Doubly charmed baryon (and some other) results from SELEX

Jürgen Engelfried

Instituto de Física
Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí
Mexico

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Introduction

Charm about 8-10 years ago:

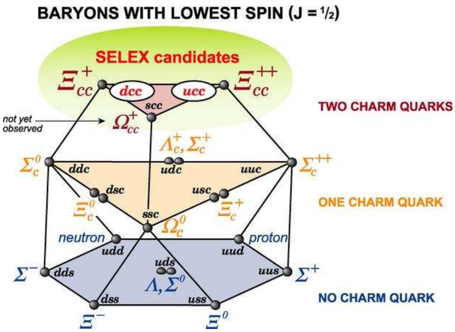
- The "Traditional" Charm Experiments: E791, FOCUS, SELEX, (WA89, WA92), CLEO, H1/ZEUS
- "Traditional" Topics: Production, Lifetime, rare decays, resonances in decay, $D^0 - \overline{D^0}$ mixing
- Small number of theory and phenomenology papers

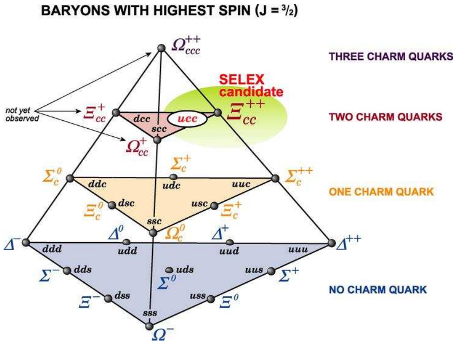
In the last 5 years or so:

- New players: BaBar and Belle, CDF, D0 (beauty)
- New charm states: double charm baryons, hidden double charm ($J/\Psi\ c\bar{c}$), D_s^*, X (Y, Z)
- Penta-quark Euphoria
- Large number of "theory" papers: spectroscopy, production
- Shift of used words in papers: di-quark

Outline

Doubly Charmed Baryons





Model Predictions for DCB Masses

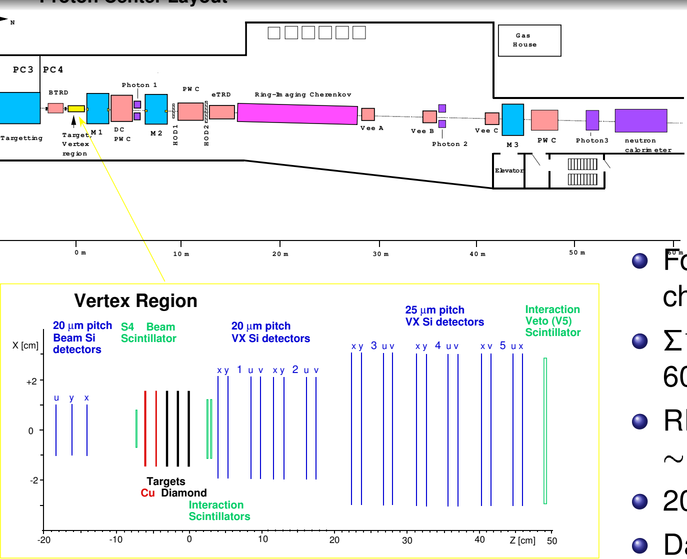
- Several Authors (Bjorken 1986, Fleck&Richard 1989, Roncaglia 1995, Ellis 2002)
- Different models (Phenomenology, Bag, Quarkonium, Lattice)
- Masses (J=1/2): $3.516 - 3.66\,\mathrm{GeV}/c^2$
- Masses (J=3/2): $3.636 - 3.81\,\mathrm{GeV}/c^2$

Overall Features

- ground states near $3.6\,\mathrm{GeV}/c^2$
- ground states Isospin=1/2 multiplets degenerate
- Hyperfine splitting around $60 - 120\,\mathrm{MeV}/c^2$
- Most predict electromagnetic hyperfine transition (but some pionic)
- Model dependent predictions for orbital and radial excitations

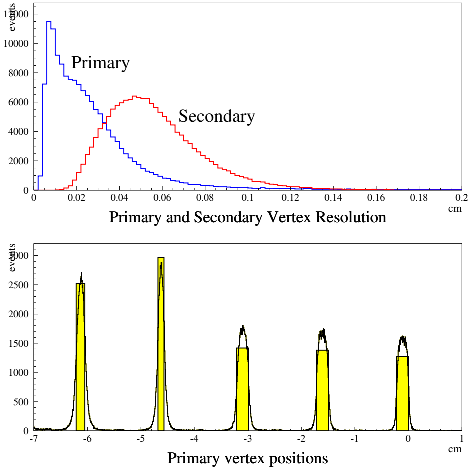
The SELEX Collaboration

G.P. Thomas
Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306, U.S.A.
E. Gülmez
Bogazici University, Bebek 80815 Istanbul, Turkey
R. Edelstein, S.Y. Jun, A.I. Kulyavtsev, A. Kushnirenko, D. Mao,
P. Mathew, M. Mattson, M. Procario, J. Russ, J. You
Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, U.S.A.
A.M.F. Endler
Centro Brasiliero de Pesquisas Físicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
P.S. Cooper, J. Kilmer, S. Kwan, J. Lach, E. Ramberg, D. Skow,
L. Stutte
Fermilab, Batavia, IL 60510, U.S.A.
V.P. Kubarovsky, V.F. Kurshetsov, A.P. Kozhevnikov, L.G. Landsberg,
V.V. Molchanov, S.B. Nurushev, S.I. Petrenko, A.N. Vasiliev,
D.V. Vavilov, V.A. Victorov
Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia
Li Yunshan, Mao Chensheng, Zhao Wenheng, He Kangling,
Zheng Shuchen, Mao Zhenlin
Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, P.R. China
M.Y. Balatz, G.V. Davidenko, A.G. Dolgolenko, G.B. Dzyubenko,
A.V. Evdokimov, M.A. Kubantsev, I. Larin, V. Matveev, A.P. Nilov,
V.A. Prutskoi, A.I. Sitnikov, V.S. Verebryusov, V.E. Vishnyakov
Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
U. Dersch, I. Eschrich, I. Konorov, H. Krüger, J. Simon, K. Vorwalter,
Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
I.S. Filimonov, E.M. Leikin, A.V. Nemitkin, V.I. Rud
Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
A.G. Atamantchouk, G. Alkhazov, N.F. Bondar, V.L. Golovtsov,
V.T. Kim, L.M. Kochenda, A.G. Krivshich, N.P. Kuropatkin,
V.P. Maleev, P.V. Neoustroev, B.V. Razmyslovich, V. Stepanov,
M. Svoiski, N.K. Terentyev L.N. Uvarov, A.A. Vorobyov
Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia
I. Giller, M.A. Moinester, A. Ocherashvili, V. Steiner
Tel Aviv University, 69978 Ramat Aviv, Israel
J. Amaro-Reyes, A. Blanco-Covarrubias, J. Engelfried, N. Estrada,
A. Flores-Castillo, G. López-Hinojosa, A. Morelos,
J.L. Sánchez-López, I. Torres, E. Vázquez-Jáuregui
Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí, Mexico
M. Luksys
Universidade Federal da Paraíba, Paraíba, Brazil
V.J. Smith
University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TL, United Kingdom
M. Kaya, E. McCliment, K.D. Nelson C. Newsom, Y. Onel, E. Ozel,
S. Ozkorucuklu, P. Pogodin
University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, U.S.A.
L.J. Dauwe
University of Michigan-Flint, Flint, MI 48502, U.S.A.
M. Gaspero, M. Iori
University of Rome “La Sapienza” and INFN, Rome, Italy
L. Emediato, C.O. Escobar, F.G. Garcia, P. Gouffon, T. Lungov,
M. Srivastava, R. Zukanovich-Funchal
University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
A. Lamberto, A. Penzo, G.F. Rappazzo, P. Schiavon
University of Trieste and INFN, Trieste, Italy



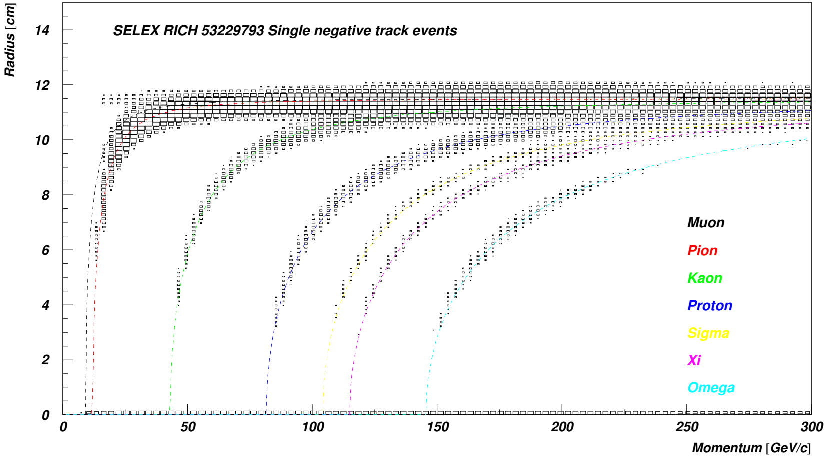
- Forward ($x_F > 0.1$) charm production
- Σ^-, $\pi^\pm$, p beam at 600 GeV/c
- RICH PID above ~ 22 GeV/c
- 20 plane Si-Vertex.
- Data taken 1996/7

Vertex Spectrometer Performance

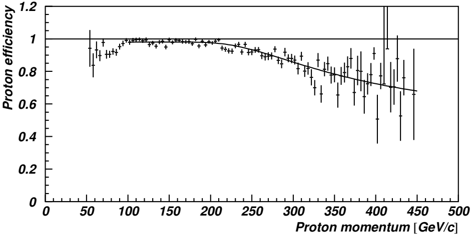


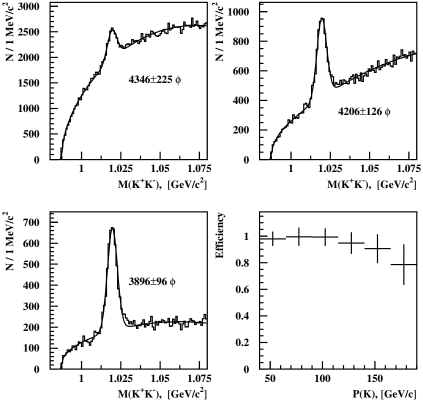
- transverse vtx resolution 8-15 μm
- 20 highly-efficient vertex planes over-determine tracks, reduce tracking confusion in high-multiplicity events
- target foils 0.8-2.2 mm thick with 1.5 cm spacing to localize primary interaction
- Lifetime resolution $\sim$ 20 fs

Ring Imaging Cherenkov Counter Performance (1)

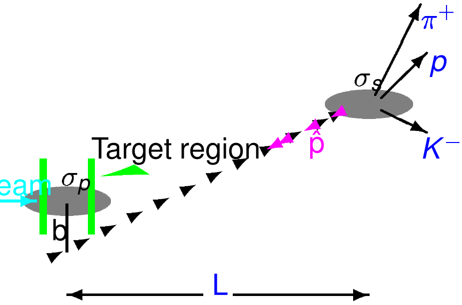


Ring Imaging Cherenkov Counter Performance (2)





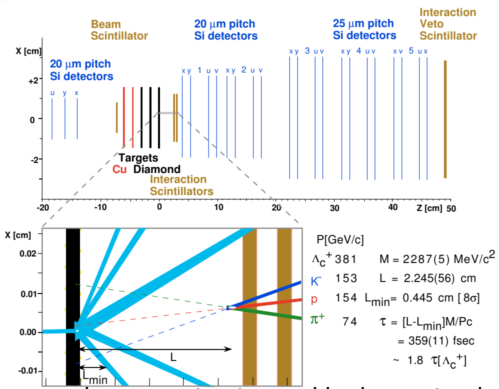
SELEX Single Charm Analysis



Charm Analysis Cuts

- Decay vertex separation significance L/σ
- Charm vector momentum points back to primary: cut on $(b/\sigma_b)^2$ (point-back cut)
- Decay vertex lies outside target material
- Proton and Kaon identified in RICH detector

SELEX Charm Selection Criteria

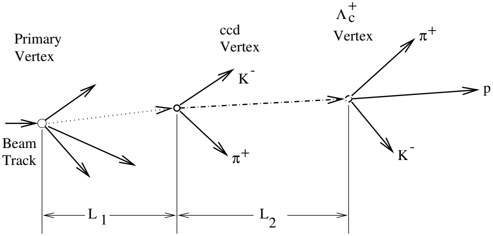


- primary vertex tagged by beam track
- secondary vertex must lie outside material

Charm Selection Cuts for single charm studies:

- secondary vertex significance:
  - $L/\sigma \geq 1$ short-lived states (Ξ_c^0, Ω_c^0)
  - $L/\sigma \geq 8$ long-lived states (Λ_c^+, D^+)
- Pointback ≤ 4 $(2\sigma_b)$
- *second*-largest miss significance among decay tracks ≥ 4.

SELEX Search Strategy for Doubly-Charmed Baryons

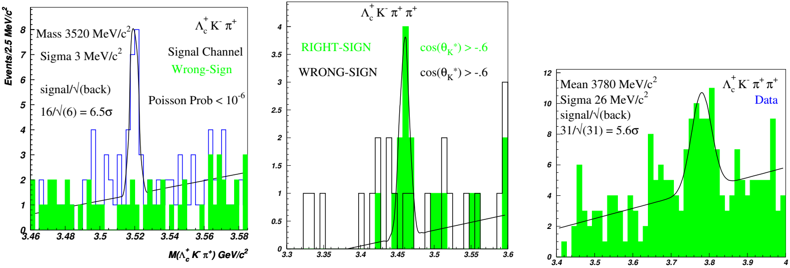


Ξ_{cc}^{+} Decay Schematic

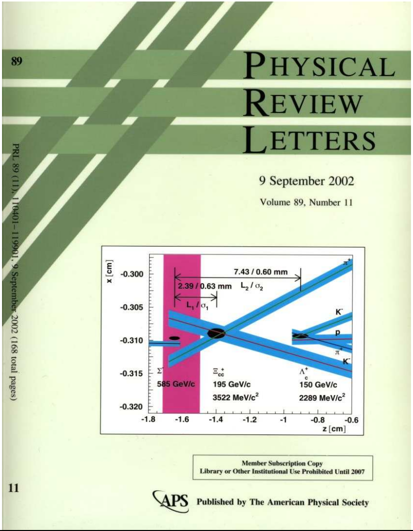
- *ccq* decays to $csqu\bar{d}$. Look for charm, strange and baryon in final state. SELEX started with $\Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ (\pi^+)$.
- Look for new secondary vertex between primary and Λ_c^+
- no RICH PID on new $K^-\pi^+$ tracks (too soft)
- All other cuts fixed from previous searches

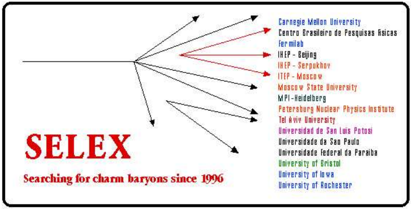
SELEX: Experimental Evidence from 2002

SELEX reported 3 significant high mass peaks



SELEX argued that these states are doubly-charmed baryons





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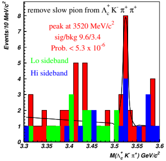
First Observation of the Doubly Charmed Baryon Ξ_{cc}^{+}

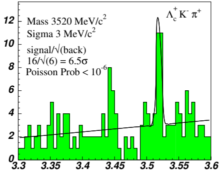
M. Mattson,[3] G. Alkhazov,[11] A. G. Atamantchouk,[11,a] M. Y. Balatz,[8,a] N. F. Bondar,[11] P. S. Cooper,[5] L. J. Dauwe,[17] G. V. Davidenko,[8] U. Dersch,[9,b] A. G. Dolgolenko,[8] G. B. Dzyubenko,[8] R. Edelstein,[3] L. Emediato,[19] A. M. F. Endler,[4] J. Engelfried,[5,13] I. Eschrich,[9,c] C. O. Escobar,[19,d] A. V. Evdokimov,[8] I. S. Filimonov,[10,a] F. G. Garcia,[5,19] M. Gaspero,[18] I. Giller,[12] V. L. Golovtsov,[11] P. Gouffon,[19] E. Gülmez,[2] He Kangling,[7] M. Iori,[18] S. Y. Jun,[3] M. Kaya,[16] J. Kilmer,[5] V. T. Kim,[11] L. M. Kochenda,[11] I. Konorov,[9,e] A. P. Kozhevnikov,[6] A. G. Krivshich,[11] H. Krüger,[9,f] M. A. Kubantsev,[8] V. P. Kubarovsky,[6] A. I. Kulyavtsev,[3,5] N. P. Kuropatkin,[5,11] V. F. Kurshetsov,[6] A. Kushnirenko,[3] S. Kwan,[5] J. Lach,[5] A. Lamberto,[20] L. G. Landsberg,[6] I. Larin,[8] E. M. Leikin,[10] Li Yunshan,[7] M. Luksys,[14] T. Lungov,[19,g] V. P. Maleev,[11] D. Mao,[3,h] Mao Chensheng,[7] Mao Zhenlin,[7] P. Mathew,[3,i] V. Matveev,[8] E. McCliment,[16] M. A. Moinester,[12] V. V. Molchanov,[6] A. Morelos,[13] K. D. Nelson,[16,j] A. V. Nemitkin,[10] P. V. Neoustroev,[11] C. Newsom,[16] A. P. Nilov,[8] S. B. Nurushev,[6] A. Ocherashvili,[12,k] E. Oliveira,[4] Y. Onel,[16] E. Ozel,[16] S. Ozkorucuklu,[16] A. Penzo,[20] S. V. Petrenko,[6] P. Pogodin,[16] M. Procario,[3,l] V. A. Prutskoi,[8] E. Ramberg,[5] G. F. Rappazzo,[20] B. V. Razmyslovich,[11,m] V. I. Rud,[10] J. Russ,[3] P. Schiavon,[20] J. Simon,[9,n] A. I. Sitnikov,[8] D. Skow,[5] V. J. Smith,[15] M. Srivastava,[19] V. Steiner,[12] V. Stepanov,[11,m] L. Stutte,[5] M. Svoiski,[11,m] N. K. Terentyev,[3,11] G. P. Thomas,[1] L. N. Uvarov,[11] A. N. Vasiliev,[6] D. V. Vavilov,[6] V. S. Verebryusov,[8] V. A. Victorov,[6] V. E. Vishnyakov,[8] A. A. Vorobyov,[11] K. Vorwalter,[9,o] J. You,[3,5] Zhao Wenheng,[7] Zheng Shuchen,[7] and R. Zukanovich-Funchal[19]

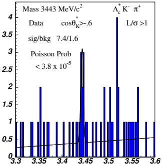
(SELEX Collaboration)

[1]*Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306*
[2]*Bogazici University, Bebek 80815 Istanbul, Turkey*
[3]*Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213*
[4]*Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*
[5]*Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510*
[6]*Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia*
[7]*Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, People's Republic of China*
[8]*Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia*
[9]*Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany*
[10]*Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia*
[11]*Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia*
[12]*Tel Aviv University, 69978 Ramat Aviv, Israel*

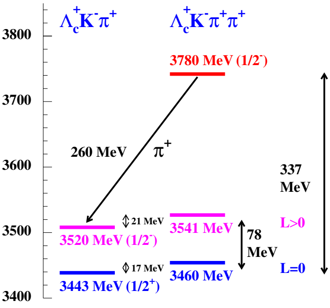
SELEX Double Charmed Baryon States – 2003

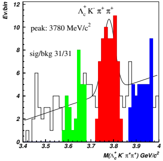


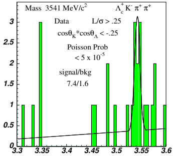


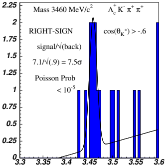


An exited state and a pair of isodoublets?









Features and Problems in Original Analysis. . .

- All Signals have very low statistics
- There is nearly no background ($\to$ difficult to determine)
- Entries in histograms only from baryon (Σ^-, proton) beams
- Other experiments do not see the states
  (but: nobody else has baryon beams. . .)
- Lifetime is short (< 33 fs)

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- Develop new method for background determination
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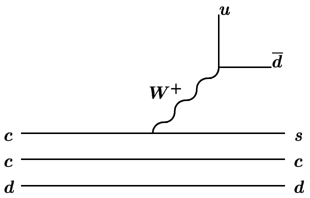
Other Decay Modes of Double Charm Baryons

Cabibbo allowed decay of Ξ_{cc}^+:



In Final State:

- Baryon
- Quarks $csdu\bar{d}$
  plus pairs from sea
- Cascaded decay chain

Easily accessible in SELEX:

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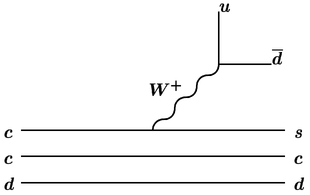

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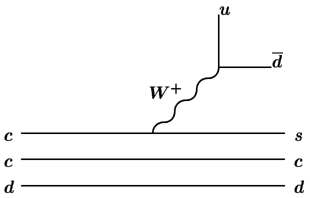

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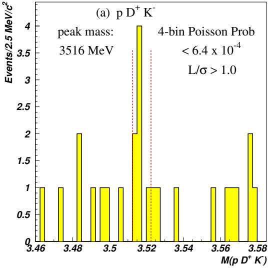
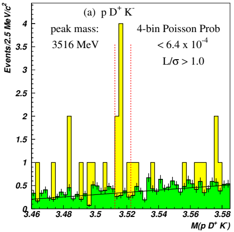
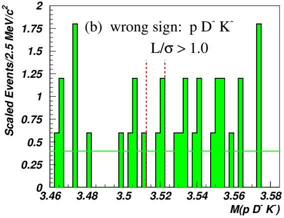
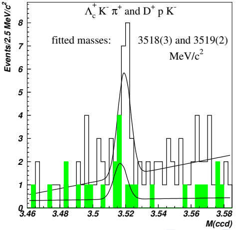
$\Xi_{cc}^{+} \to pD^+K^-$ (PLB628 (2005) 18)

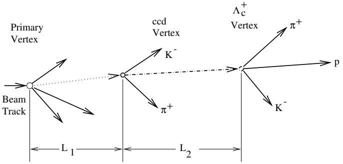








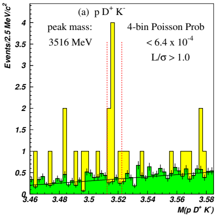
Background Determination: Event Mixing



Ξ_{cc}^+ Decay Schematic

- First decay vertex close to primary vertex: assume all bkgd is combinatoric
- Make combinatoric bkgd by taking first decay vertex from one event, second from other
- Use each single-charm event 25 times to increase statistics

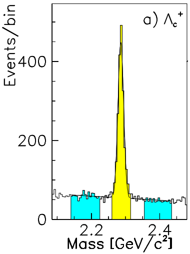
Resulting combinatoric bkgd is absolutely normalized ⇒ Bkgd shape known

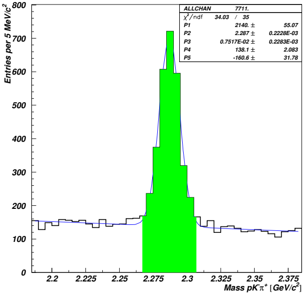


PLB628 (2005) 18

$\Xi_{cc}^{+} \to \Lambda_c^{+}K^{-}\pi^{+}$ – New Analysis

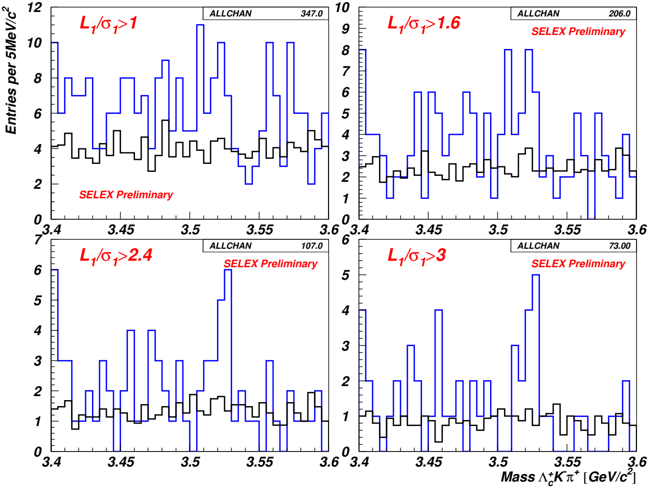
Re-analysis of full data set $\Rightarrow$ More Λ_c cands ($1630 \to 2450$)





- Refit Ξ_{cc}^{+} vertex using $\vec{p}_{\Lambda_c^+}$ together with $K^{-}\pi^{+}$ tracks
  $\Rightarrow$ Better L_1 resolution
- Use event mixing for background

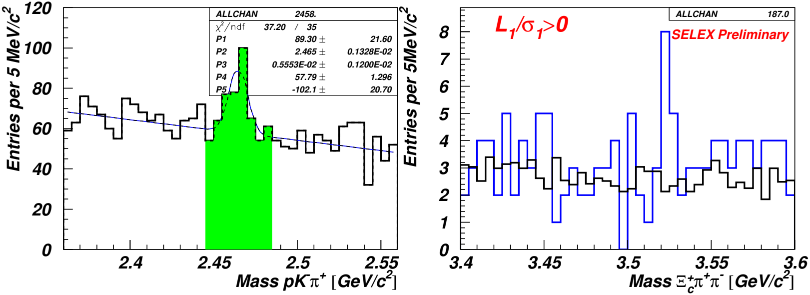
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+$, $\Lambda_c^+ \to p K^- \pi^+$ – New Analysis



Features of new Analysis

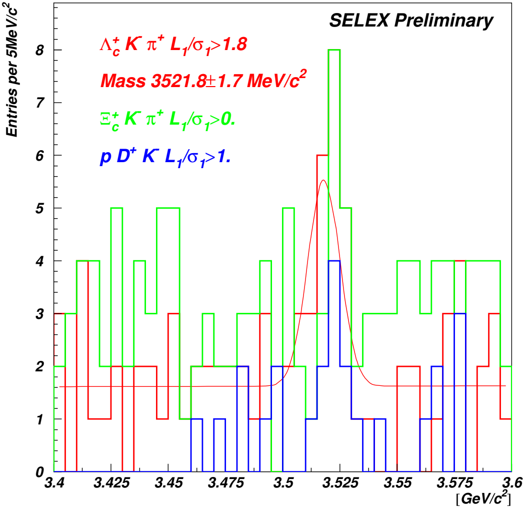
- Re-Analysis and Relaxing Cuts on Single Charm:
  - some more background, but shape is well understood from combinatoric analysis
  - more signal
- Improved sec. vertex resolution:
  - Cleaner Signals, access to other modes
  - Possibility (but challenging) to measure lifetime (is around 1 σ)

$\Xi_{cc}^{+} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^+\pi^-$ – First Observation



FIRST OBSERVATION: $\Xi_{cc}^{+} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^+\pi^-$, $\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$

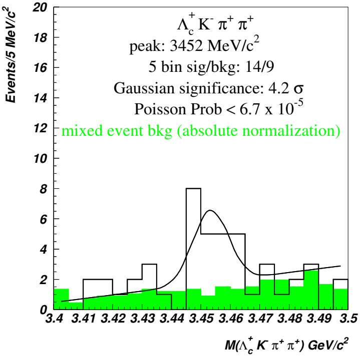
Comparing the Mass of the Three Decay Modes



Observation of $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^{+}K^{-}\pi^{+}\pi^{+}$

- If we have a ccd state (Ξ_{cc}^{+}), there has to be a ccu state as well (Ξ_{cc}^{++})
- Look in $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^{+}K^{-}\pi^{+}\pi^{+}$
- Use same cuts as before
  - Use same code
  - Just ask for one more π^{+}

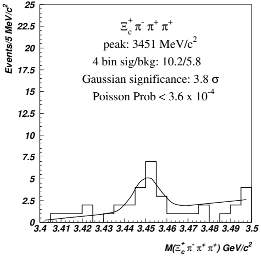
Green: Absolutely-normalized background
Gaussian with fixed width (MC)

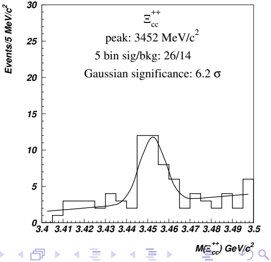


New Ξ_{cc}^{++} at 3452!

Observation of $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$

- Now look in $\Xi_c^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$
- Same as before, ask for additional π^+
- Only use $\Xi_c^+ \to pK^- \pi^+$

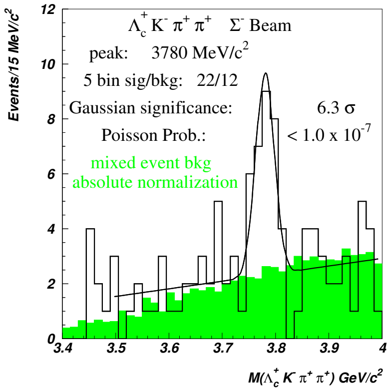




- Add data from both modes
- Significance 6.5 σ
- Mixed event background describes sidebands

$\Xi_{cc}(3780)^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$

- Re-Analyzed Data
- Restrict to Σ^-–Beam
- Peak wider than Resolution
- Half decay to $\Xi_{cc}^+(3520)$
- Still working on Details



Why weakly decaying Doublet?

- If Excitation is Chromomagnetic:
  - Expect dominant M1 Dipole Transition (like in $D^{\star} \to D\gamma$)
  - Weak decay of Chromomagnetic Excited State Suppressed by $\sim$ 6 orders of magnitude
- Bardeen, Eichten and Hill: spectroscopy of cc compared to $c\bar{s}$ (PRD68 054024, hep-ph/0305049)

$$\text{Ground State:} \quad J^P = \frac{1}{2}^{+} [c\uparrow\, c\uparrow\; L=0, J^P = 1^{+}]\, q\downarrow$$

$$\text{Excited State:} \quad J^P = \frac{1}{2}^{-} [c\uparrow\, c\downarrow\; L=1, J^P = 1^{-}]\, q\downarrow$$

- First excited state is $L = 1$ of heavy (cc) di-quark
- In at least one version of the model splitting is consistent with observed 78 MeV$/c^2$
- First EM transition is M2.

Doubly Charmed Baryons Production

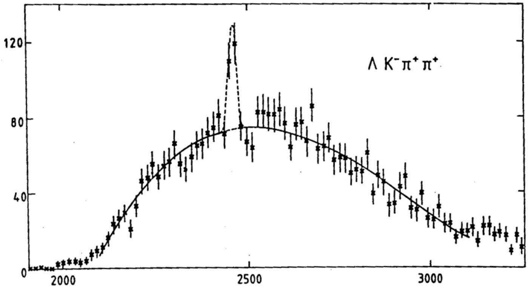
- SELEX: Dominantly produced by baryon beam.
- E791 has looked in 250 GeV/c π^- production
  no signal
- FOCUS looked in 250 GeV/c photo-production
  no signal
- BaBar looked:
  no signal
- Hadro-Production Theory/Phenomenology:
  - Most just assume independent production
  - But: Are instrinsic components important?

My Personal List of Mysteries in Charm and Beauty

Mysteries: Observations which have no commenly accepted explanation within the usually accepted theory.

Charm Mysteries (1) – Discovery of the Ξ_c^+

CERN WA62 (1983)

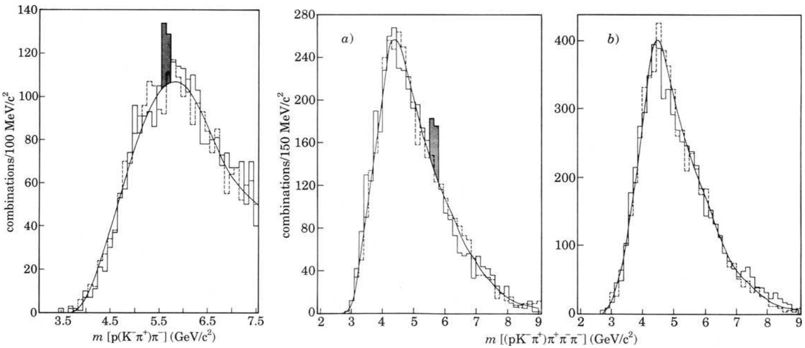


- Beam: 135 GeV/c Σ^-
- 3 weeks of running
- no silicon detectors

- 83 events $\Xi_c^+ \to \Lambda K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$
- measured Ξ_c^+ lifetime correctly

Beauty Mysteries – Λ_b in ISR

CERN-ISR R422 (Split Field Magnet), 1988/1991

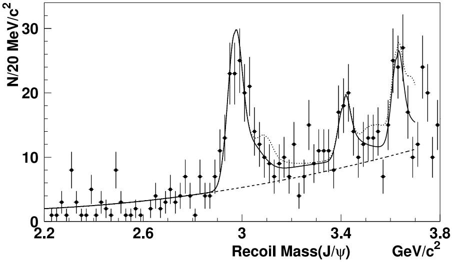


$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow pD^0\pi^-$

$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-$

Il Nuovo Cimento 104, 1787

(Double)-Charm Mysteries (2) – $J/\Psi\,\eta_c$ Production

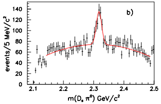


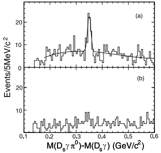
- Belle observed high double charm production in $e^+e^- \to J/\Psi\, c\bar{c}$, $e^+e^- \to J/\Psi\,\eta_c$ (PRL 89 (2002) 142001)
- At publication, factor x40 higher cross section than theory.
- BaBar confirms a few years later
- Belle arXiv:0901.2775: still x10 higher

Charm Mysteries (3) – Narrow D_s Resonances

BaBar, CLEO, Belle (2003)

$D^\star_{sJ}(2315) \to D_s\pi^0$, $D_{sJ}(2463) \to D_s\gamma\pi^0$

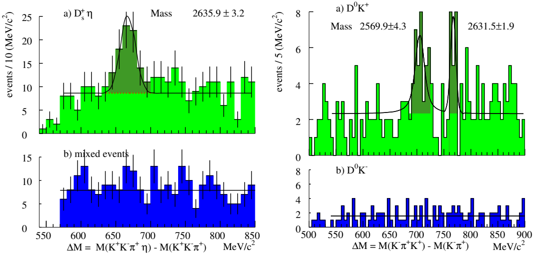




PRL90 (hep-ex/0304021); PRD68; PRL91 (hep-ex/0308019)

SELEX 2004

$D^\star_{sJ}(2632) \to D_s^+\eta$ and D^0K^+



PRL 93, 242001 (hep-ex/0406045)

Charm Mysteries (4) – X, Y, Z

- Charmonium-like states
- Are they Charmonium? Are they Tetra-quark states?
- Do the charged states (observed by Belle) really exist?

Baryon Mysteries – “Missing” Resonances

- Experiments at Jefferson Lab (and other places) search for Baryon Resonances
- About half the states predicted by $SU(6)_{\mathrm{SF}} \times SO(3)$ are missing
- $SU(6)_{\mathrm{SF}} \times SO(3)$ is non-relativistic, spin and angular momentum are separate.
- Other schemes predicting the correct number of resonances exist (e.g. $SU(3)_{\mathrm{F}} \times SO(3,1)$, $SO(3,1)$ is Lorentz-Group)

Other SELEX Charm Results

- Hadro-Production of Charm
- Cabibbo-Suppressed Ξ_c^+ Decays
- Λ_c^+ Semi-leptonic Decay

Hadro-Production of Charm

- Usual parametrization of material dependend cross section: $\sigma \propto A^\alpha$
- From Λ-Production: $\alpha = \alpha(x_F, p_t)$
- Charm: Published α vary between 2/3 and 1, different(?) for open and hidden charm.
- Usually experiments only give one α averaged over their (x_F, p_t) acceptance
- No model on first principle exists, even less for double charm
- Still problems calculating double-double-charm production in $e^+e^- \to J/\Psi\eta_c$!!!
- Important input for other fields like Heavy-Ion Collisions

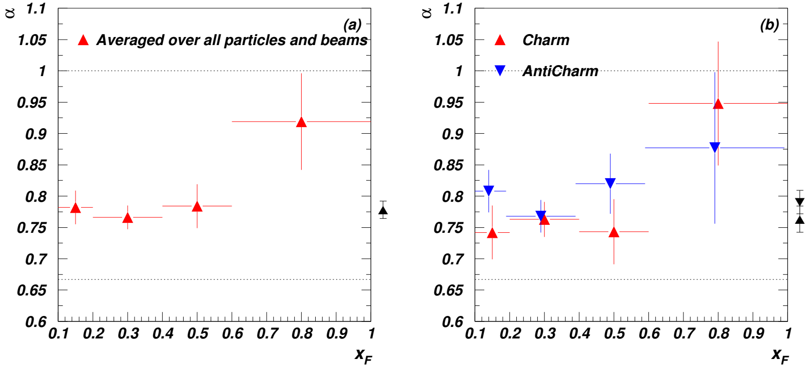
Hadro-Production of Charm in SELEX

- SELEX has charm signals with decent statistics in 14 particles and modes, in several x_F and p_t bins.
- D^+, D^0, D_s^+, $D^+(2010)$, Λ_c^+, and charge-conjugate
- 2 Copper and 3 Carbon Targets
- 4 different beam particles: Σ^-, π^-, p, π^+
- Cross check results with Λ and K^0 production
- Average results in different categories: beams, charm/anticharm, leading/nonleading

PhD Thesis E. Alejandro Blanco-Covarrubias

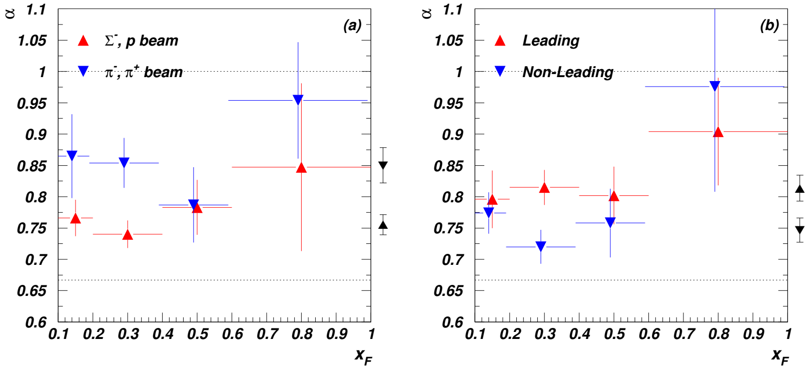
results still preliminary, to be submitted to PLB next week

Hadro-Production of Charm (cont.)



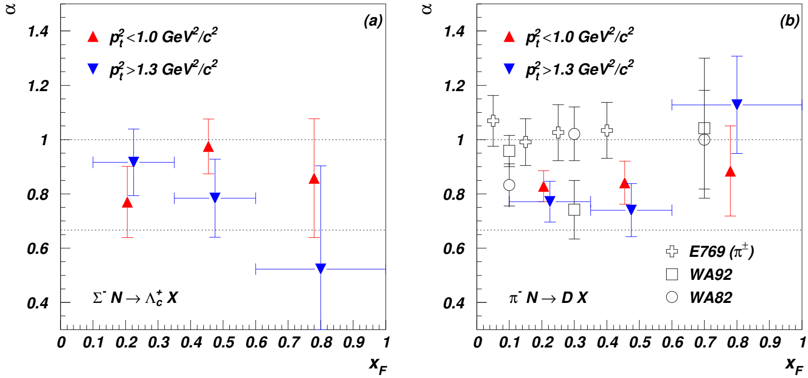
No difference when separating in charm and anti-charm final states

Hadro-Production of Charm (cont.)



3 σ difference in production by baryon and meson beams
2.3 σ difference when separating in leading and non-leading final states

Hadro-Production of Charm (cont.)



No difference for low/high p_t^2 production

Cabibbo-Suppressed Weak Decay of Charm

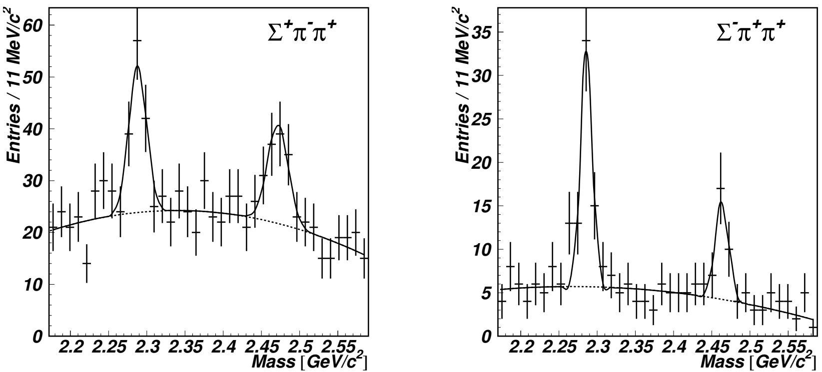
- Cabibbo-Suppressed weak decay of charm ($c \to s$ vs $c \to d$):
  Expect (phase space corrected) ratio of $\sim \tan^2 \Theta_c = 0.05$
  if rescattering effects are not important
- Results from D mesons: rescattering is important
- Need to measure as many channels as possible to understand rescattering effects

Cabibbo Suppression for Charmed Baryons

From PDG:

- Λ_c^+:
  - $\Lambda K^+/\Lambda\pi^+ = 0.047 \pm 0.009$
  - $\Sigma^+ K^+\pi^-/\Sigma^+\pi^+\pi^- = 0.047 \pm 0.015$
  - $p\pi^-\pi^+/pK^-\pi^+ = 0.07 \pm 0.04$
- Ξ_c^+:
  - $pK^-\pi^+/\Sigma^+K^-\pi^+ = 0.22 \pm 0.03$
  - $\Sigma^+K^+K^-/\Sigma^+\pi^+K^- = 0.16 \pm 0.06$
- *G*enerally not close to 0.05

First Observation of $\Xi_c^+ \to \Sigma^+\pi^-\pi^+$, $\Xi_c^+ \to \Sigma^-\pi^+\pi^+$



Can cross check analysis method with Λ_c^+ modes

PhD Thesis Eric Vázquez-Jáurequi

Branching Ratio Results: PLB666 (2008) 299; arXiv:0804.2298

Branching Ratio	This Analysis	Other Measurements
$B(\Xi_c^+ \to \Sigma^+\pi^-\pi^+)$ / $B(\Xi_c^+ \to \Xi^-\pi^+\pi^+)$	0.48 ± 0.20 $\alpha = 6.4 \pm 2.7$	–
$B(\Xi_c^+ \to \Sigma^-\pi^+\pi^+)$ / $B(\Xi_c^+ \to \Xi^-\pi^+\pi^+)$	0.18 ± 0.09 $\alpha = 2.5 \pm 1.2$	–
$B(\Xi_c^+ \to \Sigma^-\pi^+\pi^+)$ / $B(\Xi_c^+ \to \Sigma^+\pi^-\pi^+)$	0.42 ± 0.24 $\alpha = 0.43 \pm 0.25$	–
$B(\Xi_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+)$ / $B(\Xi_c^+ \to \Xi^-\pi^+\pi^+)$	0.194 ± 0.054 $\alpha = 2.6 \pm 0.7$	$0.234 \pm 0.047 \pm 0.022$ $0.20 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.02$
$B(\Lambda_c^+ \to \Sigma^-\pi^+\pi^+)$ / $B(\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+)$	0.314 ± 0.067 $\alpha = 0.30 \pm 0.07$	–
$B(\Lambda_c^+ \to \Sigma^+\pi^-\pi^+)$ / $B(\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+)$	0.72 ± 0.14 $\alpha = 0.68 \pm 0.14$	$0.74 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.09$ $0.54^{+0.18}_{-0.15}$
$B(\Lambda_c^+ \to \Sigma^-\pi^+\pi^+)$ / $B(\Lambda_c^+ \to \Sigma^+\pi^-\pi^+)$	0.38 ± 0.10 $\alpha = 0.39 \pm 0.11$	$0.53 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.07$

Λ_c^+ Semi-leptonic Decay

History:

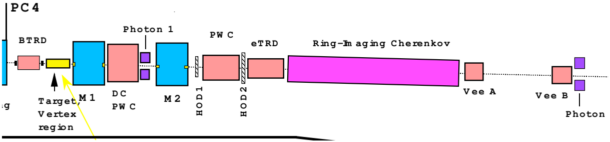
- Mark II (1982): $\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \to e^+ X)/\Gamma = (4.5 \pm 1.7)\,\%$
- CLEO (1994): $\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \to \Lambda e^+ \nu)/\Gamma(pK\pi) = 0.43 \pm 0.08$
- PDG: $\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+)/\Gamma = 5\,\%$

What are the rest of the modes?

- D mesons: ground state and p-wave ($K^*(892)$) $\sim 85\,\%$ of total semileptonic rate

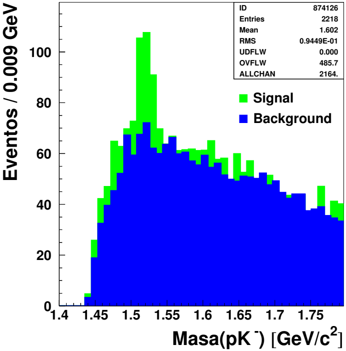
SELEX observed $\Lambda_c^+ \to \Lambda(1520) e^+ \nu$

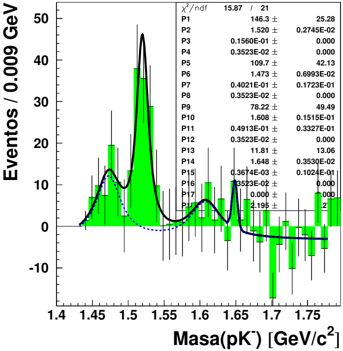
Measure $\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \to \Lambda(1520) e^+ \nu)/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+)$



- Use all features of SELEX: tracking, RICH, eTRD, BTRD, Pb glass
- eTRD separates e from π up to 120 GeV/c, momentum dep. efficiency measured with Pb glass
- Look for 3-prong vertices, pK^-e^+, $pK^-\pi^+$, $L/\sigma > 8$, RICH id for p, K^-, $M(pKe) < M(\Lambda_c^+)$
- Combinatoric Background via event mixing

The pK^- Mass Spectrum from pK^-e^+ vertex





Fit to Λ(1520) with fixed width (PDG) and MC resolution:

Yield: 132 ± 26 $\qquad$ $pK^-\pi^+$ yield: 1544 ± 34

Λ_c^+ Branching Ratios

- correct for eTRD Efficiency ($\sim 93\,\%$), relative acceptence ($\sim$ 1.2), $\Lambda(1520) \to pK^-$ BR
- $\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \to \Lambda(1520)e^+\nu)/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+) = 0.47 \pm 0.010$
  SELEX Preliminary
- $\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+)/\Gamma = 0.05 \pm 0.013$ (PDG)
  (Can this be measured well by BES or Panda?)
- $\Rightarrow (\Gamma(\Lambda e^+\nu) + \Gamma(\Lambda(1520)e^+\nu))/\Gamma = (4.5 \pm 1.3)\,\%$
- These two semileptonic modes saturate the Mark II measurement

PhD Thesis Jorge Amaro-Reyes

Conclusions – Double Charm Baryons

- SELEX is still the only experiment observing Double Charm Baryons (until LHCb trigger upgrade?)
- Published results on $\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+$, $\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow p D^+ K^-$
- SELEX is re-analyzing the data, with improved efficiency
- Presented $\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+$, $\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^- \pi^+$
- Presented $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$, $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$
- Working on determination of the Ξ_{cc} Lifetime
- Searching for Ω_{cc}^+

Conclusions

- Working on Double Charm Baryons
- Study of Charm Hadro-Production
- Preliminary result on semi-leptonic decay of Λ_c^+
- Study Cabibbo Suppressed Decays of charm baryons
  - First Observation of $\Xi_c^+ \to \Sigma^+\pi^-\pi^+$, $\Xi_c^+ \to \Sigma^-\pi^+\pi^+$
  - More modes to come...

My Personal Wishlist for Theorists and Phenomenologists

- What is the correct potential (model) for heavy-light systems?
- What is the correct potential in charmonium?
- How to transfer this to double-heavy baryons? ($c\bar{c} \rightarrow cc$)
- Make a good pre(post)diction of the mass of the Ξ_{cc}
- What is the mass difference between Ξ_{cc}^{+} and Ξ_{cc}^{++} (including sign!)?
- What are the quantum numbers of the lowest exited state of the Ξ_{cc}?
- I do not care how you calculate it (HQET, Lattice, ...), JUST DO IT
- In this field, Experiments are Ahead!