

Meson spectroscopy at LHCb

Outline

- LHCb Experiment
- Excited B states
- Charmed spectroscopy
- Search for Ξ_{cc} baryon
- Summary



On behalf of the LHCb Collaboration

Tomasz Szumlak AGH-UST, **Michal Krepis** University of Warwick

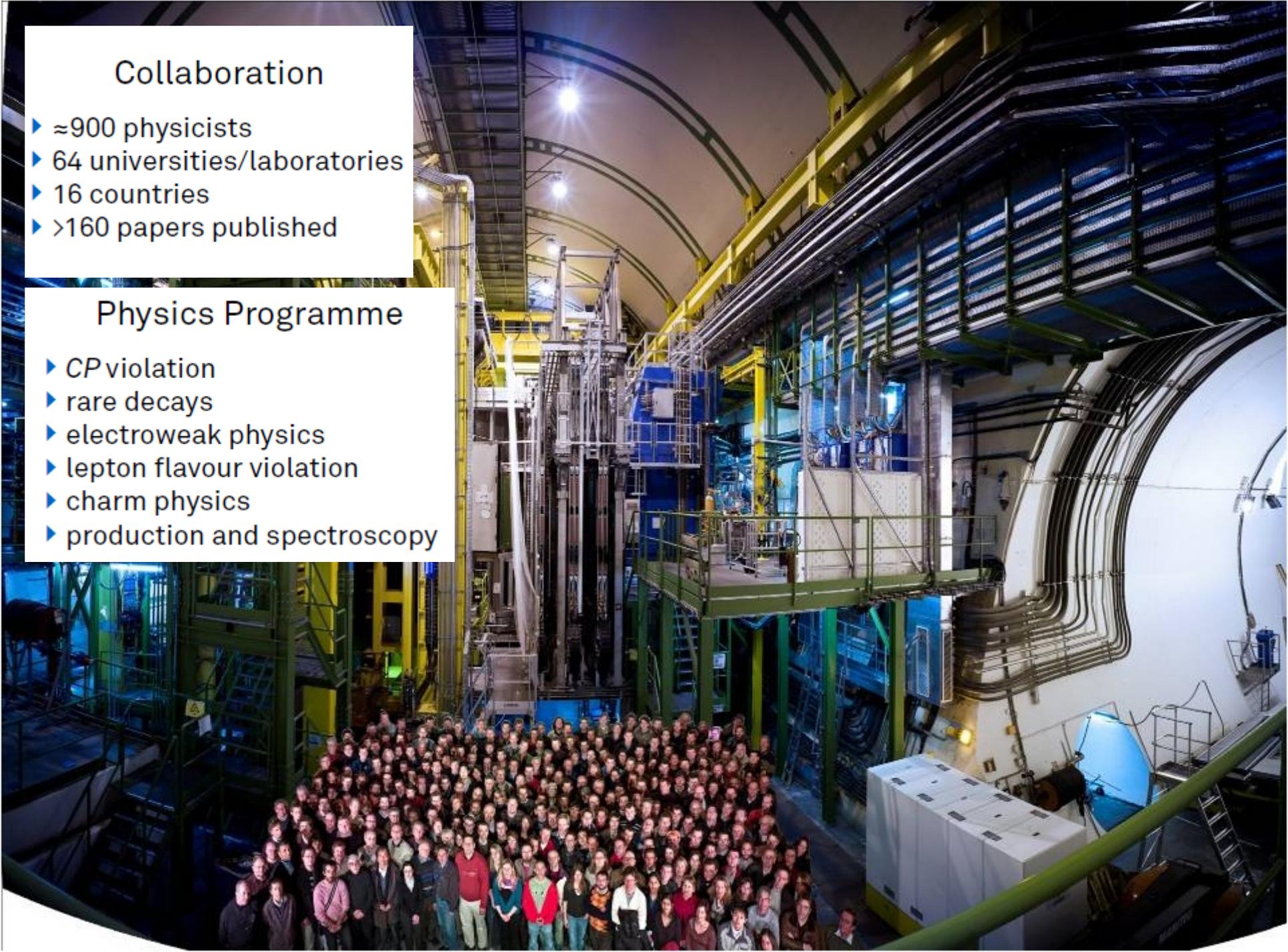
13th Workshop on Meson Production, Properties and Interactions
29/05 – 03/06/2014, Krakow, POLAND

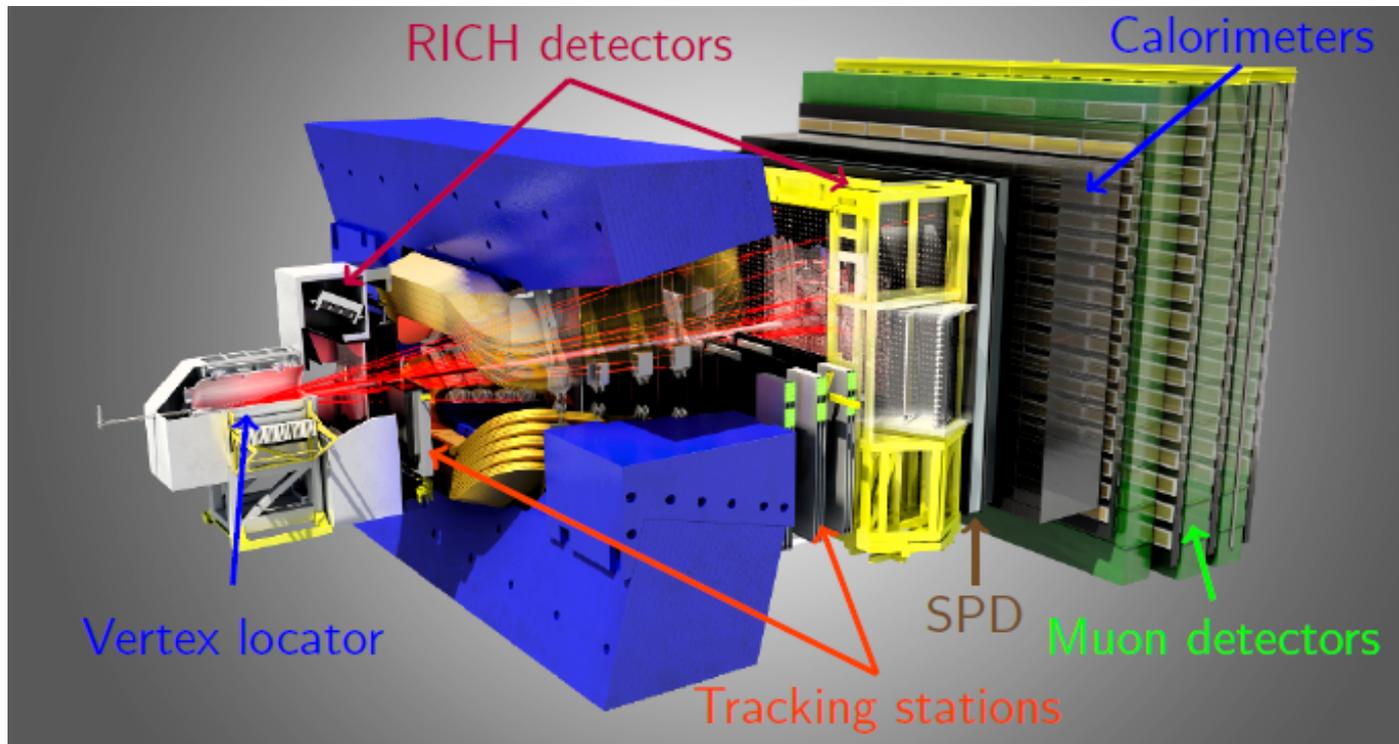
Collaboration

- ▶ ≈900 physicists
- ▶ 64 universities/laboratories
- ▶ 16 countries
- ▶ >160 papers published

Physics Programme

- ▶ *CP* violation
- ▶ rare decays
- ▶ electroweak physics
- ▶ lepton flavour violation
- ▶ charm physics
- ▶ production and spectroscopy





LHCb is a dedicated flavour experiment with the main focus on searches for New Physics (NP)

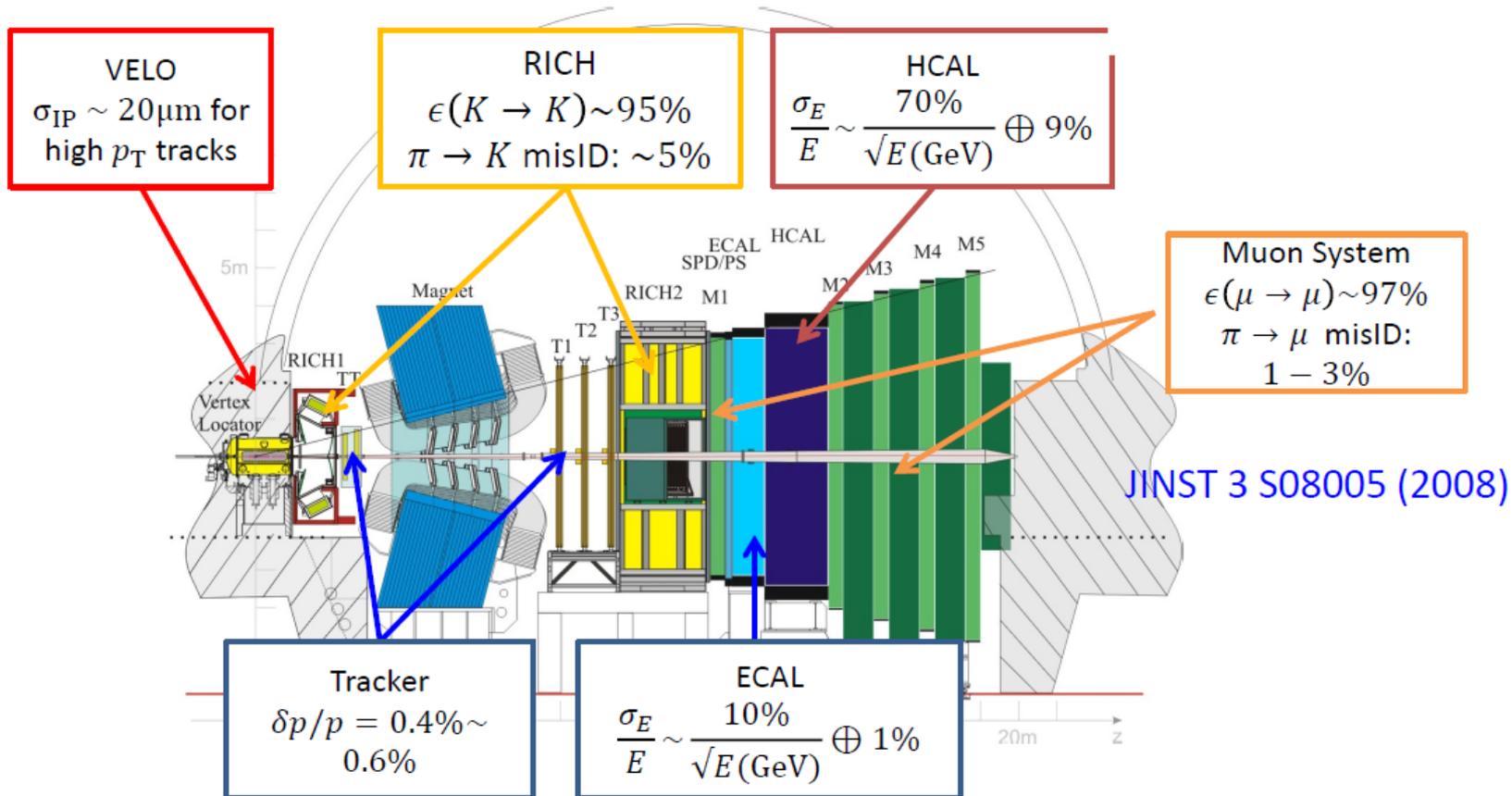
- ❑ precise measurement of CP-violation

- ❑ rare decays of b- and c-mesons

Performs indirect searches using quantum loops

- ❑ complementary to energy frontier experiments ATLAS & CMS

Must provide: excellent position, vertex and momentum resolution & PID

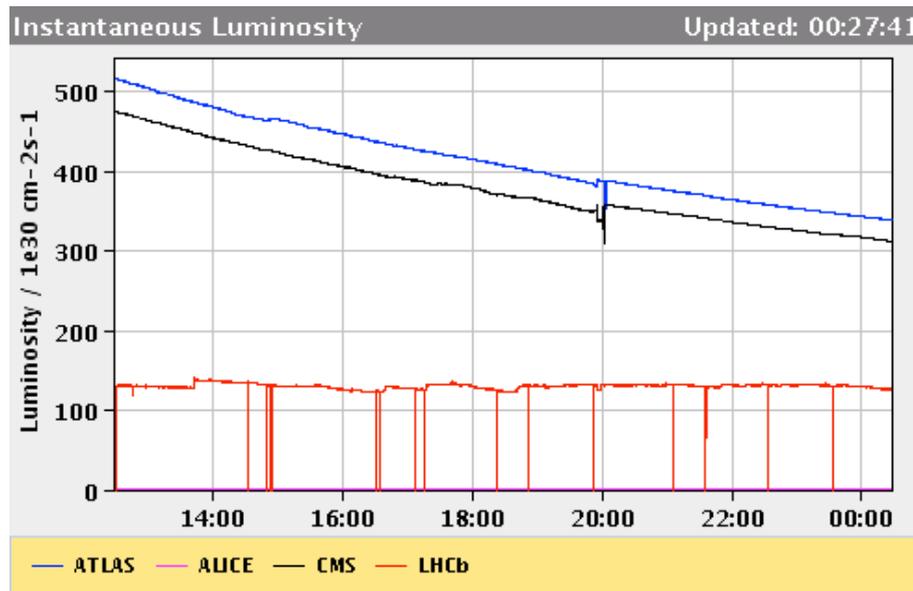


- **Single arm spectrometer geometry**
- **Fully instrumented in rapidity range $2 < \eta < 5$**
- **Capable of reconstructing backward tracks ($-4 < \eta < -1.5$)**

The LHCb detector at LHC (JINST 3 2008 S08005)

Operation conditions of the LHCb in 2011

- ❑ recorded luminosity $L \approx 1,2$ [fb^{-1}] at beam energy 3.5 [TeV]
- ❑ LHCb stably operated at $L_{\text{inst}} = 4.0 \times 10^{32}$ [$\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$] (nominal 2.0×10^{32})
- ❑ Average number of visible interactions per x-ing $\mu = 1.4$ (nominal 0.4)
- ❑ Data taking efficiency $\sim 90\%$ with 99% of operational channels
- ❑ HLT (High Level Trigger) input ~ 0.85 MHz, output ~ 3 kHz
- ❑ Ageing of the sub-detectors monitored – according to expectations

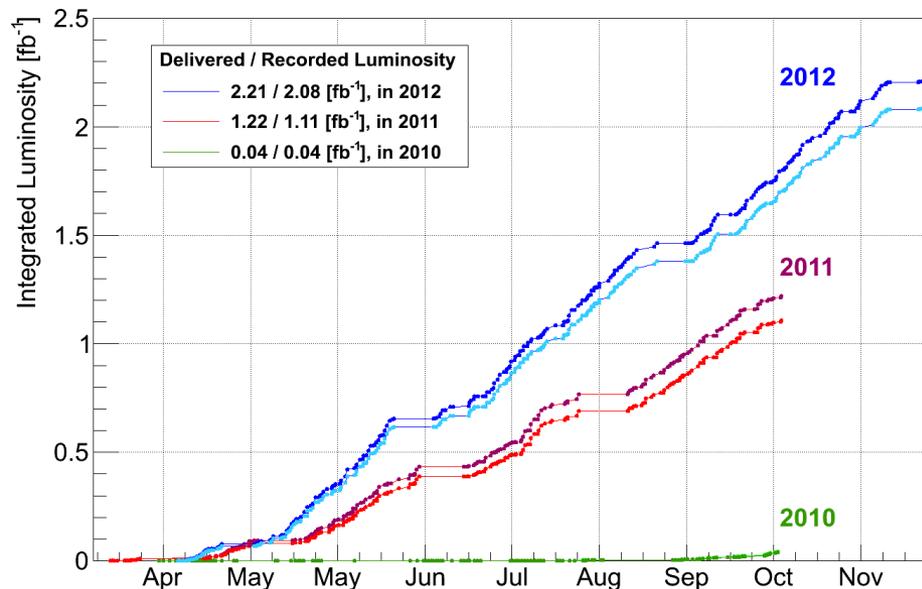


Luminosity leveling

- ❑ Use displaced p-p beams
- ❑ Lower inst. Luminosity
- ❑ Stable conditions during the run
- ❑ Lower pile-up

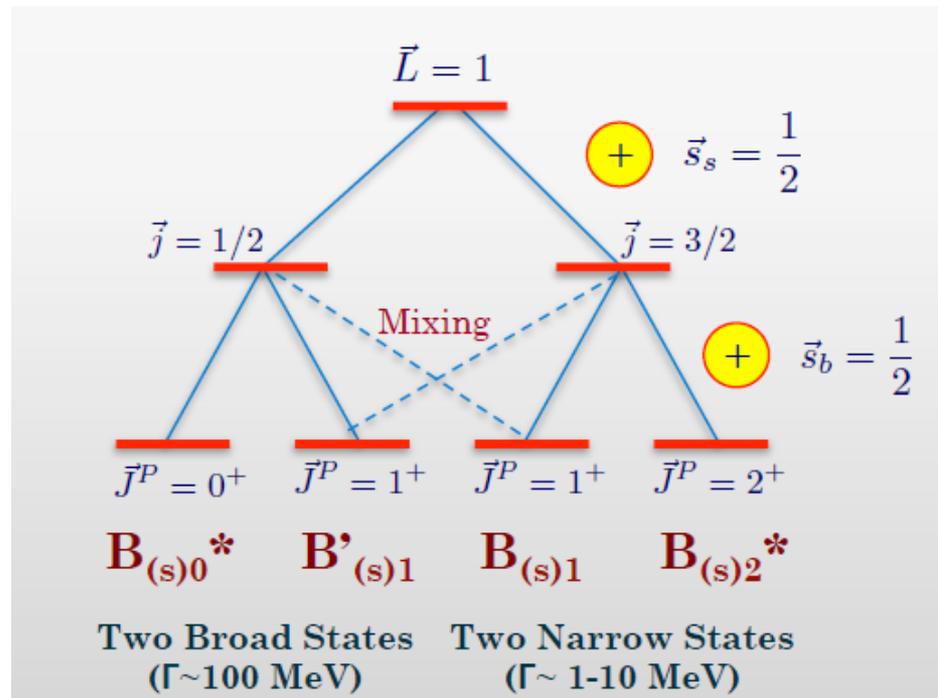
Operation conditions of the LHCb in 2012

- ❑ Beam energy **4.0** [TeV] (15 % increase of the b-barb x-section)
- ❑ Keep the luminosity at $L_{\text{inst}} = \mathbf{4.0 \times 10^{32}}$ [cm⁻²s⁻¹] for this year
- ❑ Average number of visible interactions per x-ing slightly higher $\mu = \mathbf{1.6}$
- ❑ Keep high data taking efficiency and quality
- ❑ HLT (High Level Trigger) input $\sim \mathbf{1.0 \text{ MHz}}$, output $\sim \mathbf{5 \text{ kHz}}$ (upgraded HLT farm and revisited code)
- ❑ Collected $\sim \mathbf{2.1 \text{ fb}^{-1}}$ of collision data



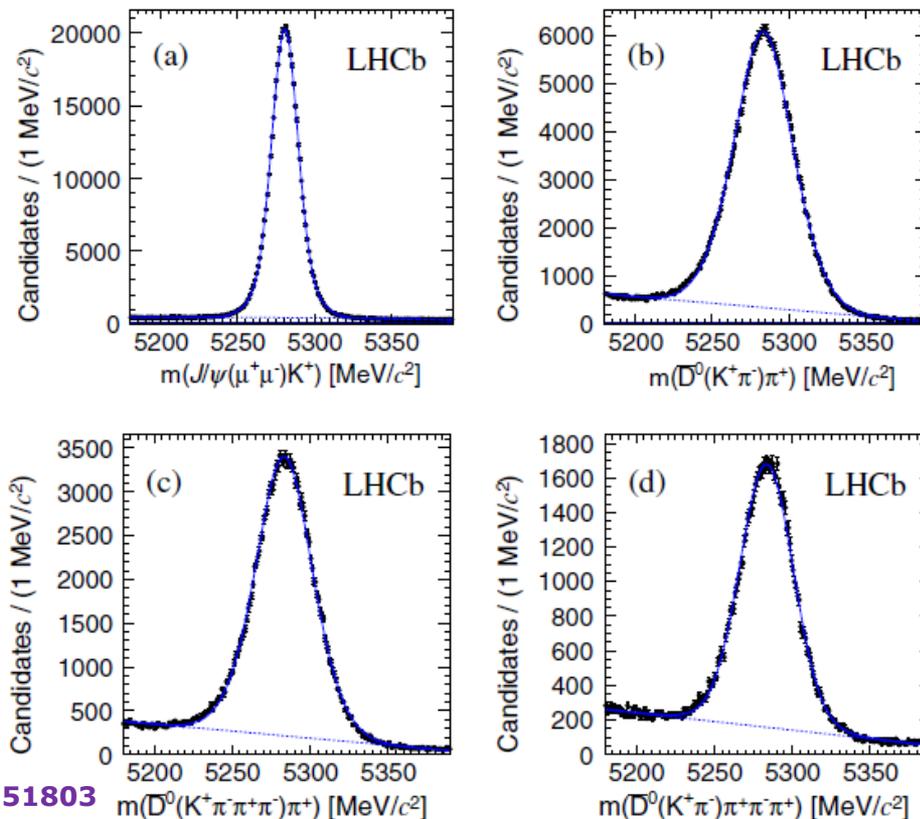
Orbitally excited ($L=1$) B states – Introduction

- The Heavy Quark Effective Theory (HQET) is an important tool for predicting masses of $\mathbf{B}_{(s)}$ mesons
 - Perturbative expansion in terms of Λ_{QCD}/m_b
- HQET can be validated by precise measurement of properties of the excited beauty mesons (both \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{B}_s)



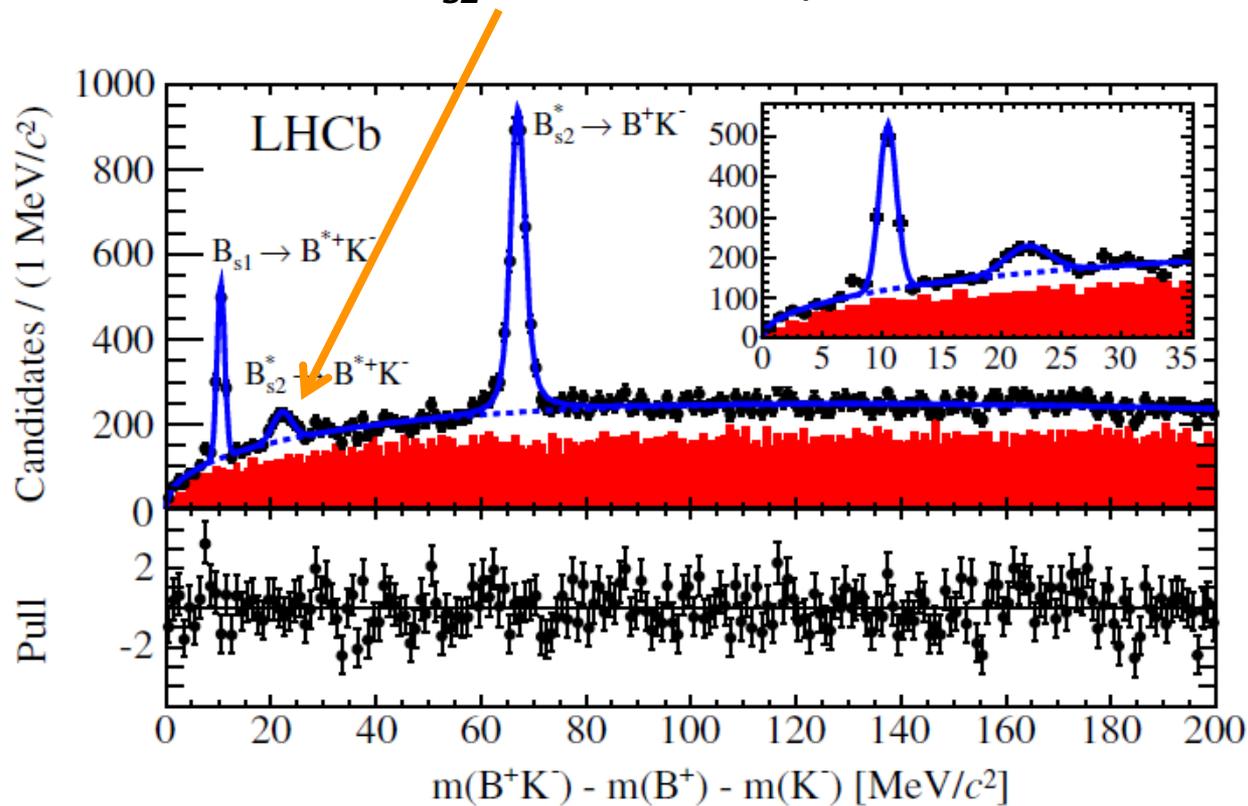
Study of the B_s^{**} states @ LHCb

- Use BK mass spectrum to study the excited states
- B^+ selected using a number of different decay channels
- Purity of the selected sample improved by the multivariate classifiers



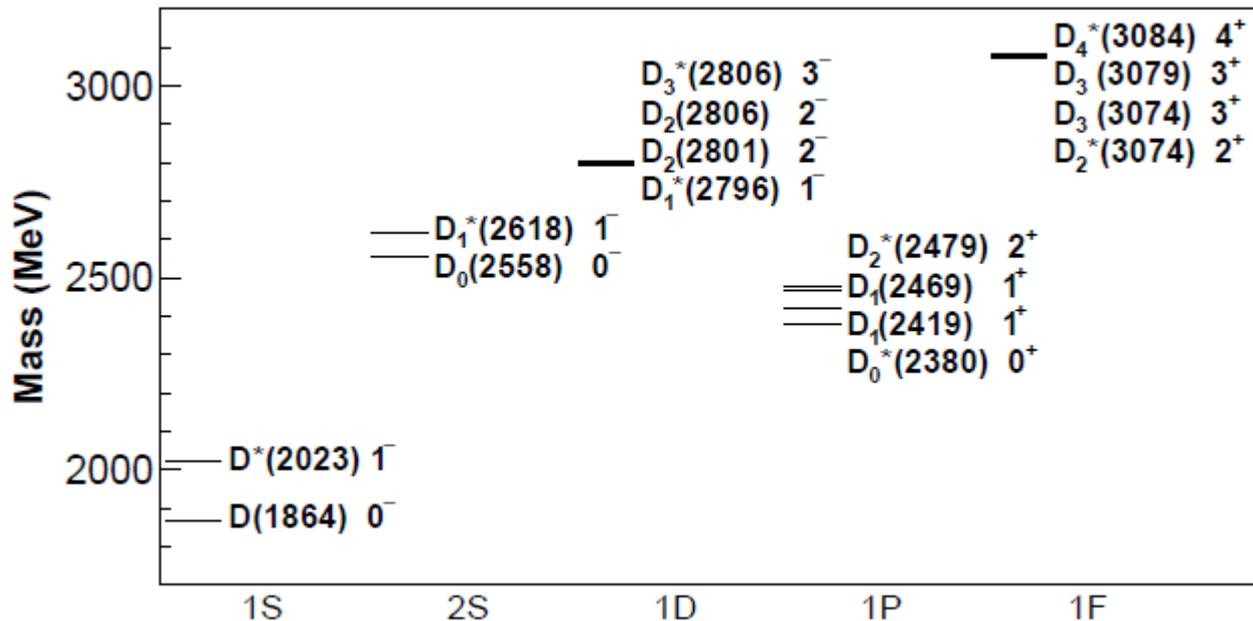
Study of the B_s^{**} states @ LHCb

- B_{s1} state confirmed by LHCb
- **World best** measurements of the B_{s1} , B_{s2}^* and B^* masses
- **First observation** of the $B_{s2}^* \rightarrow B^{*+}K^-$ decay



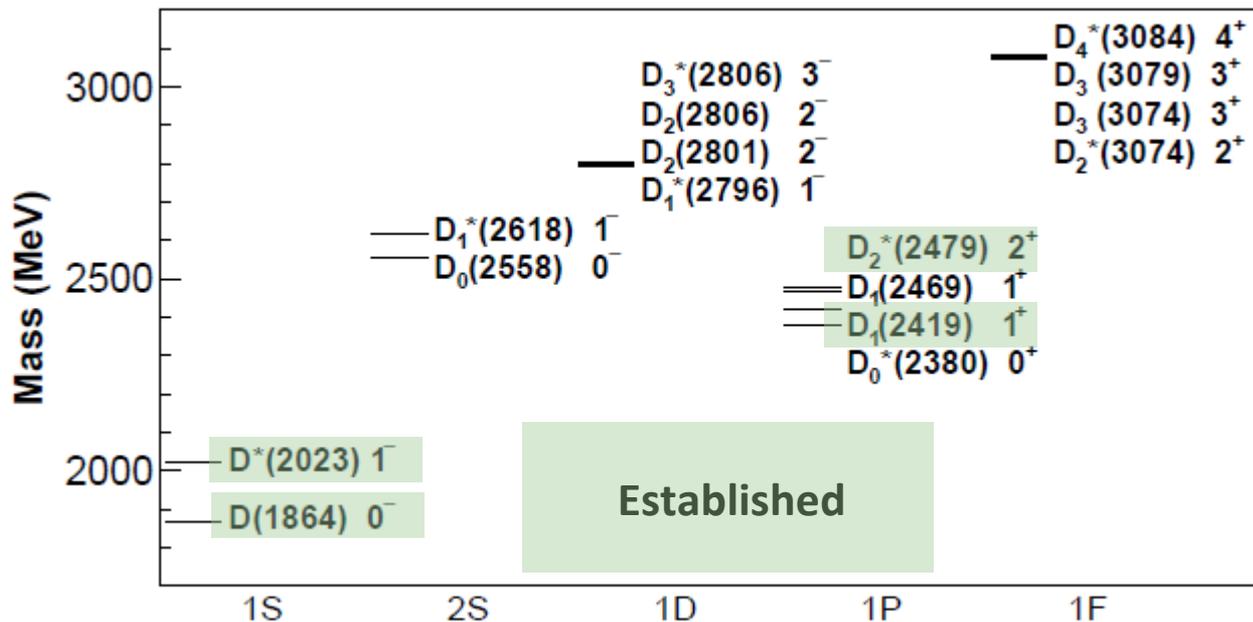
D_s meson spectroscopy – Motivation and Status

- Can be used for testing the static quark model of hadrons
- Before LHCb only a few states observed out of those predicted theoretically in 80s (S. Godfrey and N. Isgur PR D32 (1985) 189)
- Presented results obtained with 1 fb^{-1} of collision data using inclusive reactions: $pp \rightarrow D^+ \pi^- X, D^0 \pi^+ X, D^{*+} \pi^- X$



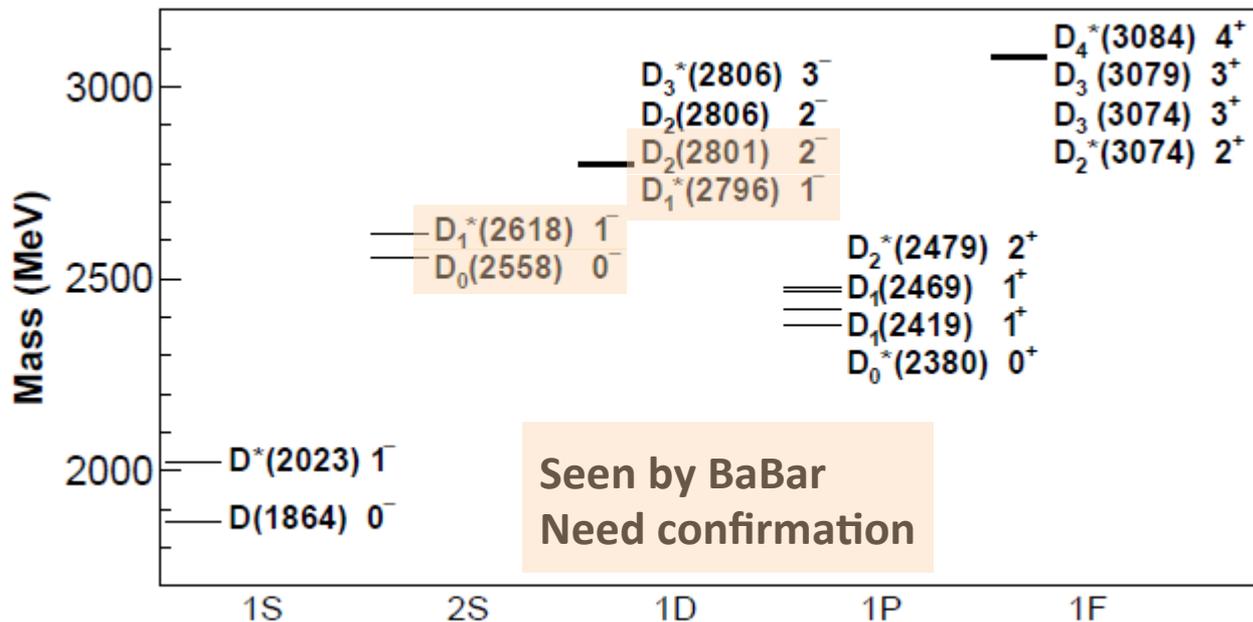
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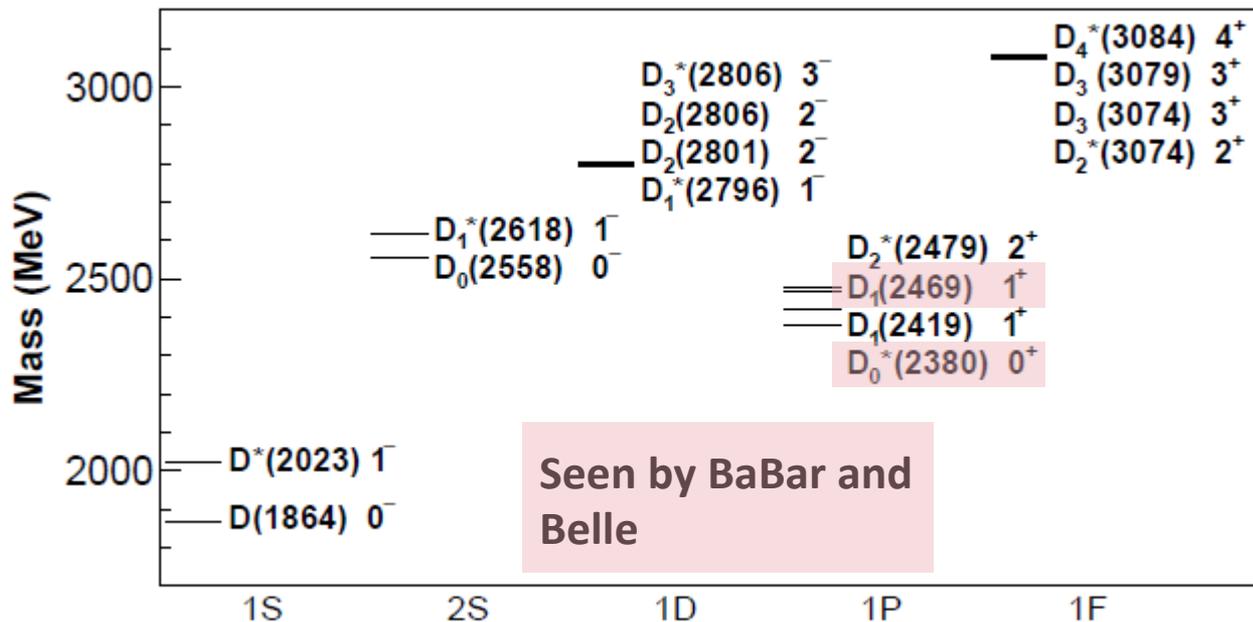
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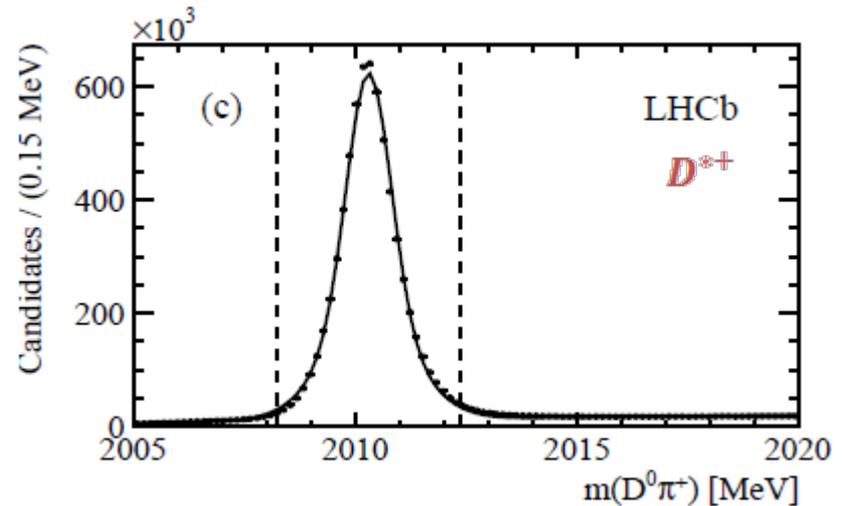
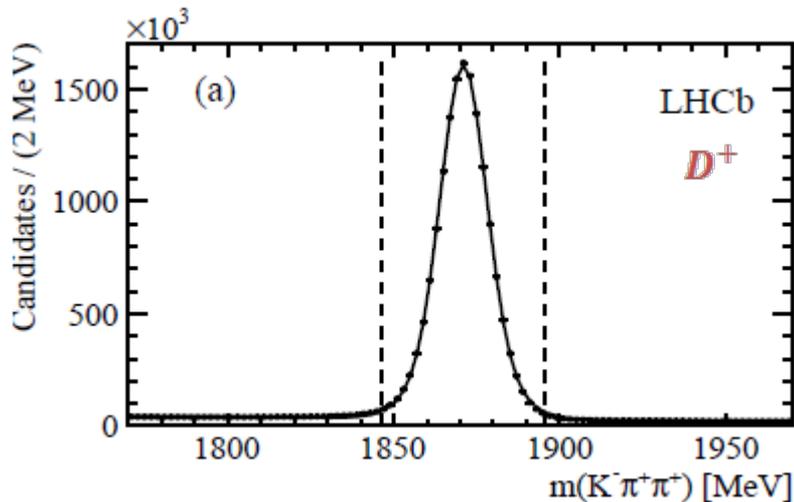
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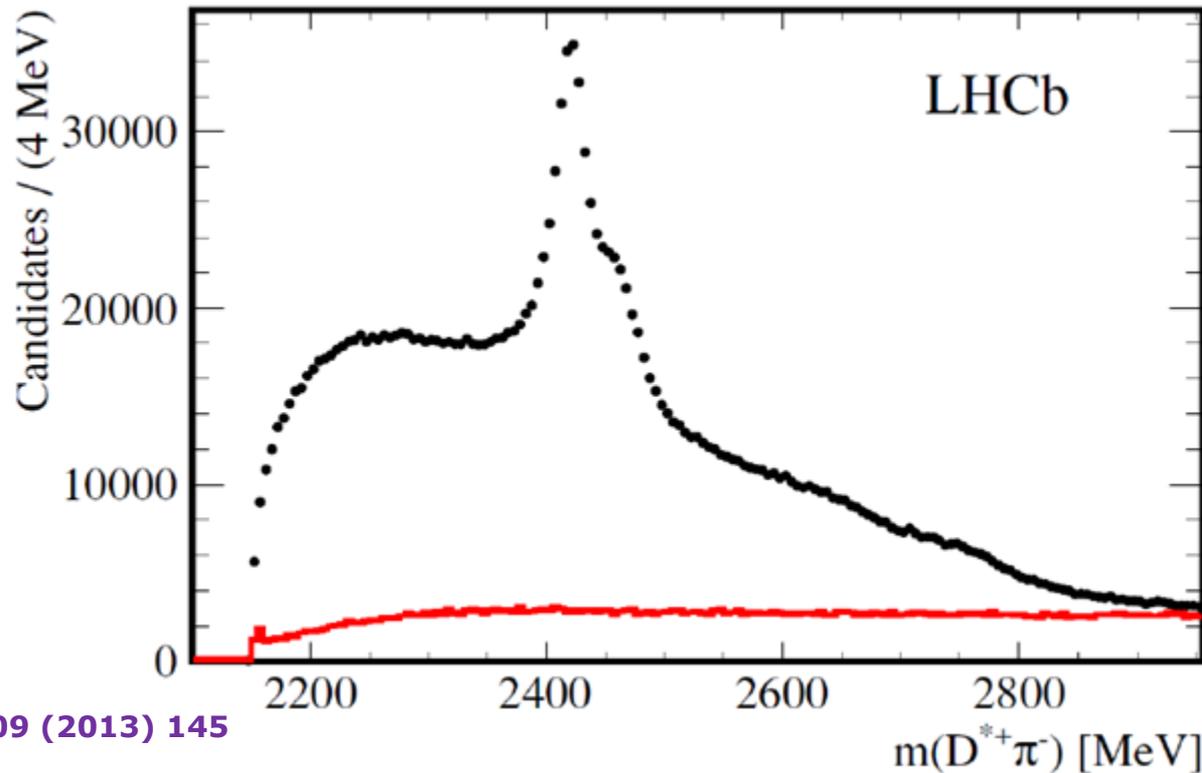
D_s meson spectroscopy – Event Selection Highlights

- Charmed mesons in the inclusive final states are reconstructed using
 - $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+, D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+, D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$
 - High quality charged tracks with $p > 3 \text{ GeV}, p_T > 250 \text{ MeV}$
 - All tracks used to reconstruct D mesons are required to have large impact parameter w.r.t the primary vertex
 - Topological cuts to reduce contamination from B decays
 - All decay products should be identified by RICH detectors



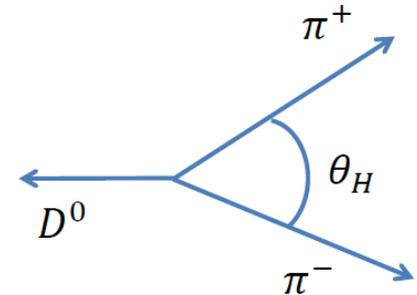
D_J meson spectroscopy – $D^{*+} \pi^-$ Mass Spectra

- Spectrum is dominated by signals coming from $D_1(2420)^0$ and $D^*_2(2460)^0$
- No structure seen in wrong-sign sample (i.e, $D^{*+} \pi^+$)
- Complicated structure seen in mass range (2600 – 2800) MeV

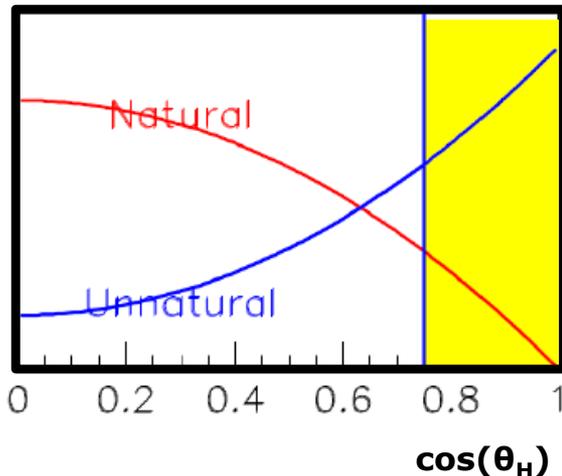


D_J meson spectroscopy – $D^{*+} \pi^-$, Helicity Angle θ_H

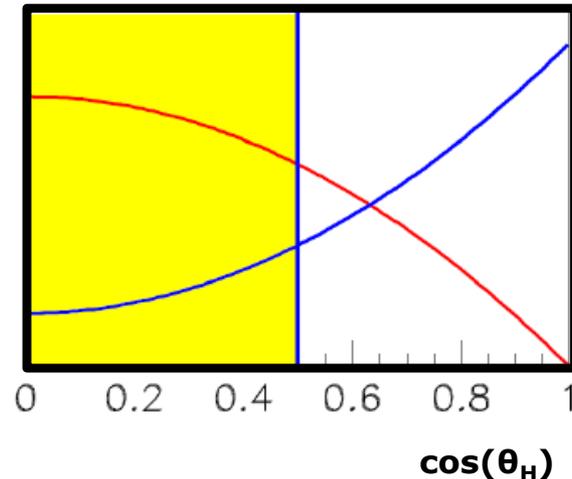
- Using the helicity angle information spin-parity analysis is possible by fitting the $D^{*+} \pi^-$ mass spectra
- Natural spin-parity for states with $J^P = 0^+, 1^-, 2^+$
 - Expect the angular distribution to be $\sim \sin(\theta_H)$
- Unnatural spin-parity for states with $J^P = 0^-, 1^+, 2^-$
 - Expect the angular distribution to be $\sim 1 + \cos(\theta_H)$



Enhanced unnatural parity sample
 $|\cos(\theta_H)| > 0.75$

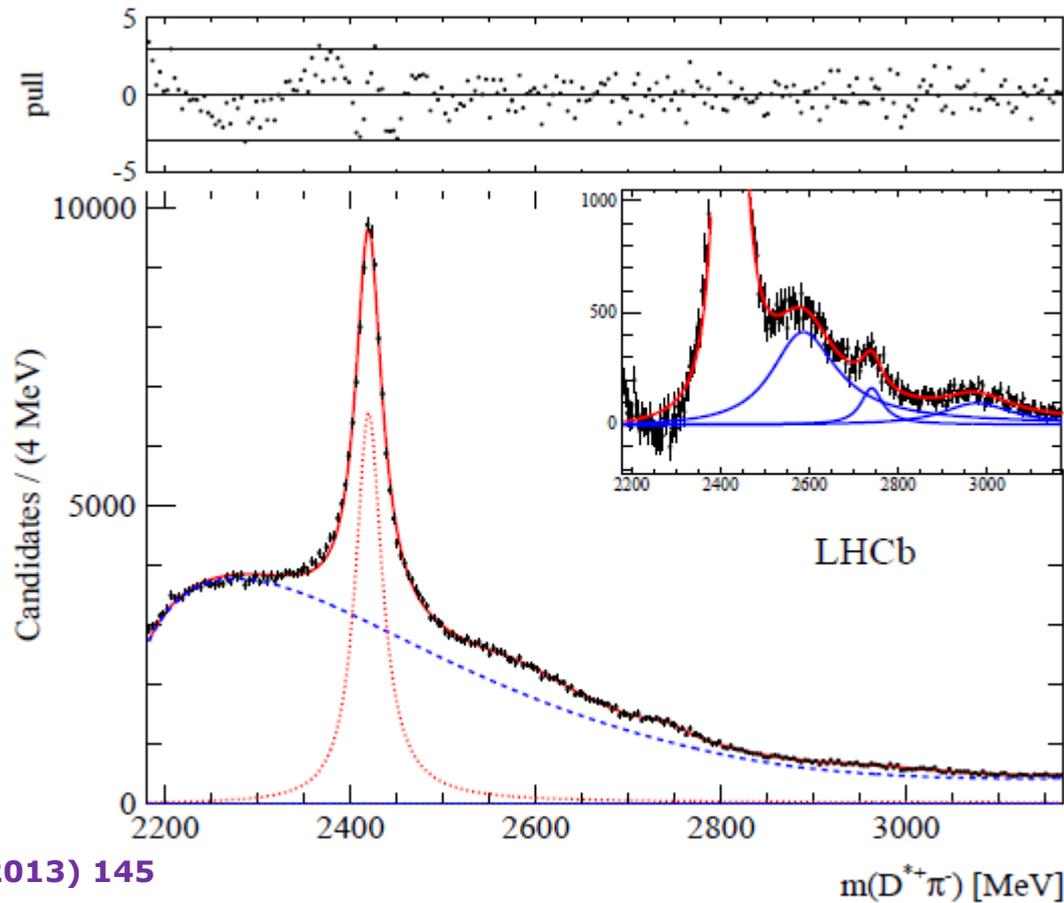


Enhanced natural parity sample |
 $\cos(\theta_H) < 0.75$



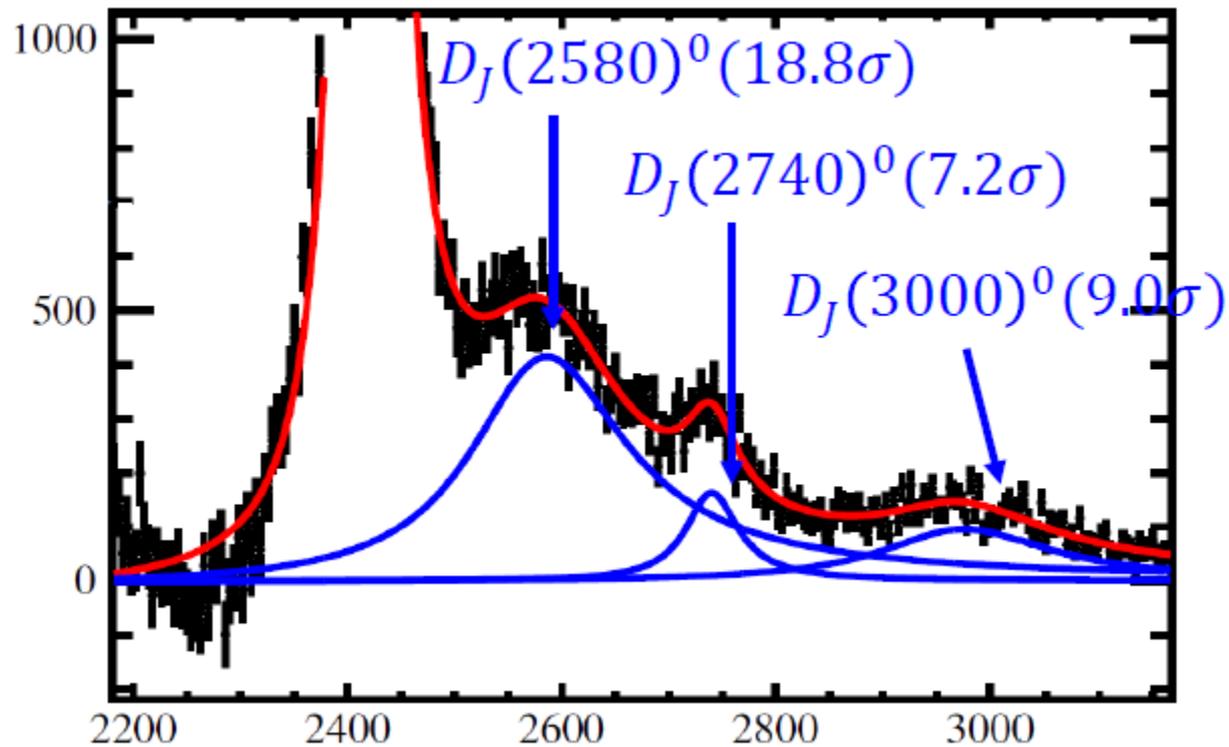
D_J meson spectroscopy – $D^{*+} \pi^-$, Unnatural Parity Sample

- Clear $D_1(2420)^0$ signal, contribution from $D_2^*(2460)^0$ highly suppressed
- New structures observed: $D_J(2420)^0$, $D_J(2740)^0$ and $D_J(3000)^0$



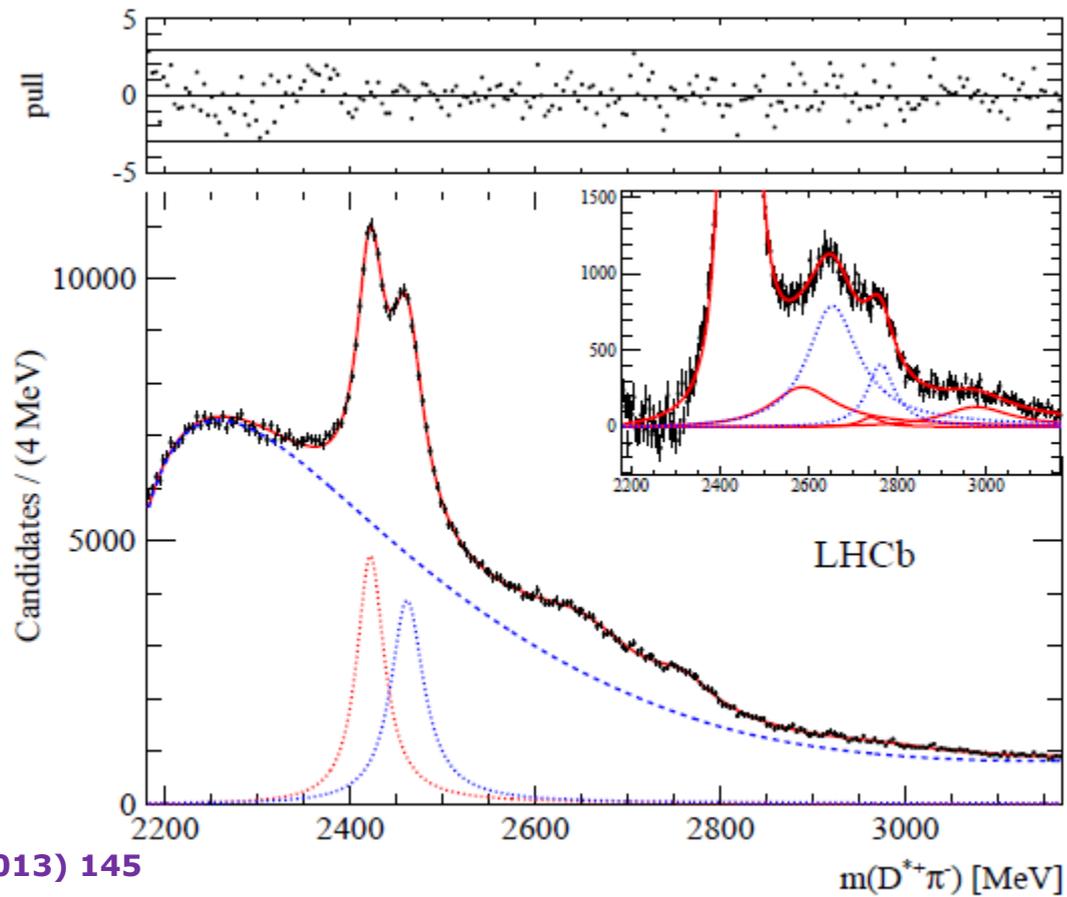
D_J meson spectroscopy – $D^{*+} \pi^-$, Unnatural Parity Sample

- Clear $D_1(2420)^0$ signal, contribution from $D_2^*(2460)^0$ highly suppressed
- New structures observed: $D_J(2580)^0$, $D_J(2740)^0$ and $D_J(3000)^0$



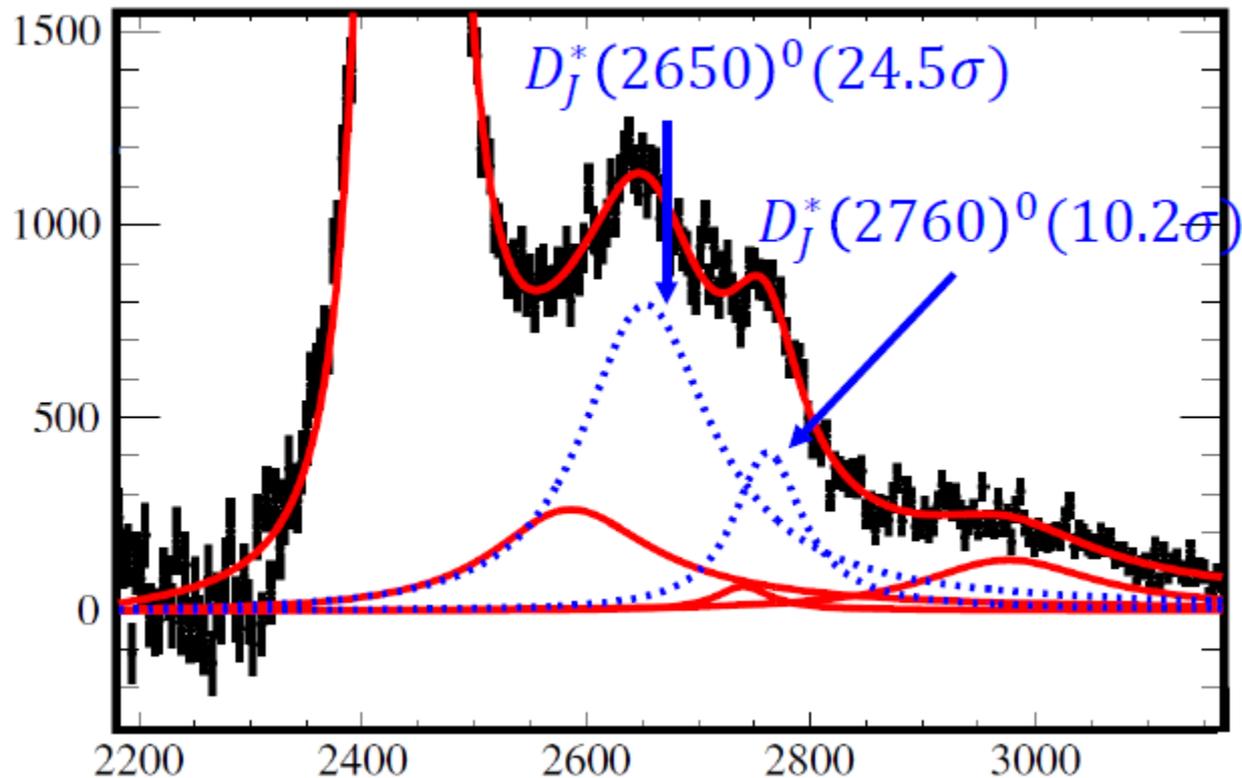
D_J meson spectroscopy – $D^{*+} \pi^-$, Natural Parity Sample

- Expect both parity types, clear signal from $D_1(2420)^0$ and $D^*_2(2460)^0$
- New structures observed: $D^*_J(2650)^0$ and $D^*_J(2760)^0$



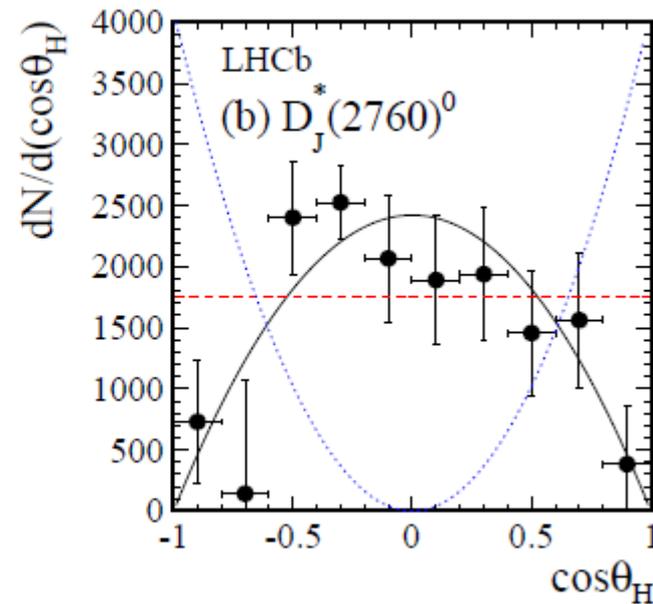
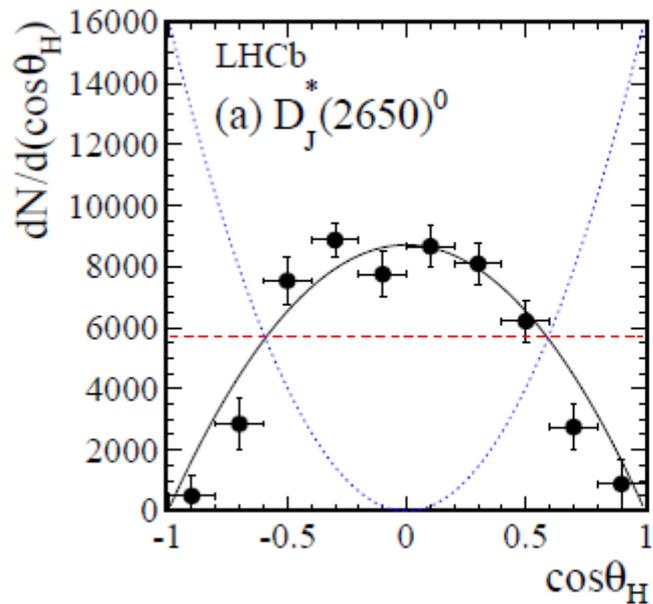
D_J meson spectroscopy – $D^{*+} \pi^-$, Natural Parity Sample

- Expect both parity types, clear signal from $D_1(2420)^0$ and $D^*_2(2460)^0$
- New structures observed: $D^*_J(2650)^0$ and $D^*_J(2760)^0$



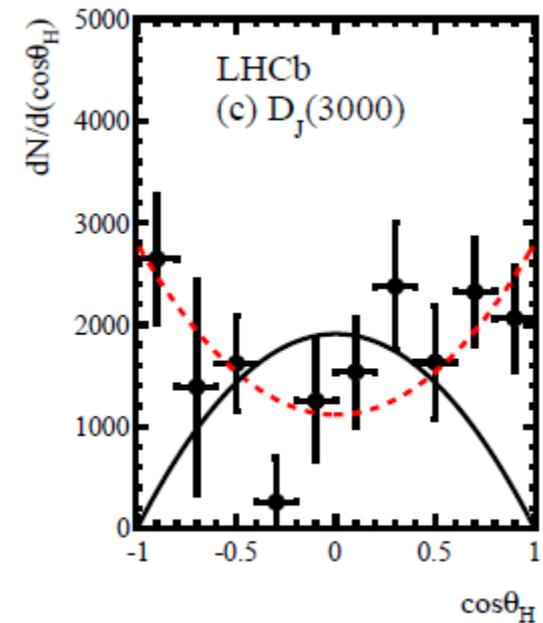
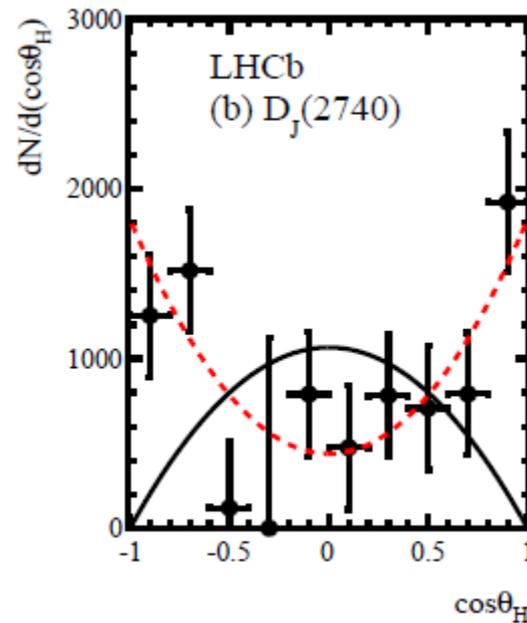
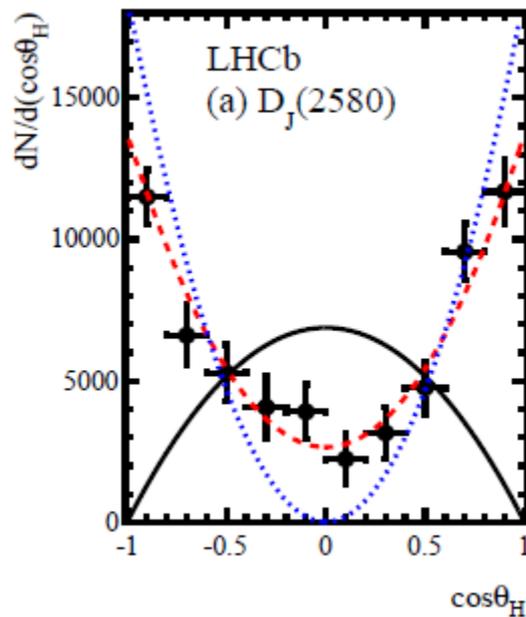
D_J meson spectroscopy – $D^{*+} \pi^-$, Angular Analysis (1)

- New states $D_J^*(2650)^0$ and $D_J^*(2760)^0$ consistent with **natural** parity hypothesis



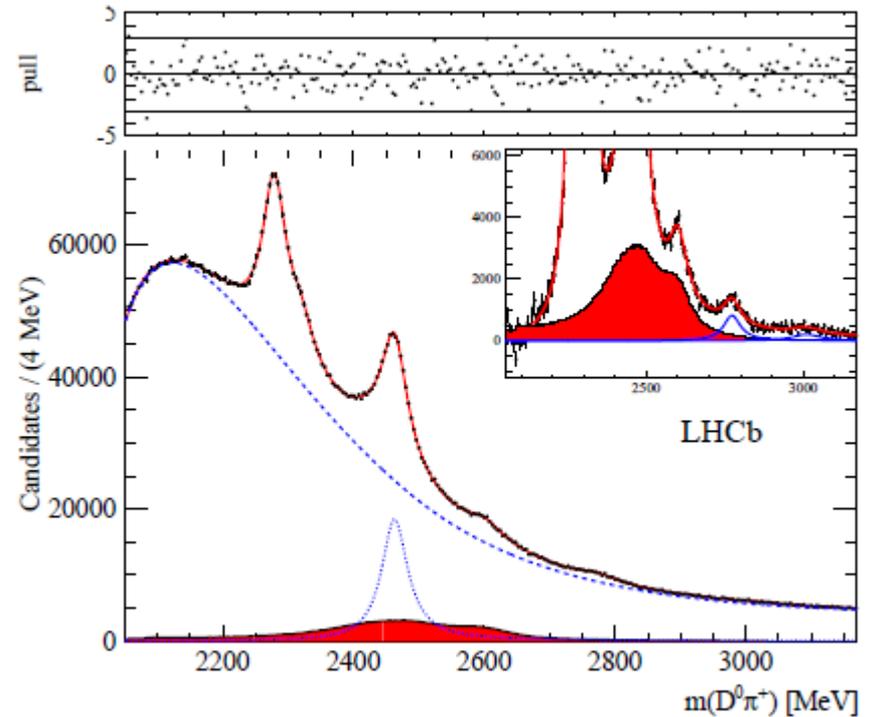
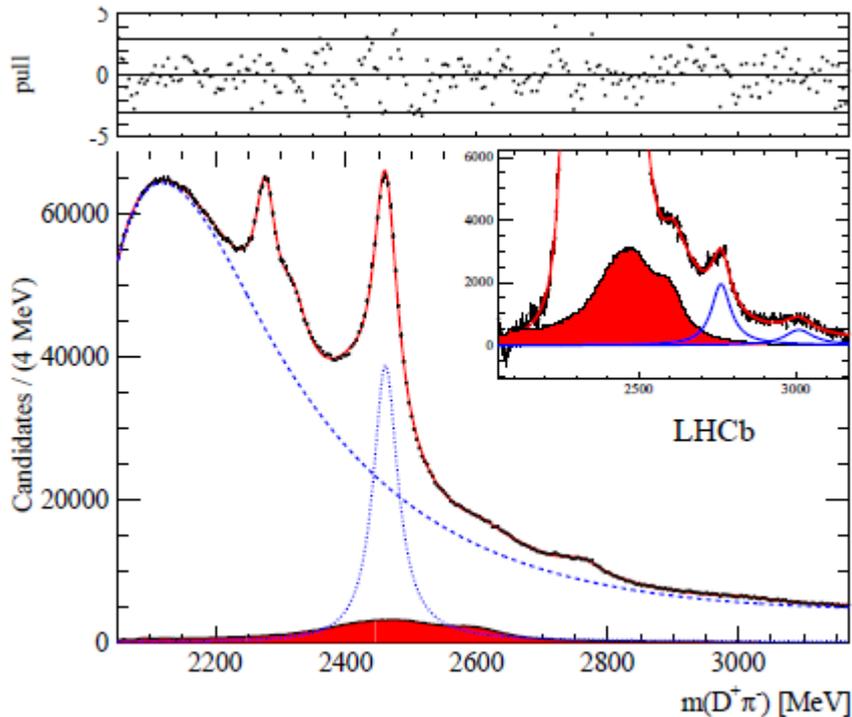
D_J meson spectroscopy – $D^{*+} \pi^-$, Angular Analysis (2)

- New states $D_J(2420)^0$, $D_J(2740)^0$ and $D_J(3000)^0$ consistent with **unnatural** parity hypothesis



D_J meson spectroscopy – $D^{0/+} \pi^{+/-}$ Mass Spectra

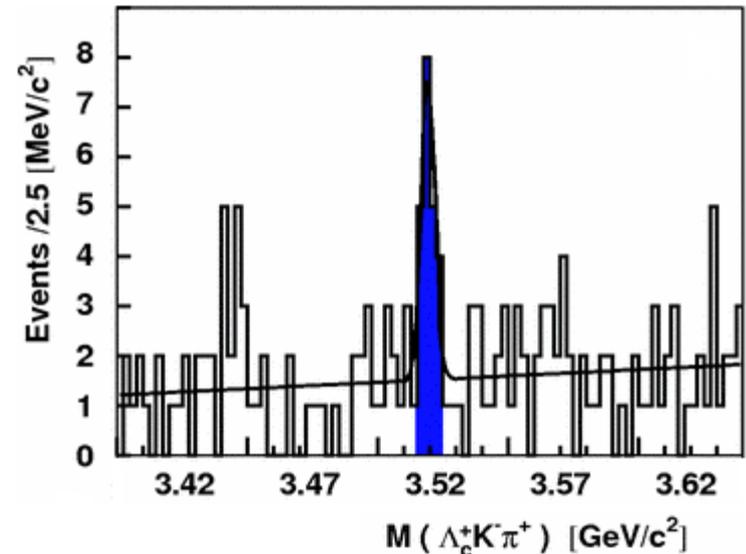
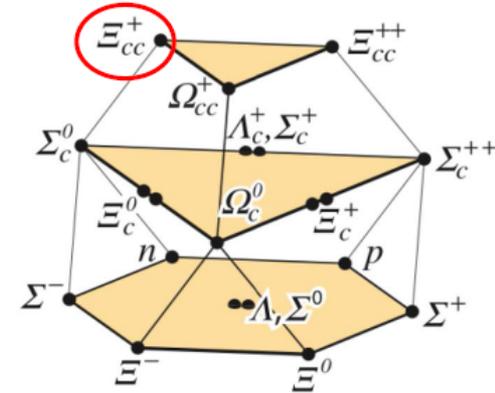
- Contribution from natural parity states only
- Significant cross-feed from excited resonances decaying to $D^* \pi$ final state
- Observed $D^*_J(2760)^{+/-0}$ decays to $D^{0/+} \pi^{+/-}$
- In order to obtain good quality fit to the mass spectrum a broad structure around 3000 MeV/c^2 is added and labeled as $D^*_J(3000)^{+/-0}$



LHCb - JHEP 09 (2013) 145

Searches for doubly charmed Ξ_{cc}^+ baryon - Status

- State predicted by the quark model
- A number of theoretical predictions exist
 - mass $m(\Xi_{cc}^+) \sim (3500 - 3700) \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - life time $\tau(\Xi_{cc}^+) \sim (100 - 250) \text{ fs}$, i.e., **weak decay**
 - predicted **cross-section** @ LHC $\sigma \sim 10^2 \text{ nb}$
- Unconfirmed observation done by **Selex** (not seen by Belle nor Babar)
- Two decay channels: $\Lambda_c^+ \mathbf{K}^- \mathbf{n}^+$ and $\mathbf{pD}^+ \mathbf{K}^-$
- Results published in two papers
 - **PRL 89 (2002) 112001, PLB 628 (2005) 18**
 - mass $m(\Xi_{cc}^+) = 3519 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - life time $\tau(\Xi_{cc}^+) = 33 \text{ fs}$ @ 90% C.L.



Searches for doubly charmed Ξ_{cc}^+ baryon – LHCb Results (1)

- Look for it in the $\Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+$ decay channel with $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$
- Construct an **observable R** (cross sections ration) using Λ_c^+ decay as a control channel:

$$R = \frac{\sigma(\Xi_{cc}^+) Br(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+)}{\sigma(\Lambda_c^+)}$$

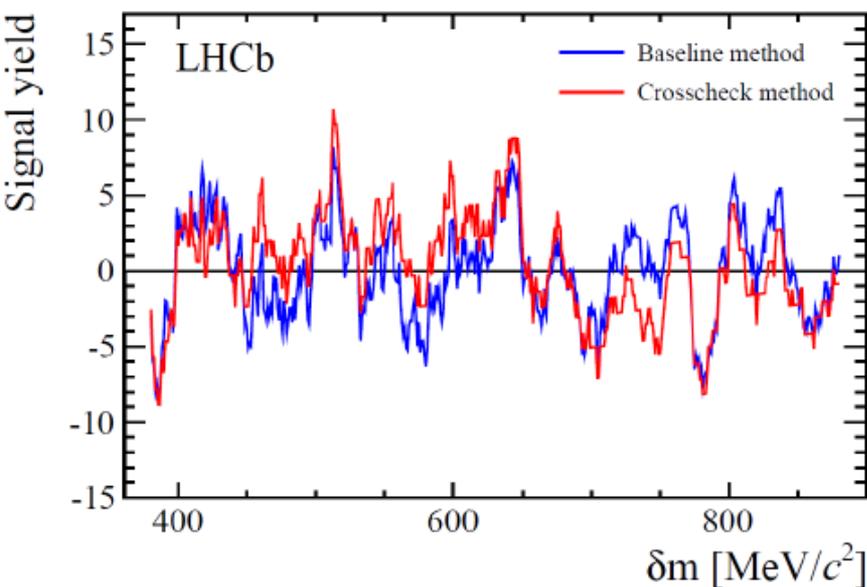
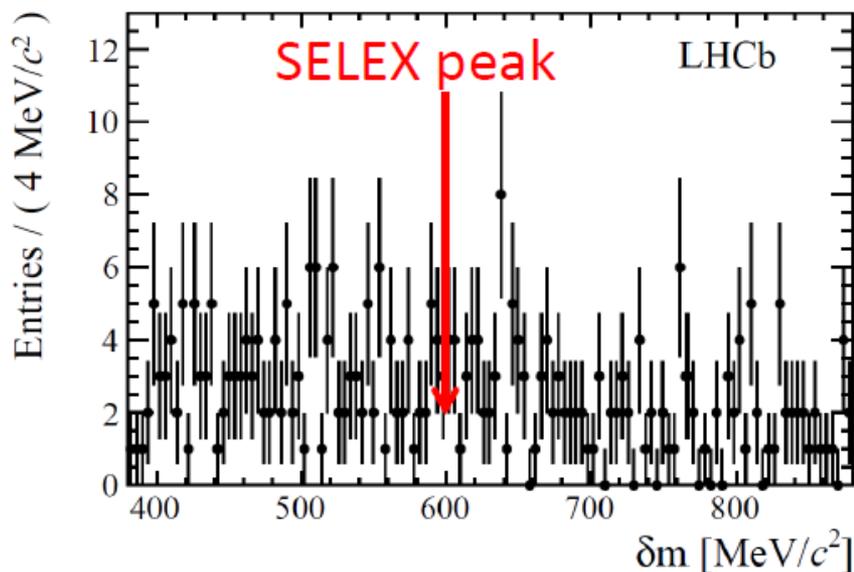
- Assume $Br(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+) \approx Br(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+) \approx 0.05$
- Expected R values @ LHCb in range (10^{-5} - 10^{-4})
- Collision data used for the analysis collected in 2011 @ $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV
 - Data sample corresponding to 0.65 fb^{-1}
 - Relevant trigger lines operational only for half of the year

Searches for doubly charmed Ξ_{cc}^+ baryon – LHCb Results (2)

- In order to enhance resolution use mass difference variable δm

$$\delta m = m(\Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+) - m(\Lambda_c^+) - m(K^-) - m(\pi^+)$$

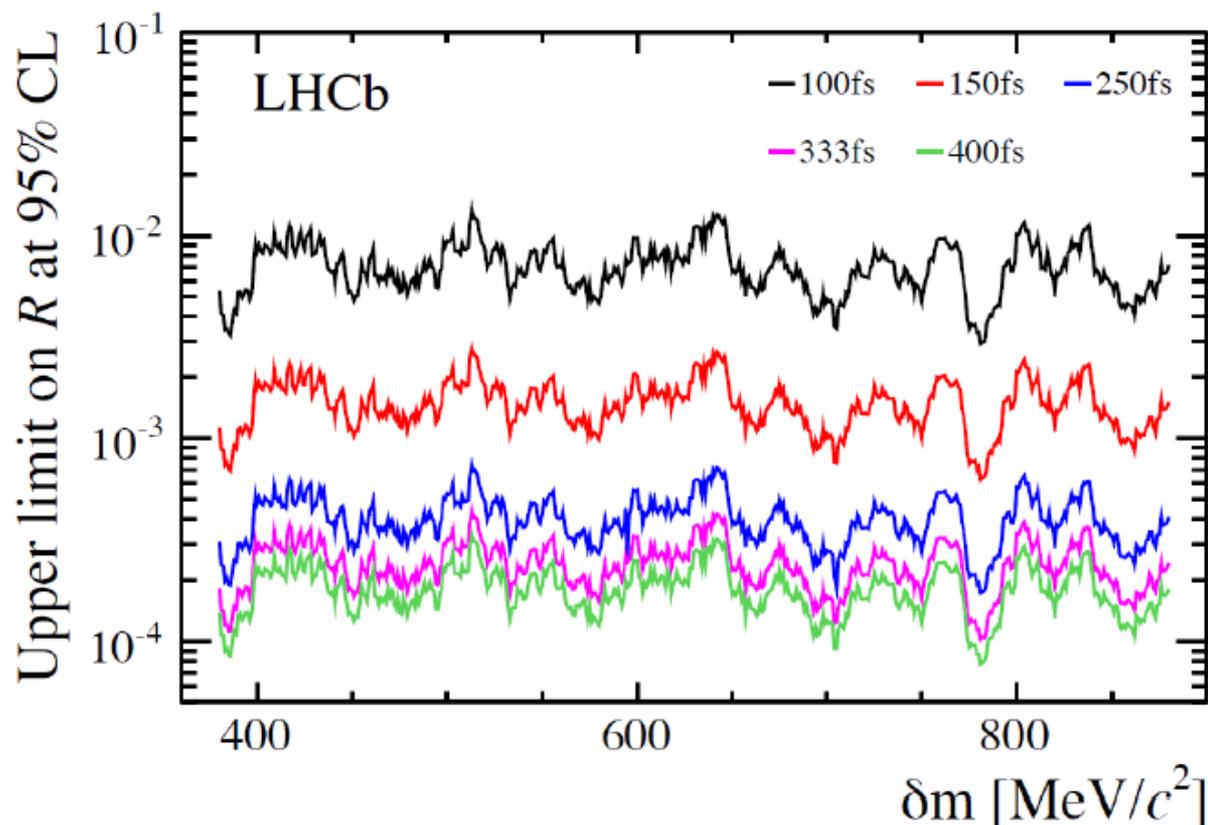
- Used two independent methods to estimate yield
- **No significant signal observed**



LHCb - JHEP 1312 (2013) 090

Searches for doubly charmed Ξ_{cc}^+ baryon – LHCb Results (3)

- Upper limits on R variable as a function of the δm calculated
- **Strong dependence** on lifetime value hypothesis



Summary

- Highly excited B states seen @ LHCb
- First observation of the $B_{s2}^* \rightarrow B^{*+} K^-$ decay channel
- **LHCb** made Very important contribution to charm spectroscopy
- Four new states observed in the D_J sector
- Work on increasing the sensitivity with larger data sample ongoing
- No significant signal observed in Ξ_{cc}^+ baryon searches
- Appropriate upper limits have been calculated