



Searches for exotic baryonic states at LHCb



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ICHEP 2018
7th July 2018, Seoul

Outline

**I will highlight the recent progress on baryonic multiparticle modes
For non baryon modes please refer to Daniel Johnson's talk**

- Unprecedented statistics on hadrons
- High cross sections for heavy quark production
- LHCb unique environment for baryon spectroscopy
- Pentaquark discovery (2015) opened a new field for exotics
- Searches of new states always ongoing!

In this talk I will cover:

- Observation of the decay $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)p\pi^-$

ArXiv1806.08084

- Search for weakly decaying b-flavoured pentaquarks

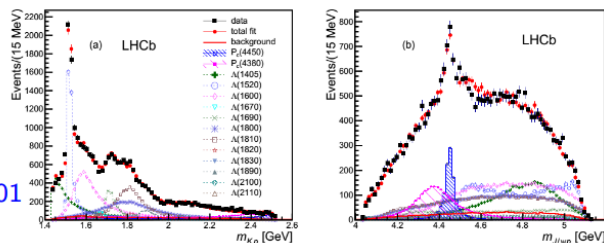
PRD 97, 032010 (2018)

A brief history

Far from complete and beyond the scope of this talk, but a brief recap is necessary

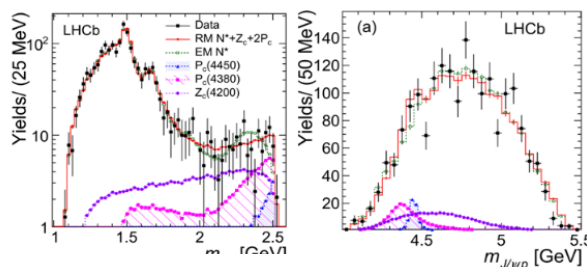
2015

1. $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$
First observation of pentaquarks
[10.1103/PhysRevLett.115.072001](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1103/PhysRevLett.115.072001)



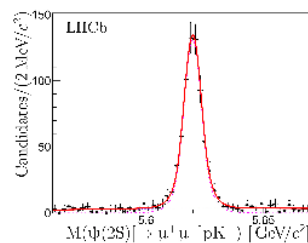
2016

2. $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \pi^-$
Evidence for pentaquarks and tetraquarks
[10.1103/PhysRevLett.118.119901](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1103/PhysRevLett.118.119901)



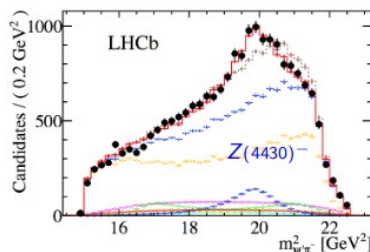
2016

3. $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S) p K^-$
The most precise measurement of $m_{\Lambda_b^0}$
[10.1007/JHEP05\(2016\)132](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1007/JHEP05(2016)132)



This builds on
2014

4. $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S) \pi^- K^+$
First observation of the tetraquark $Z(4430)^-$
[10.1103/PhysRevLett.112.222002](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1103/PhysRevLett.112.222002)



This is the history so far...

Observation of the decay $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S) p \pi^-$

ArXiv1806.08084 (submitted 21st June)

- Look to complete the picture of interesting decays → now look at CS decay
- Investigate and mass spectra of $\psi(2S)p$ and $\psi(2S)\pi$
- DATASET 1.0, 2.0 and 1.9fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity at 7, 8 and 13TeV
- Channel under studies are:

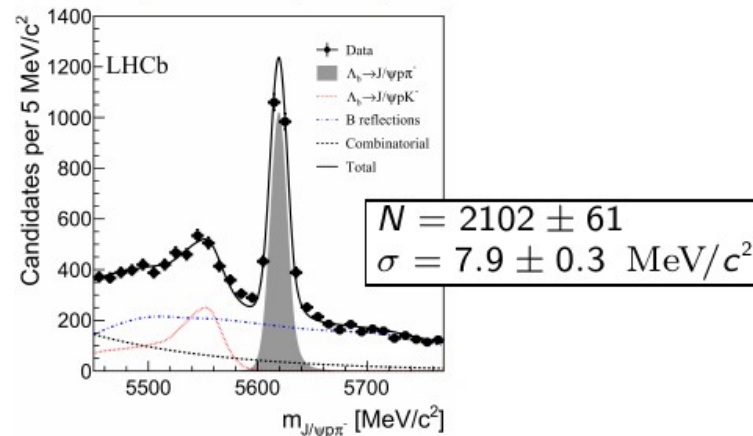
$$\text{Signal: } \Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)p\pi^- [\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-]$$

$$\text{Normalization: } \Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)pK^- [\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-]$$

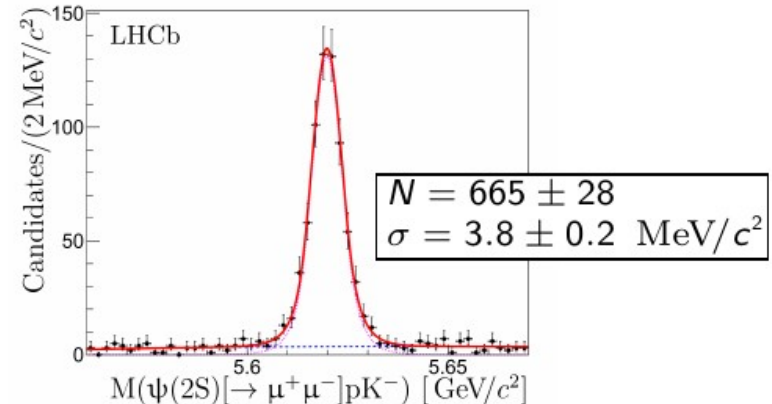
$$\text{Control: } \Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi pK^- [J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-]$$

- Selection and strategy similar to other decays for consistency

$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p\pi^-$
10.1007/JHEP07(2014)103



$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)pK^-$
10.1007/JHEP05(2016)132



- Need to remove reflections from several modes, e.g.
- Several vetos applied

Reflection from $B_s^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^+K^-$ with $K \rightarrow p$ and $K \rightarrow \pi$ misID

Loose cuts + $M(\psi(2S)p\pi^-) \in [5.56; 5.67] \text{ GeV}/c^2$ + veto($B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^+\pi^-$)

- The BF is then measured \rightarrow

$$R_{\pi/K} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)p\pi^-)}{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)pK^-)} = \frac{N_{\psi(2S)p\pi^-}}{N_{\psi(2S)pK^-}} \times \frac{\varepsilon_{\psi(2S)pK^-}}{\varepsilon_{\psi(2S)p\pi^-}},$$

- Split by year
- Recombine according to Lumi
- Several checks for consistency

where N — yield and ε — total efficiency in certain channel:

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon^{gen\&acc} \times \varepsilon^{rec\&sel} \times \varepsilon^{trig} \times \varepsilon^{PID}.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon^{gen\&acc} \\ \varepsilon^{rec\&sel} \\ \varepsilon^{trig} \end{array} \right\} \text{ from MC}$$

ε^{PID} — data-driven method

- Many systematics considered

Source	Uncertainty [%]
Fit model	0.7
Track reconstruction and hadron identification	0.2
Trigger	1.1
Selection criteria	1.0
Size of the simulation samples	0.5
Total	1.7

- FIRST OBSERVATION!

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)p\pi^-)}{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)pK^-)} = \frac{N_{\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)p\pi^-}}{N_{\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)pK^-}} \times \frac{\epsilon_{\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)pK^-}^{total}}{\epsilon_{\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)p\pi^-}^{total}}$$

$$R_{\pi/K} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)p\pi^-)}{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)pK^-)} = (11.4 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.2)\%$$

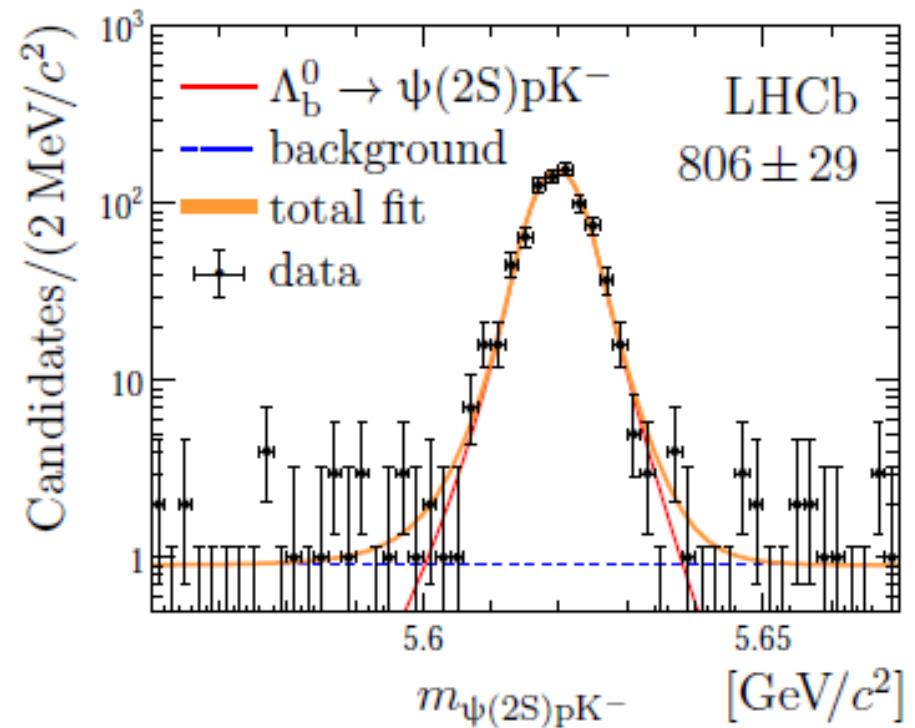
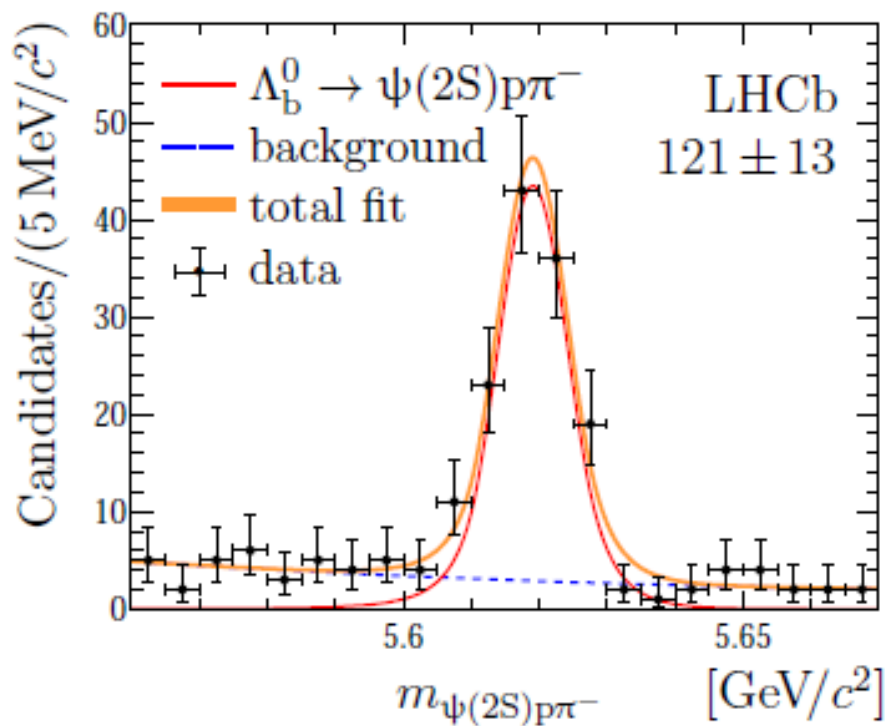
- Results in good agreement wrt theory

$$R_{\pi/K}^{th} = \frac{\Phi_3(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)p\pi^-)}{\Phi_3(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)pK^-)} \times \tan^2 \theta_C = 0.11$$

PHSP of the decay

Results (2)

ArXiv1806.08084



- $\psi(2S)p$ and $\psi(2S)\pi$ spectra show no evidence for contributions from exotic states
- With a larger data sample a detailed amplitude analysis will be possible

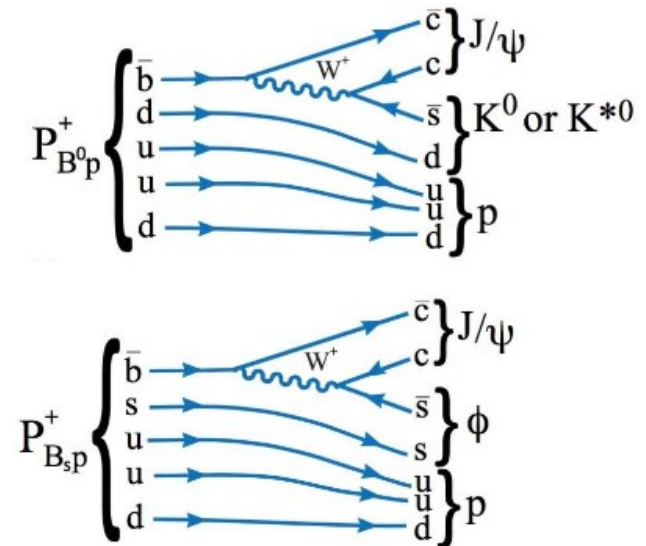
Search for weakly decaying b-flavoured pentaquarks

PRD 97, 032010 (2018)

- In 2015, LHCb observed 2 new states, consistent with pentaquark states
- In 2016, Model-independent confirmation (Λ^* resonance)
 - **Are there more?**
 - **How are they bound?**
- Look in the b-sector \rightarrow heavier constituents more tightly bound
- Can decay both strongly and weakly. We consider weak decays
- **Search for b-flavoured pentaquarks below strong threshold**
- Specifically:

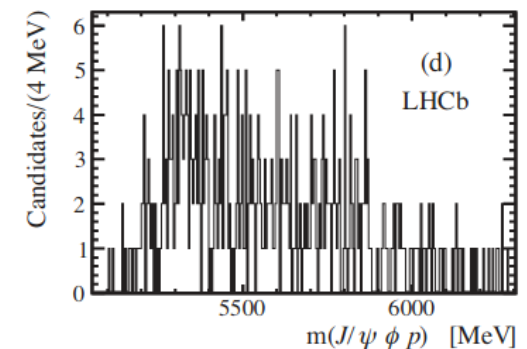
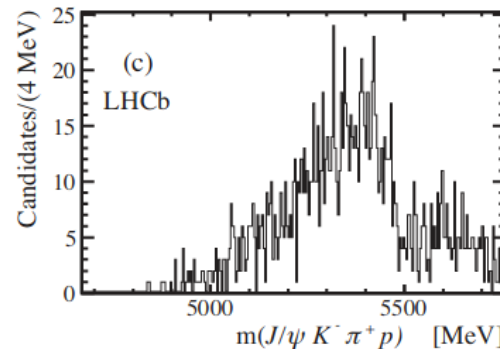
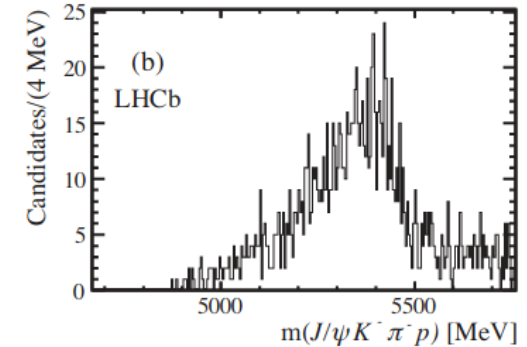
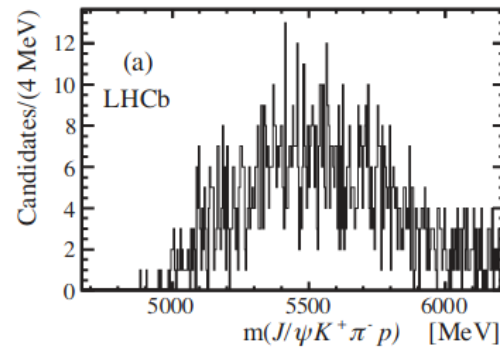
Mode	Quark content	Decay mode	Search window
I	$\bar{b}duud$	$P_{B^0p}^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+ \pi^- p$	4668–6220 MeV
II	$b\bar{u}udd$	$P_{\Lambda_b^0\pi^-}^- \rightarrow J/\psi K^- \pi^- p$	4668–5760 MeV
III	$\bar{b}\bar{d}uud$	$P_{\Lambda_b^0\pi^+}^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^- \pi^+ p$	4668–5760 MeV
IV	$\bar{b}suud$	$P_{B_s^0p}^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi p$	5055–6305 MeV

Different quark content,
different final state



- Search regions below $m(B_p)$, $m(\Lambda_b p)$, $m(B_s p)$
- In order to avoid bias, blind data in search region
- Make very loose cuts to clean up background
- Use BDT for intelligent suppression of background
- Train BDT using MC for signal, data above threshold for backgrounds
- Vetos on possible reflections of known decays (PID requirements)

- UL if no signal is found
- Use Run1 dataset
- Invariant masses \longrightarrow
- Perform a scan
- Peak resolution from MC

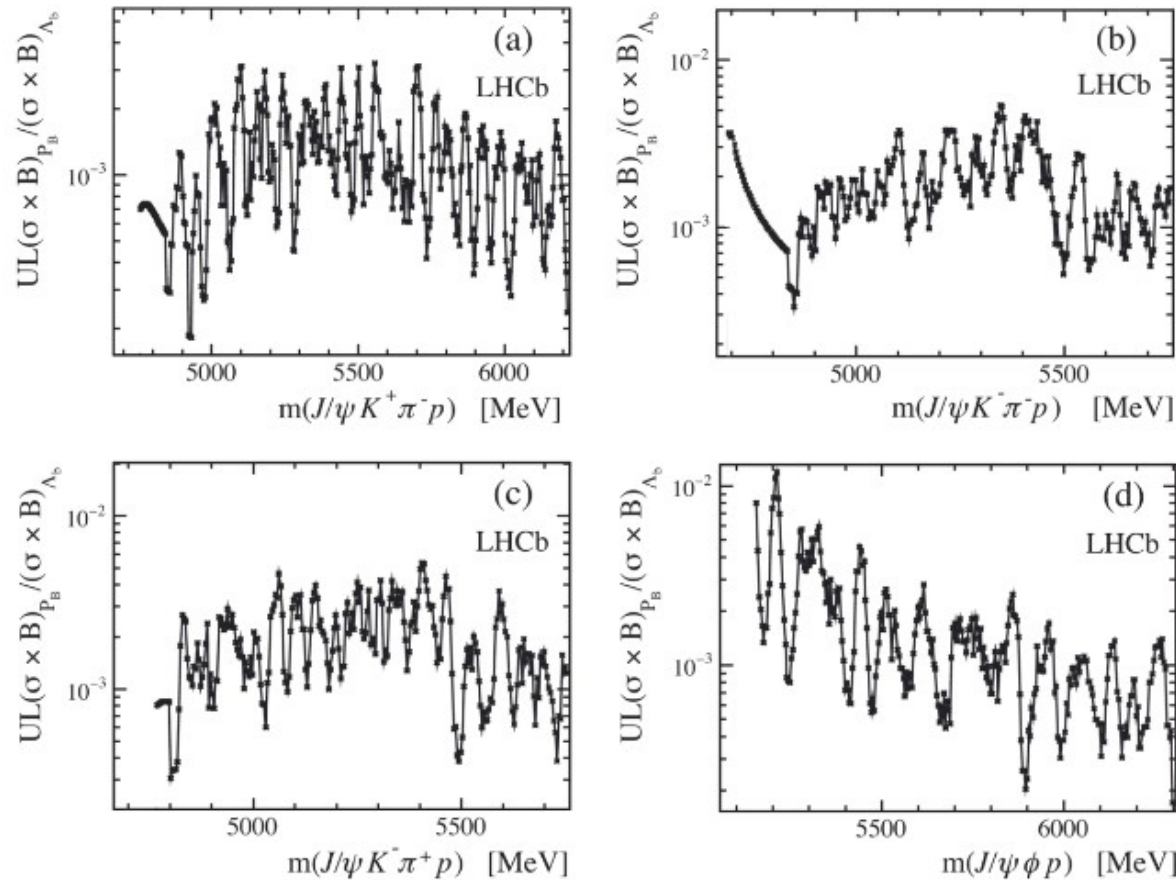


- If a signal is found, measure masses and lifetime with a fit
- If no signal, put an upper limit on the mass window of interest
- No significant excess of signal candidates is observed over the expected bkg
- UL limits are set using the profile likelihood technique
- Statistical test at each mass based on the profile likelihood ratio of Poisson process hypotheses with and without a signal contribution
- We put UL on the ratio:

$$R = \frac{\sigma(pp \rightarrow P_B X) \cdot \mathcal{B}(P_B \rightarrow J/\psi X)}{\sigma(pp \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0 X) \cdot \mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^- p)}$$

Control sample, cross section
measured by LHCb

- Scan the kinematic up to strong decay threshold
- Above, strong decays will dominate the transition



- Largest systematic comes from selection differences wrt the normalisation mode

Conclusions

- Many analysis will appear in the future
- More final states to investigate
- Exciting field even in the Upgrade phase!

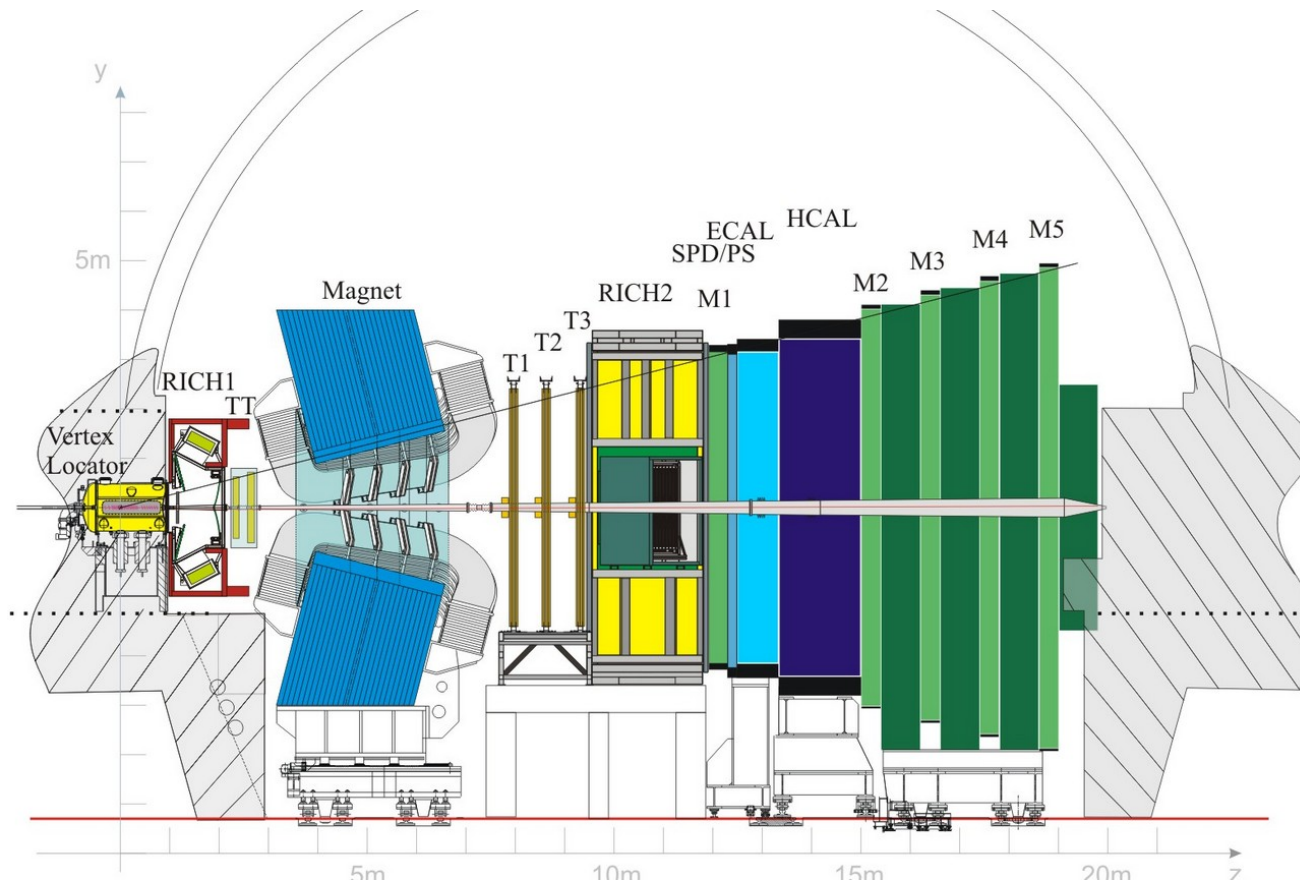
**So stay tuned...
exciting times ahead!**

Thank for your attention !



Backup

The LHCb Detector



Fully instrumented: $2 < \eta < 5$
Some sensitivity: $-3.5 < \eta < -1.5$

- Forward spectrometer
- Good Vertex measurements
- Precise Tracking
- Excellent PID up to 100GeV
- Versatile Trigger (L0+Hlt)

Detector Coverage

