

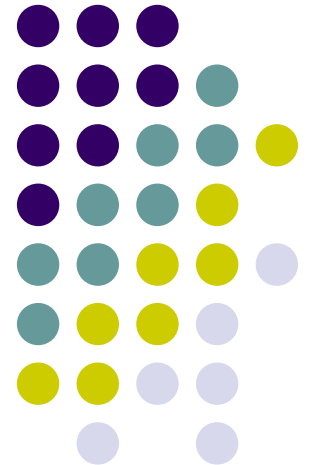
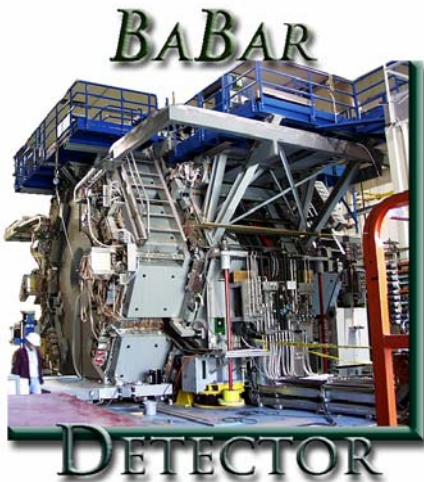
# Baryonic $b \rightarrow c$ decays at BaBar

Sepehr Saremi

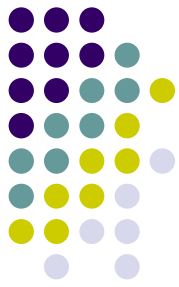
University of Massachusetts (Amherst)

Representing The BaBar Collaboration

DPF 2006 conference  
Oct. 29<sup>th</sup> – Nov. 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Honolulu, Hawai'i



# Outline



- Results of the following two sets of analyses:

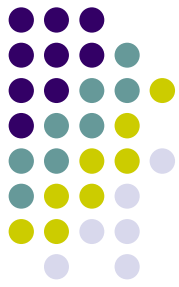
$$\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p} \quad ; \quad B^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p} \pi^-$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^{(*)0} p \bar{p} \quad ; \quad B^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)-} p \bar{p} \pi^+$$

For each analysis set:

- Motivation
- Analysis Method and Event Selection
- Fit Results
- Branching Fractions
- Di-Baryon Invariant Mass Distributions
- Conclusion

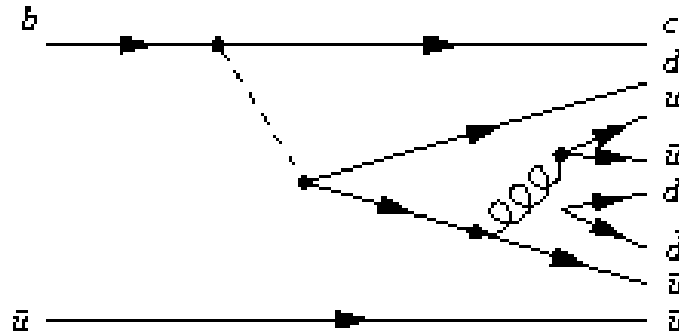
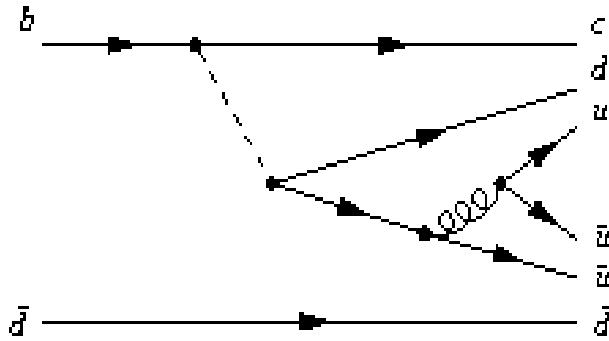
\*) Use of charge conjugate states is implied throughout



$$\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p}$$

and

$$B^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p} \pi^-$$



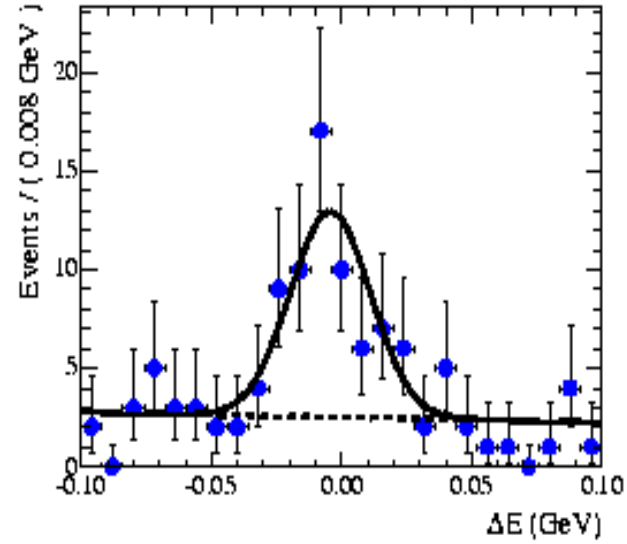
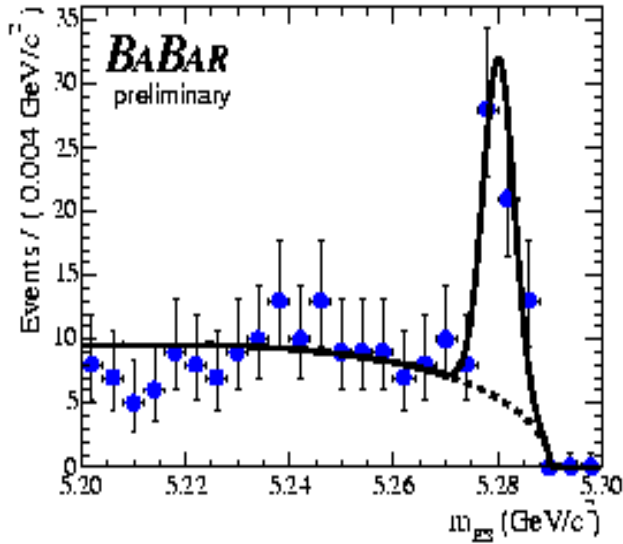
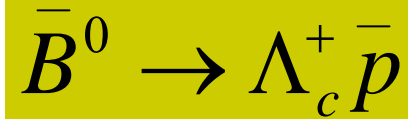
- Theoretical interest in the suppression of baryonic 2-body modes with respect to 3-body ones
- Investigation of the di-baryon enhancement at threshold for the 3-body decays

# Strategy and Selection



- The sample corresponds to integrated luminosity of  $210 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ .
- Selection criteria optimized using  $\frac{S}{\sqrt{S+B}}$
- Reconstruct  $\Lambda_c^+$  in the decay mode  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$
- Construct a linear (Fisher) discriminant  $F$  from several event shape variables for background rejection.
- 2-D fit in  $\Delta E$  and  $m_{ES}$
- For  $B \rightarrow \Lambda_c \bar{p} \pi$  channel, the signal PDF incorporates correlation between  $\Delta E$  and  $m_{ES}$ .

# Fit Results for



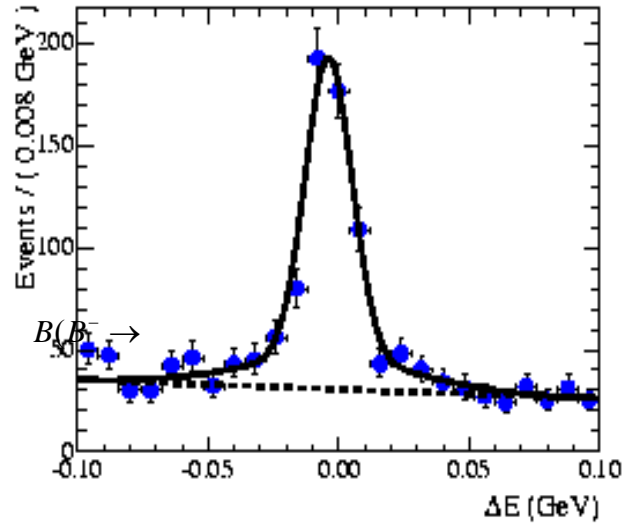
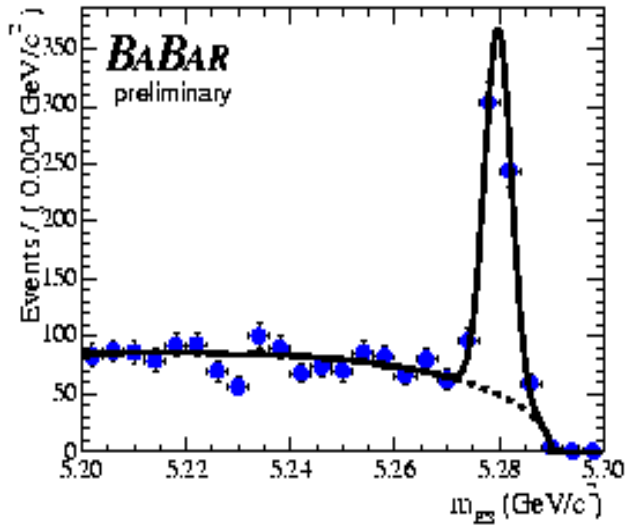
$$N_{sig} = 50 \pm 8$$

From  $\Lambda_c \rightarrow pK\pi$   
branching fraction



$$BF(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p}) = (2.15 \pm 0.36 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.56) \times 10^{-5}$$

# Fit Results for

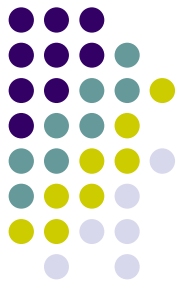


$$N_{sig} = 571 \pm 34$$

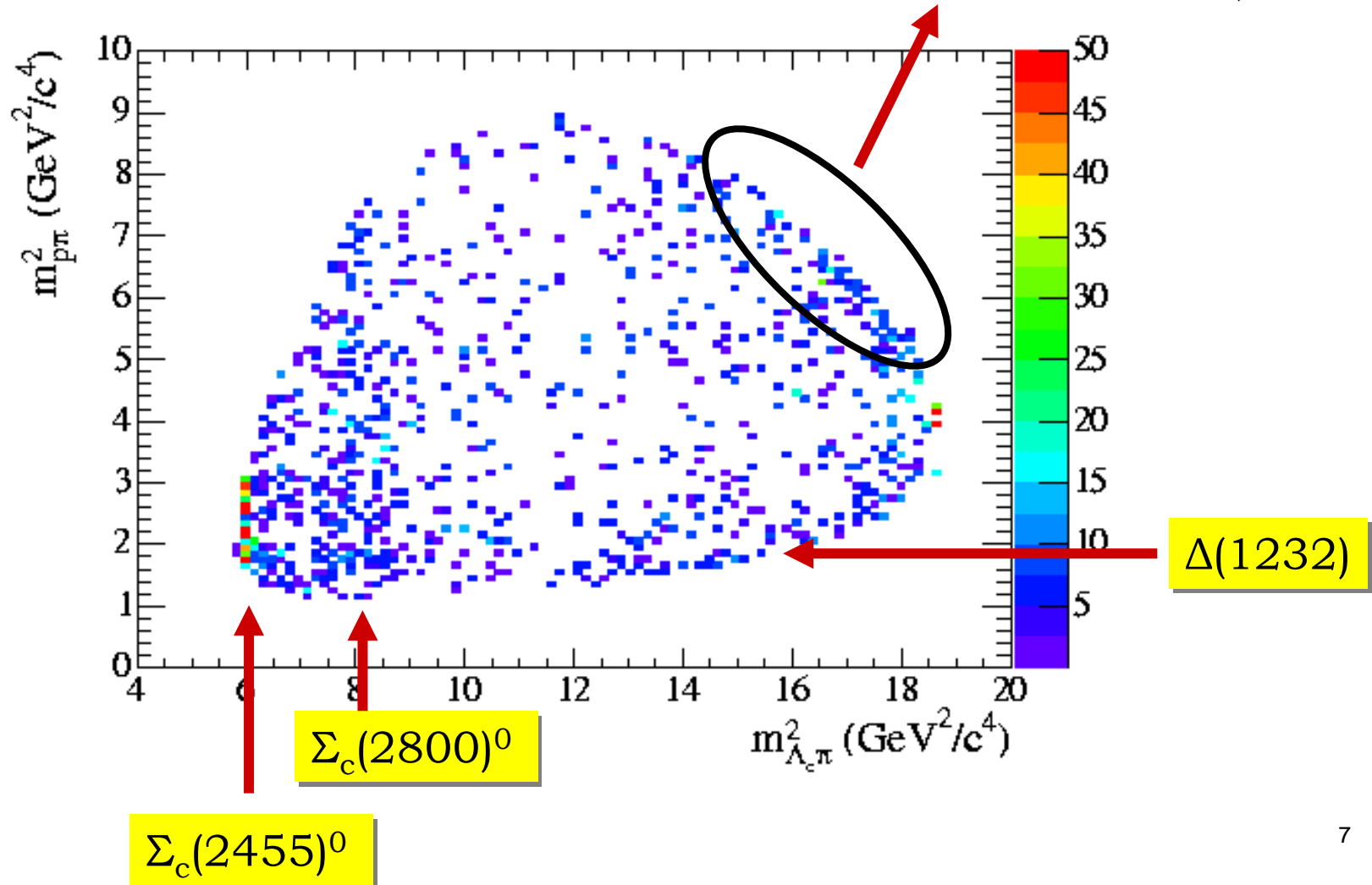
From  $\Lambda_c \rightarrow pK\pi$   
branching fraction

$$BF(B^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p} \pi^-) = (3.53 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.92) \times 10^{-4}$$

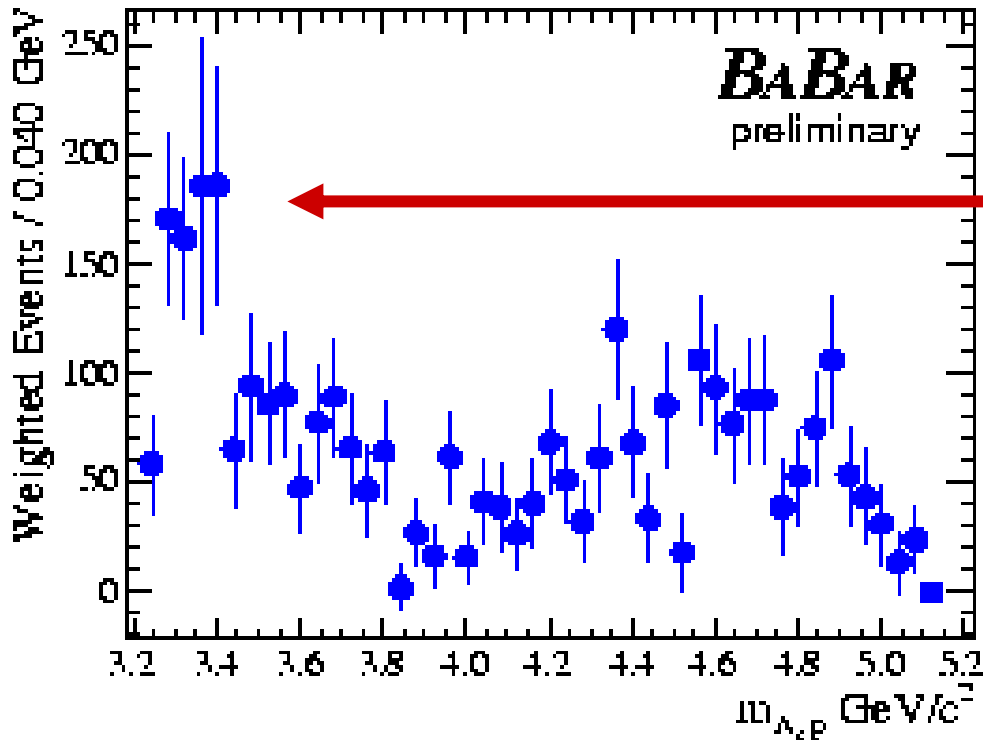
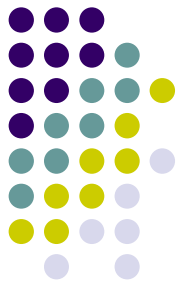
# Dalitz Plot



Threshold enhancement for  $\Lambda_c \bar{p}$

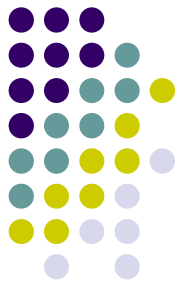


# Baryon-Antibaryon system



There is a clear threshold enhancement near 3.3 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>. This effect has been seen in other 3-body baryonic B decays.





$$B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^{(*)0} p \bar{p}$$

and

$$B^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)-} p \bar{p} \pi^+$$

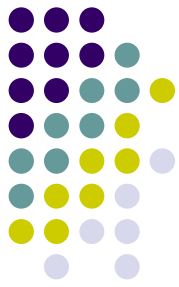
- The study of these modes may help clarify the dynamics of baryonic B decays.
- Investigate the mass distributions for the **exotic** ( $\bar{c}q\bar{u}d$ ) and **non-exotic** ( $\bar{c}q\bar{u}\bar{d}$ ) combinations of  $\bar{D}^{(*)}$  mesons and  $p$  or  $\bar{p}$  where  $q$  is a  $u$  or  $d$  quark.

$$\text{exotic: } D^{(*)-} p \text{ and } \bar{D}^{(*)0} p$$

$$\text{non-exotic: } D^{(*)-} \bar{p} \text{ and } \bar{D}^{(*)0} \bar{p}$$

- Study the proton-antiproton system.
- Search for the H1 pentaquark.

# Strategy and Selection



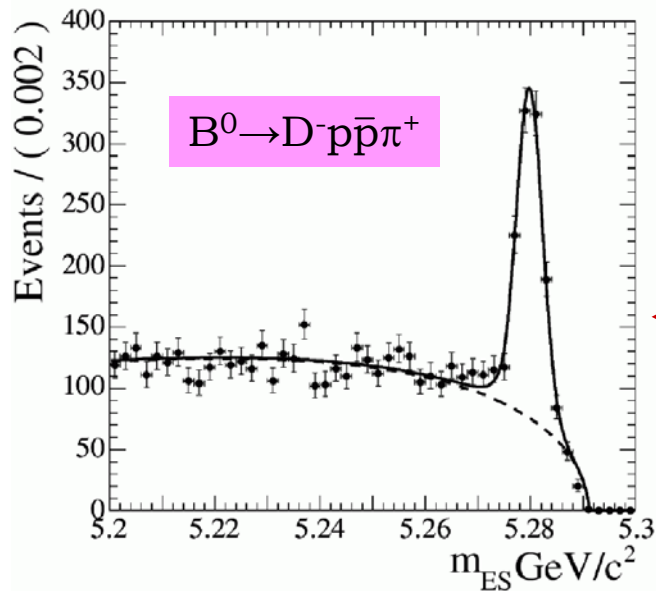
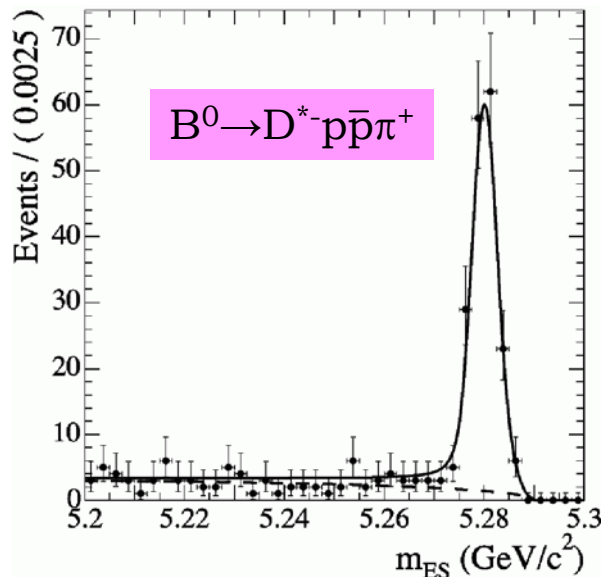
- Consider 3  $D^0$  decay modes:  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ ,  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$  and  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$
- One  $D^-$  decay channel:  $D^- \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$
- After applying selection criteria, perform a maximum likelihood fit using  $\Delta E$  and  $m_{ES}$
- The signal PDF includes correlation between  $\Delta E$  and  $m_{ES}$ :

$$L = e^{-N'} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^N \{ N_{sig} \cdot [f_I \cdot P_I^i + f_{II} \cdot P_{II}^i] + N_{bkg} \cdot P_{bkg}^i \}$$

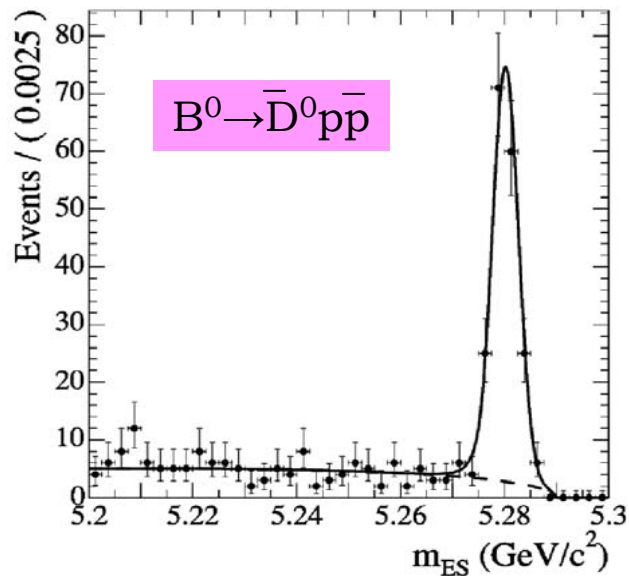
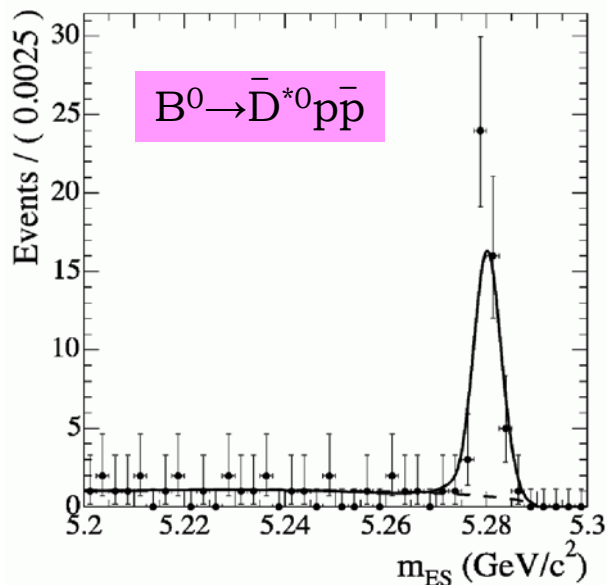
$$P_{II}(m_{ES}, \Delta E) = G(m_{ES})G_1(\Delta E) + P(m_{ES})G_2(\Delta E)$$

G: Gaussian  
P: Polynomial

# Fit Results



This plot was made using:  
 $D^- \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$



The rest of the plots are for:  
 $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$

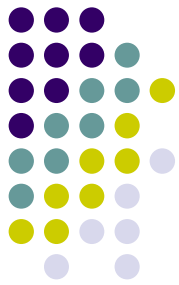
# Branching Fractions



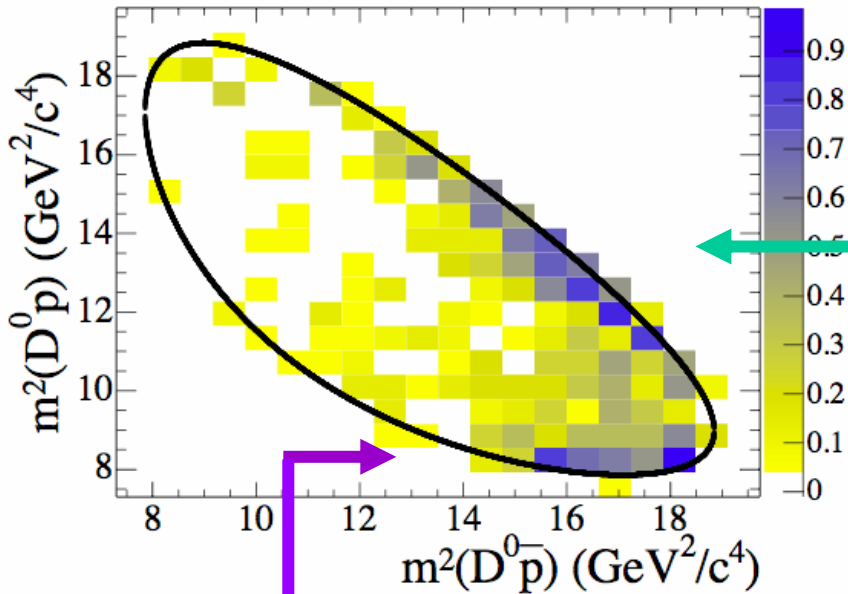
Based on 210 fb<sup>-1</sup>

		Yield	BF (10 <sup>-4</sup> )	Average (10 <sup>-4</sup> )
B → D <sup>0</sup> p p̄	D → Kπ	214 ± 16	1.09 ± 0.08 ± 0.08	1.13 ± 0.06 ± 0.08
	D → Kπππ	320 ± 26	1.24 ± 0.10 ± 0.11	
	D → Kππ <sup>0</sup>	514 ± 38	1.15 ± 0.08 ± 0.10	
B → D <sup>*0</sup> p p̄	D → Kπ	57 ± 9	1.21 ± 0.17 ± 0.11	1.01 ± 0.10 ± 0.09
	D → Kπππ	46 ± 12	0.75 ± 0.18 ± 0.09	
	D → Kππ <sup>0</sup>	104 ± 19	1.08 ± 0.14 ± 0.14	
B → D <sup>-</sup> p p̄ π	D → Kπππ	1166 ± 47	3.38 ± 0.14 ± 0.29	3.38 ± 0.14 ± 0.29
B → D <sup>*-</sup> p p̄ π	D → Kπ	241 ± 18	4.84 ± 0.40 ± 0.44	4.81 ± 0.22 ± 0.44
	D → Kπππ	311 ± 24	5.05 ± 0.42 ± 0.59	
	D → Kππ <sup>0</sup>	522 ± 32	4.71 ± 0.30 ± 0.50	

# Dalitz Plots for 3-Body Decays



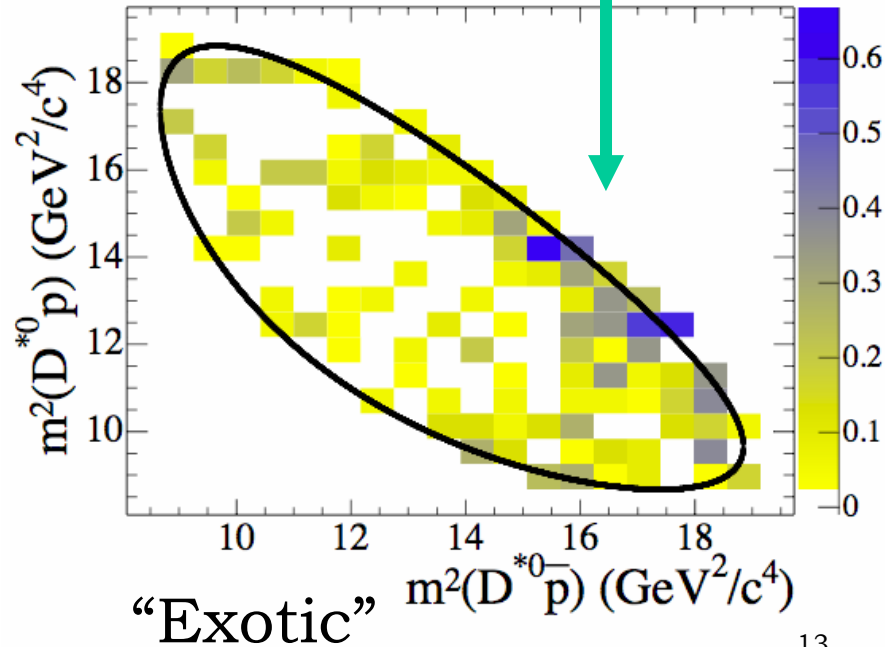
These are efficiency corrected plots



Enhancement at low  $D^0 p$  mass?

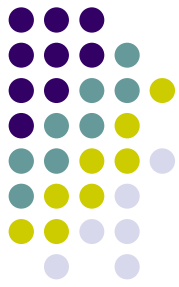
Enhancement at low  $p \bar{p}$  mass

“Non-Exotic”

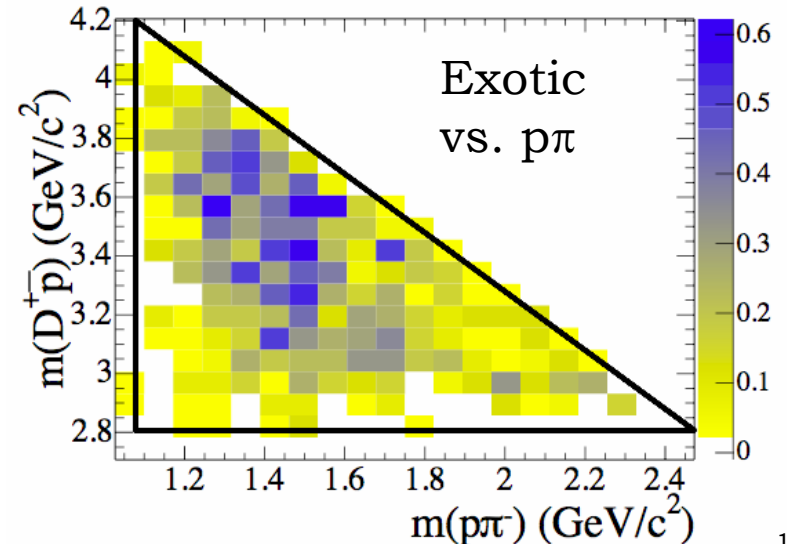
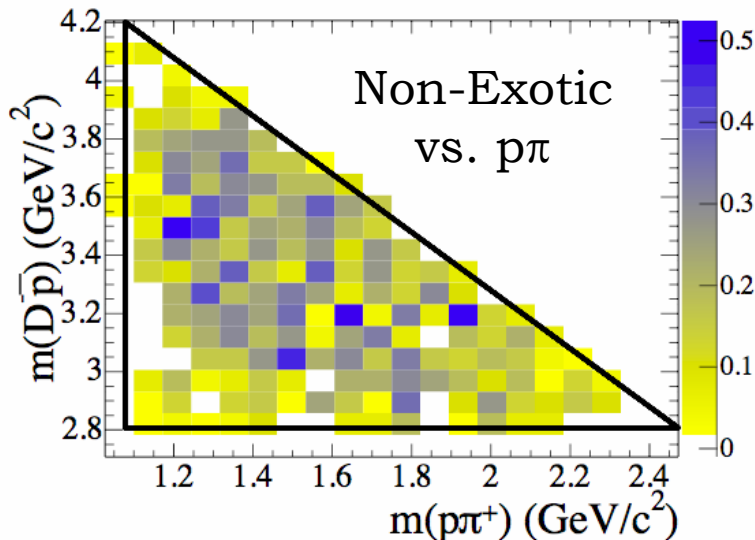
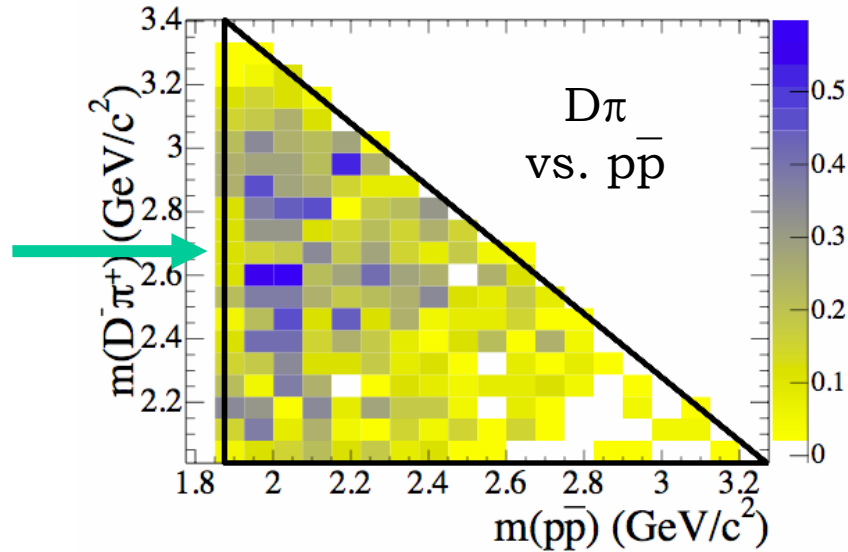


“Exotic”

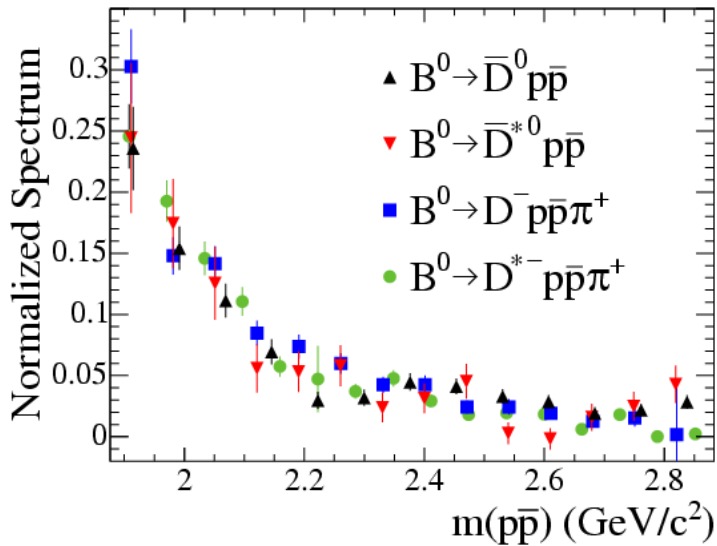
# 2D Projections for 4-Body Decays



Also has  $p\bar{p}$  enhancement



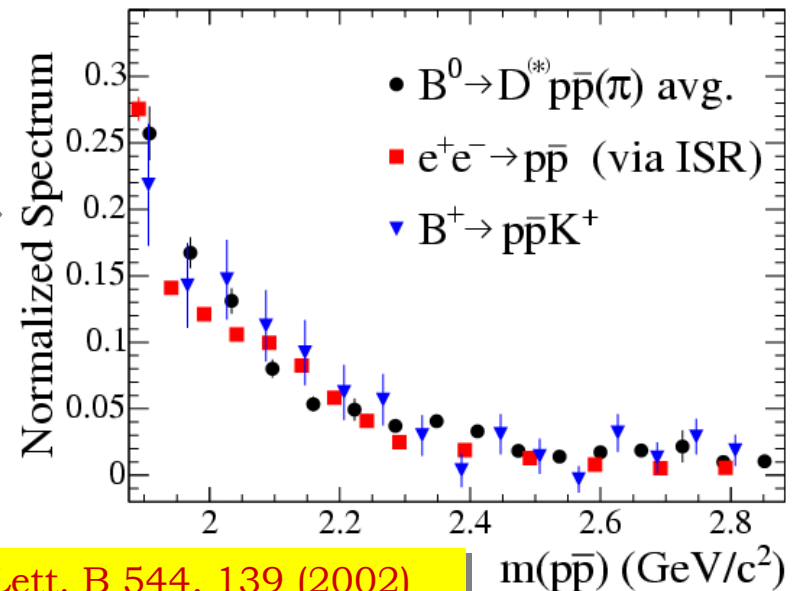
# Proton-Antiproton System



The phase-space-corrected  $p\bar{p}$  invariant mass for  $B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 p\bar{p}$ ,  $B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} p\bar{p}$ ,  $B^0 \rightarrow D^- p\bar{p}\pi^+$  and  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} p\bar{p}\pi^+$

Comparing the average of the four decay modes with  $e^+e^- \rightarrow p\bar{p}$  and  $B^+ \rightarrow p\bar{p}K^+$

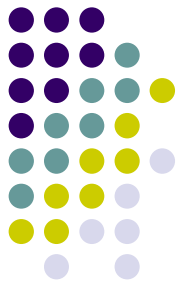
May be due to a broad gluonic resonance (\*) or short range correlations between  $p$  and  $\bar{p}$  (\*\*)



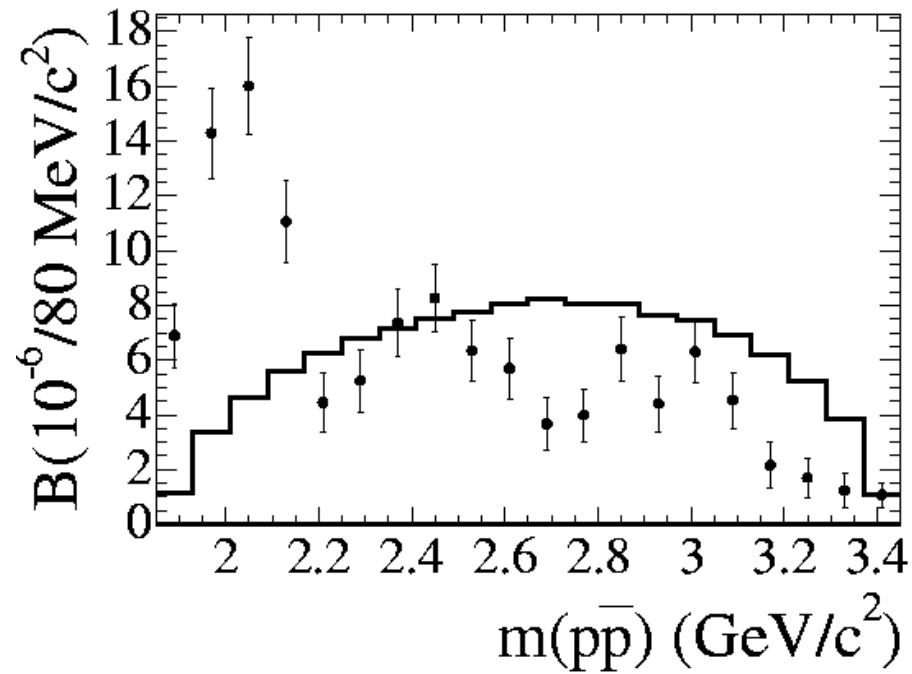
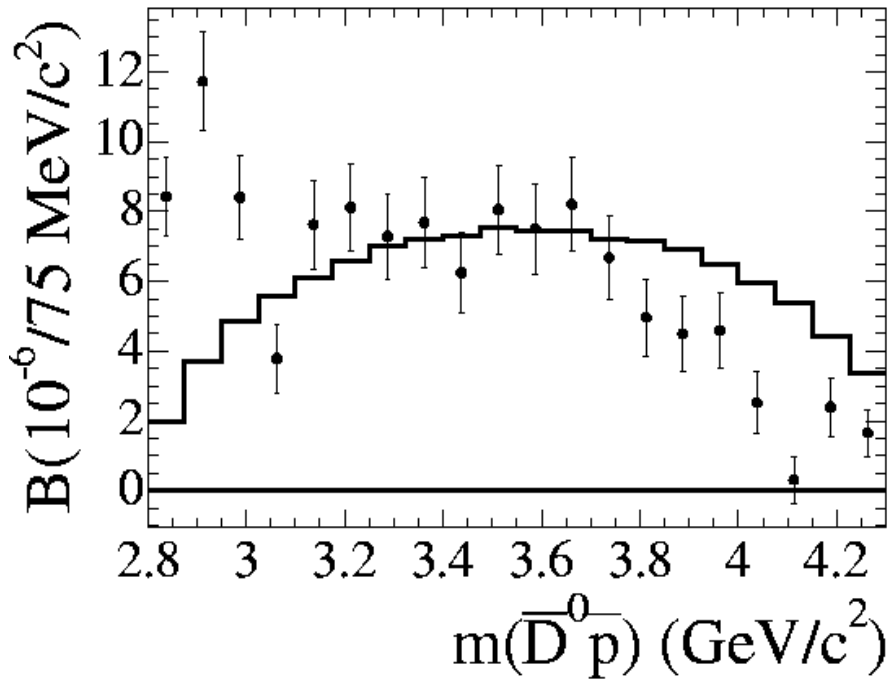
\* Phys. Lett. B 544, 139 (2002)

\*\* Phys. Rev. D 69, 094014 (2004)

$m(p\bar{p})$  (GeV/c<sup>2</sup>)

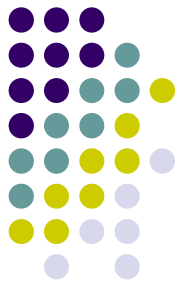


# Comparison With Phase Space



The low mass excess in  $B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 p\bar{p}$  appears to be a threshold enhancement as in the  $p\bar{p}$  case.





# Limits on H1 Pentaquark

There was a claim by H1 for a Pentaquark signal at 3.1 GeV in  $D^*p$  with a (Gaussian) width of 7 MeV (consistent with resolution).

H1 Collaboration, A. Aktas et al., Phys. Lett. B 588, 17 (2004)

We look in both  $Dp$  and  $D^*p$ ;  
perform the  $m_{ES}/\Delta E$  fit in bins of  
mass and fit to resolution convoluted Breit-  
Wigner and Argus functions.

$B^0 \rightarrow \Theta_c \bar{p} \pi \rightarrow D p \bar{p} \pi$	$< 9 \times 10^{-6}$
$B^0 \rightarrow \Theta_c \bar{p} \pi \rightarrow D^* p \bar{p} \pi$	$< 14 \times 10^{-6}$

Conservatively use  $\Gamma = 25$  MeV

@ 90% C.L.

Also looked inclusively in  $e^+e^-$  (PRD-RC 73, 091101 (2006))



# Conclusions

- ✓ The branching fractions for 2-body and 3-body decays of B to  $\Lambda_c$  have been measured. Their ratio is:

$$\frac{BF(B^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p} \pi^-)}{BF(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p})} = 16.4 \pm 2.9 \pm 1.4$$

Theory prediction  $\sim 10$   
Cheng, J. Korean Phys. Soc. 45, S245 (2004)

- ✓ The branching fraction for  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)} p \bar{p} \pi$  channels is higher than those of  $B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^{(*)0} p \bar{p}$ .
- ✓ There are threshold enhancements for all di-baryon systems.
- ✓ There is no evidence for H1 pentaquark production in B decays, in agreement with previous inclusive production search (PRD-RC 73, 091101 (2006)).