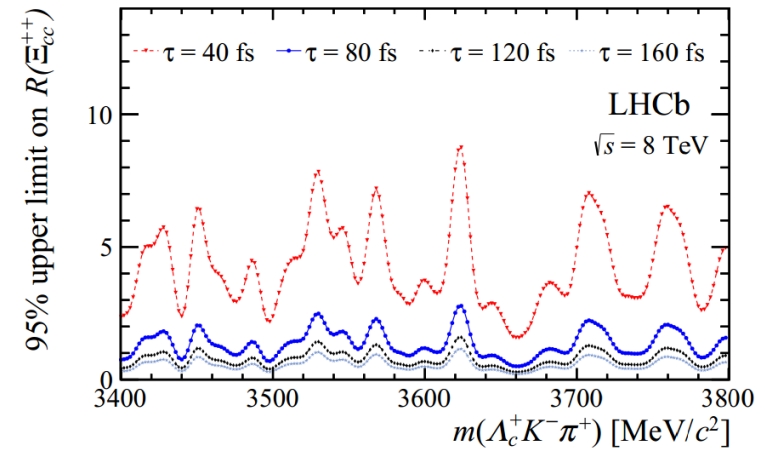
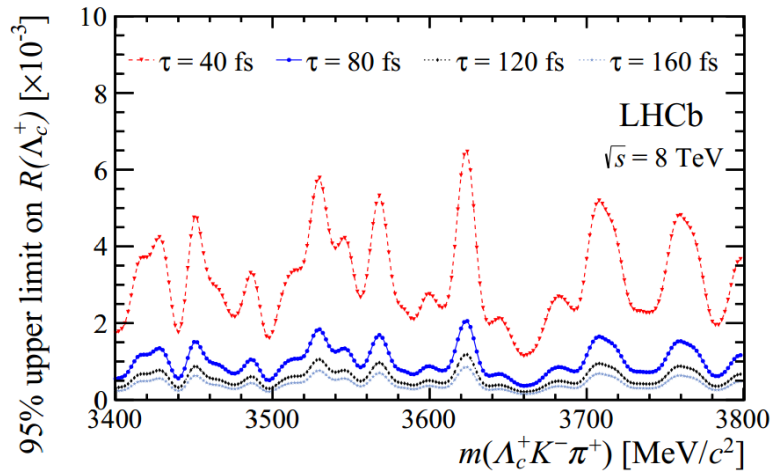


$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+$ upper limits

➤ Set limits on $\mathcal{R}(\Lambda_c^+) \equiv \frac{\sigma(\Xi_{cc}^+) \mathcal{B}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+)}{\sigma(\Lambda_c^+)}$

and $\mathcal{R}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}) \equiv \frac{\sigma(\Xi_{cc}^+) \mathcal{B}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+)}{\sigma(\Xi_{cc}^{++}) \mathcal{B}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+)}$.

arXiv:1909.12273
(SCI CHINA PHYS MECH)



$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+$ upper limits

- Largest production ratios of masses @ 95% credibility level. [arXiv:1909.12273](https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.12273)
(SCI CHINA PHYS MECH)

Lifetime	$\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$		$\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$	
	$\mathcal{R}(\Lambda_c^+) [\times 10^{-3}]$	$\mathcal{R}(\Xi_{cc}^{++})$	$\mathcal{R}(\Lambda_c^+) [\times 10^{-3}]$	$\mathcal{R}(\Xi_{cc}^{++})$
40 fs	6.5	8.8	0.45	2.0
80 fs	2.1	2.8	0.22	1.0
120 fs	1.2	1.6	0.15	0.6
160 fs	0.9	1.2	0.12	0.5

- Depends strongly on mass and lifetime.
- Improved by one order of magnitude than LHCb Run 1 analysis.
- Significantly below expectations from SELEX.

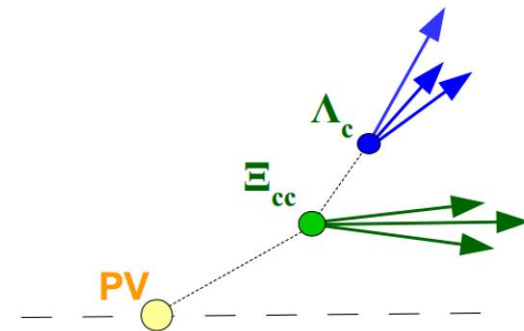
Ξ_{cc}^{++} production measurement

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- Study the hadron production rate ratio between doubly charmed baryon to singly charmed baryon.
- Production rate ratio R : ($2.0 < y < 4.5$ && $4 < p_T < 15$ GeV/c)

$$R \equiv \frac{\sigma(\Xi_{cc}^{++})\mathcal{B}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+)}{\sigma(\Lambda_c^+)} = \frac{N_{sig} \varepsilon_{con}}{N_{con} \varepsilon_{sig}}$$

- Signal channel $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$;
Prompt Λ_c^+ as control channel.
 - 2016 data with two different trigger categories.
 - Selection for Λ_c^+ , as close as possible.
- Results at three different lifetime hypotheses.

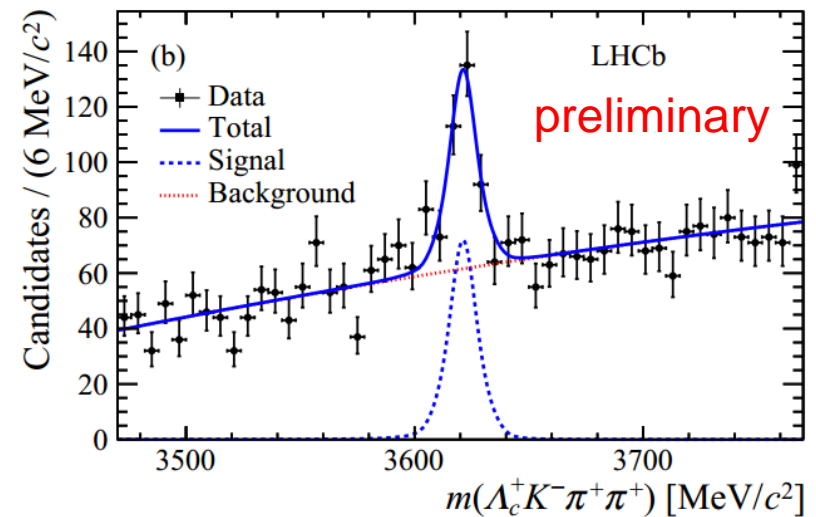
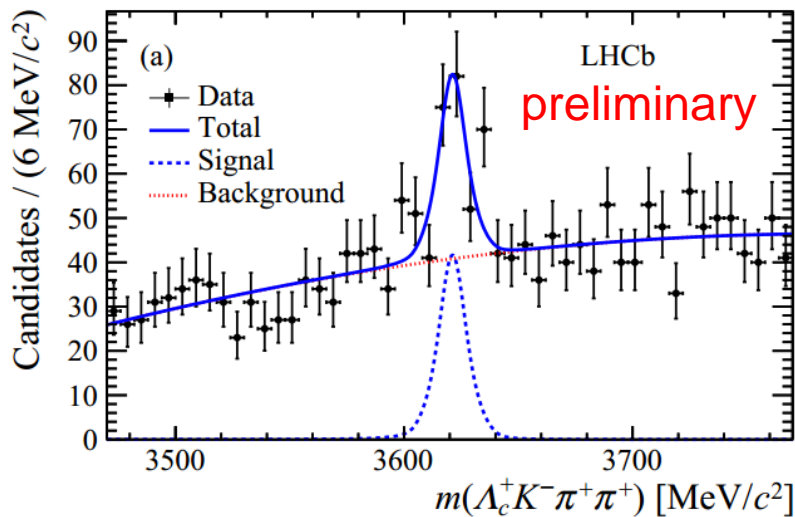


Λ_c^{++} signal yields

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➤ Simultaneous fit to Λ_c^{++} two trigger categories.

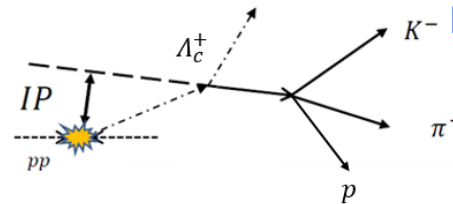
- Signal: Double-sided crystalball (DSCB) + Gaussian (parameters fixed from simulation)
- Bkg: 2nd order Chebychev polynomial.



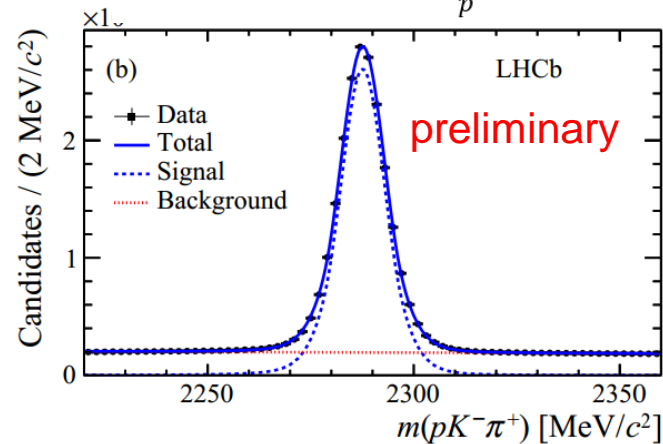
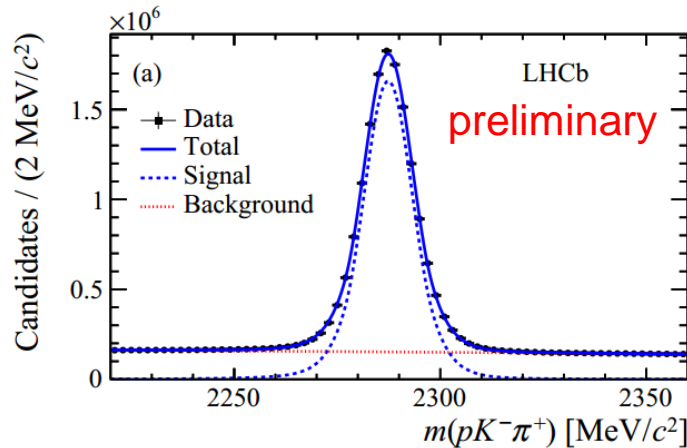
- Left (TOS): triggered by at least one of the Λ_c^+ decay products.
- Right (eXTIS): triggered by event not being the signal.

Prompt Λ_c^+ signal yields

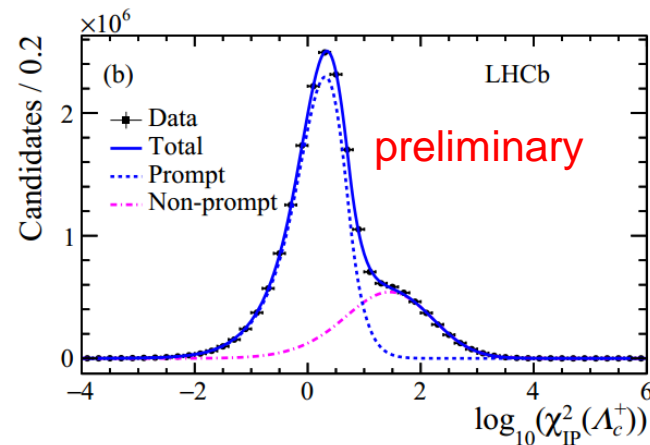
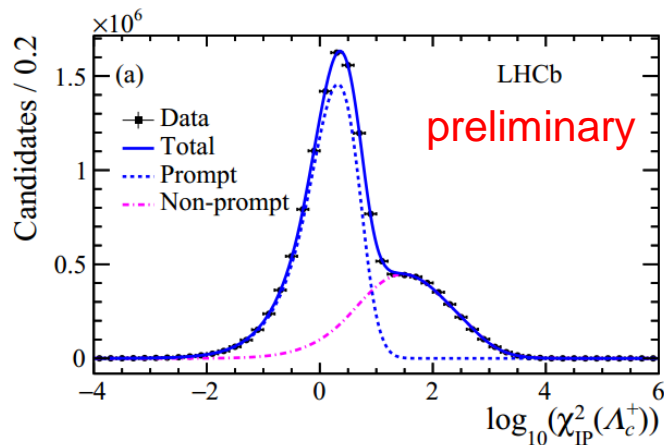
- Two steps fit to Λ_c^+ two trigger categories.
- Mass fit:



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- $\text{Log}_{10}(\chi_{IP}^2(\Lambda_c^+))$ fit separate prompt and non-prompt components:



E_{CC}^{++} production rate ratio results

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- Results at three different lifetimes.
- Combine two trigger categories with BLUE method.

Categories	$R [\times 10^{-4}]$		
	0.230 ps	0.256 ps	0.284 ps
TOS	$2.90 \pm 0.57 \pm 0.49$	$2.57 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.43$	$2.31 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.39$
exTIS	$2.41 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.34$	$2.11 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.30$	$1.88 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.27$
Combined	$2.53 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.33$	$2.22 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.29$	$1.98 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.26$

preliminary

- Could be improved in the future with more data and more precise lifetime measurement.
- More precise predictions could help our understanding.

Summary

- LHCb has performed the world-leading studies of doubly charmed baryons.
- Ξ_{cc}^{++} has been confirmed with $\Xi_c^+ \pi^+$, set upper limits on $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{B})(\approx 0.5)$.
- Search with $D^+ p K^- \pi^+$, but no observation, upper limits set on $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{B}) < 2.1\%$ at 95% CL.
- Search $\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+$, but no observation, upper limits set on $\mathcal{R}(\Lambda_c^+)$ and $\mathcal{R}(\Xi_{cc}^{++})$, significantly below expectations from SELEX.
- First production rate ratio of Ξ_{cc}^{++} w.r.t. prompt Λ_c^+ is measured $\sim 0(10^{-4})$.
- Much more will be released in the future...

Thanks!

Backup