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Search for the weak decay $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^- + c.c.^*$

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Abstract: Using $(448.1 \pm 2.9) \times 10^6$ $\psi(3686)$ events collected with the BESIII detector, we perform the first search for the weak baryonic decay $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^- + c.c.$. The analysis procedure is optimized using a blinded method. No significant signal is observed, and the upper limit on the branching fraction (\mathcal{B}) of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^- + c.c.$ is set as 1.4×10^{-5} at the 90% confidence level.

Keywords: weak decay, upper limit, BESIII detector

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I. INTRODUCTION

The weak decays of J/ψ and $\psi(3686)$ are extremely rare compared to their dominant strong and electromagnetic decays. For example, the branching fractions of the semi-leptonic and hadronic weak decays of J/ψ are predicted to be less than 10^{-9} in the framework of the standard model (SM) [1, 2]. Over the past few years, the BESIII collaboration has searched for the baryon and lepton number violating decay $J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ e^-$ [3] and flavor changing neutral current decay $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p} e^+$ [4] as well as the weak decays $J/\psi \rightarrow D^- e^+ \nu_e$ [5] and $J/\psi \rightarrow D_s^{*-} e^+ \nu_e$ [6]. Throughout this paper, charge conjugated channels are always implied. To date, however, no signal has been observed in these channels.

Searches for purely baryonic weak $\psi(3686)$ decays involving a charmed baryon Λ_c^+ in the final state have not been previously performed. Figure 1 shows the lowest order Feynman diagram for the rare baryonic decay $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$ in the SM. Here, the c quark acts as a spectator, \bar{c} quark transforms into an \bar{s} , $d\bar{u}$ pair is produced via W -boson exchange, and $u\bar{u}$ pair is then produced from the vacuum. These quarks and anti-quarks hadronize into Λ_c^+ and $\bar{\Sigma}^-$. In Ref. [7], the branching fraction of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$ was predicted to be of the order of 10^{-9} to 10^{-11} in the SM, which is comparable to those of the decays of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow$ charmed meson + anything. New physics mechanisms beyond the SM, such as the top-color model [8] and Randall-Sundrum model [9], may enhance this decay branching fraction significantly. The experimental study of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$ may therefore offer important information for a comprehensive un-

derstanding of the weak decay mechanisms of charmonium states.

A sample of $(448.1 \pm 2.9) \times 10^6$ $\psi(3686)$ events [10] is collected using electron and positron collisions, thereby offering an ideal opportunity to search for the $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$ decay. By analyzing this data sample, we report the first search for $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$.

II. BESIII DETECTOR AND MONTE CARLO SIMULATION

The BESIII detector [11] records symmetric e^+e^- collisions provided by the BEPCII storage ring [12], which operates with a peak luminosity of $1 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ in the center-of-mass energy range from 2.0 to 4.95 GeV. BESIII has collected more than 32 fb^{-1} of data samples in this energy region [13]. The cylindrical core of the BESIII detector consists of a helium-based multilayer drift chamber (MDC), plastic scintillator time-of-flight system (TOF), and CsI(Tl) electromagnetic calorimeter (EMC), which are all enclosed in a superconducting solenoidal magnet providing a 1.0 T magnetic field. The solenoid is supported by an octagonal flux-return yoke with resistive plate counter muon identification modules interleaved with steel. The charged-particle momentum resolution at 1 GeV/c is 0.5%, and the dE/dx resolution is 6% for electrons from Bhabha scattering. The EMC measures photon energies with a resolution of 2.5% (5%) at 1 GeV in the barrel (end cap) region. The time resolution in the TOF barrel region is 68 ps, whereas that in the end cap region is 110 ps.

Simulated event samples produced with the GEANT4-based [14] Monte Carlo (MC) package, which includes a geometric description of the BESIII detector and the detector responses, are used to determine the detection efficiency and estimate the backgrounds. The simulation includes the beam energy spread and initial state radiation in the e^+e^- annihilations, modeled with the generator KKMC [15, 16]. The inclusive MC sample consists of the production of charmonium resonances and continuum processes incorporated in KKMC. The known decay modes are modeled with EVTGEN [17] using branching fractions taken from the Particle Data Group [18], and the remaining unknown decays are taken from

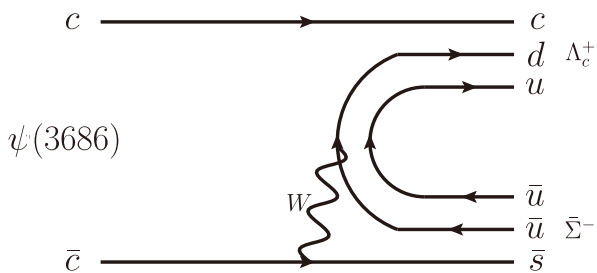


Fig. 1. Feynman diagram for the process $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$ in the SM [7].

the charmonium states with LUNDCHARM [19, 20]. Final state radiation from charged final-state particles is incorporated with the PHOTOS package [21]. In this analysis, the $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$ and $\bar{\Sigma}^- \rightarrow \bar{p} \pi^0$ decays are generated according to phase space, and the $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$ decay is generated using an amplitude analysis model [22]. As in previous BESIII published papers [3, 4], Λ_c^+ is only reconstructed via $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$, which provides the best sensitivity among all decay modes.

III. EVENT SELECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

The procedure for selecting candidate events from the process $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$, where the Λ_c^+ baryon decays to $p K^- \pi^+$ and the $\bar{\Sigma}^-$ baryon decays to $\bar{p} \pi^0$, is outlined below.

It is required that there are at least four charged tracks and two photons in the candidate events. The polar angle of each charged track is required to be in the range $|\cos\theta| < 0.93$, coinciding with the coverage of the MDC. The charged tracks from $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$ decays must originate from the interaction point with a distance of closest approach less than 1 cm on the transverse plane ($|V_{xy}|$) and less than 10 cm along the z axis ($|V_z|$). For the charged tracks from $\bar{\Sigma}^-$ decays, the requirements of $|V_{xy}|$ and $|V_z|$ are loosened to be less than 10 cm and 20 cm, respectively, owing to the relatively long lifetime of $\bar{\Sigma}^-$. No secondary vertex is considered because there is only one charged track from $\bar{\Sigma}^-$. Particle identification (PID) for the charged pion, kaon, and proton is performed using dE/dx and the TOF information. The particle type with the highest probability is assigned to each track.

The π^0 candidates are identified as photon pairs reconstructed from the EMC showers. Each EMC shower is required to be within a 700 ns time window, which is applied to suppress electronic noise and energy depositions unrelated to the event. The energy deposited in nearby TOF counters is included in the energy of the EMC showers to improve the photon reconstruction efficiency and energy resolution. At least two photon candidates are required, with a minimum energy of 25 MeV in the barrel region ($|\cos\theta| < 0.80$) or 50 MeV in the end cap region ($0.86 < |\cos\theta| < 0.92$). The opening angle between the photon candidate and the nearest charged track must be greater than 10° .

A five-constraint (5C) kinematic fit is performed on the hypothesis of $e^+ e^- \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+ \bar{p} \gamma \gamma$, with the invariant mass of the $\gamma \gamma$ combination constrained to the π^0 nominal mass. The helix parameters of the charged tracks of the MC events are corrected to improve consistency with the data, following Ref. [23]. Events satisfying $\chi_{5C}^2 < 60$, which has been optimized based on the Punzi method [24], are kept for further analysis. If there are multiple candidates in an event, the one with the smallest χ_{5C}^2 is retained.

After applying all the above requirements, there are two main background sources [25], $\psi(3686) \rightarrow K^*(892)^- p \bar{\Lambda}$ ($K^*(892)^- \rightarrow \pi^0 K^-$, $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \pi^+ \bar{p}$) and $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0}(892) p \bar{\Sigma}^-$ ($\bar{K}^{*0}(892) \rightarrow \pi^+ K^-$, $\bar{\Sigma}^- \rightarrow \bar{p} \pi^0$). The former and latter are suppressed by requiring the invariant mass of $\pi^+ \bar{p}$ ($M(\pi^+ \bar{p})$) $\notin [1.090, 1.130]$ GeV/ c^2 and the invariant mass of $K^- \pi^+$ ($M(K^- \pi^+)$) $\notin [0.756, 1.036]$ GeV/ c^2 , respectively. These requirements have also been optimized with the Punzi method [24]. The requirements of $M(\pi^+ \bar{p})$ and $M(K^- \pi^+)$ reject 94.2% of background events with an efficiency loss of 45.5%. At present, the branching fraction of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0}(892) p \bar{\Sigma}^-$ is absent. With the same $\psi(3686)$ data sample, we estimate the branching fraction of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0}(892) p \bar{\Sigma}^- + c.c.$ to be $(3.2 \pm 0.2_{\text{stat}}) \times 10^{-3}$ by examining the $M(K^- \pi^+)$ distribution of the accepted candidate events. Based on this, we estimate that the $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0}(892) p \bar{\Sigma}^-$ background channel contributes to approximately 91 background events; however, they do not form a peak in the $M(p K^- \pi^+)$ distribution.

Figure 2(a) and 2(b) show the distributions of the invariant mass of $\bar{p} \pi^0$ ($M(\bar{p} \pi^0)$) versus the invariant mass of $p K^- \pi^+$ ($M(p K^- \pi^+)$) surviving the event selection for the signal MC sample and data, respectively. The $\bar{\Sigma}^-$ can-

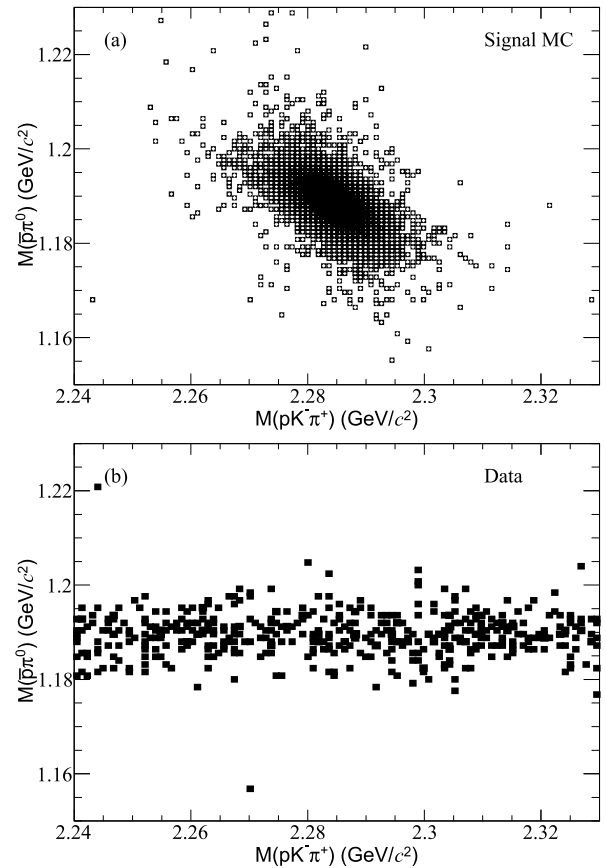


Fig. 2. Distribution of $M(\bar{p} \pi^0)$ versus $M(p K^- \pi^+)$ for the accepted candidate events in the signal MC sample and data.

didates are required to be within the interval $M(\bar{p}\pi^0) \in (1.150, 1.230) \text{ GeV}/c^2$, which corresponds to three times the resolution around the $\bar{\Sigma}^-$ peak. The signal yield of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$ is extracted from an unbinned maximum likelihood fit to the $M(pK^-\pi^+)$ distribution, as shown in Fig. 3. In the fit, the lineshapes of the signal and background are modeled by the signal MC simulation and a first-order Chebyshev polynomial, respectively. In addition, the yields of the signal and background are free to float. In Fig. 3, the background level is significantly higher than that expected by the inclusive $\psi(3686)$ MC sample, which may be due to some unknown decay, for example, $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \pi^+ K^- p \bar{\Sigma}^- + c.c. |_{\text{non-}K^*}$. With the same $\psi(3686)$ data sample, we estimate the branching fraction of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \pi^+ K^- p \bar{\Sigma}^- |_{\text{non-}K^*}$ to be $(1.49 \pm 0.03_{\text{stat.}}) \times 10^{-4}$ by examining the $M(p\pi^+)$ distribution of the accepted candidate events. Based on this, we estimate that the $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \pi^+ K^- p \bar{\Sigma}^- |_{\text{non-}K^*}$ background channel contributes to approximately five background events; however, they do not form a peak in the $M(pK^-\pi^+)$ distribution. Although there is still room for various background channels, they do not all form a peak in the $M(pK^-\pi^+)$ distribution. Because no significant signal is observed from the $\psi(3686)$ data, conservative upper limits will assume that all the fitted signals are from $\bar{\Sigma}^-$ after the following two checks: First, the events in the $\bar{\Sigma}^-$ sideband region show that the non- $\bar{\Sigma}^-$ contribution in the selected candidates is negligible. Second, an analysis of 2.93 fb^{-1} of data taken at $\sqrt{s} = 3.773 \text{ GeV}$ shows that no peaking background of the continuum production of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$ is estimated.

To estimate the upper limit on the branching fraction of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$, we use a likelihood scan method after incorporating systematic uncertainties, as discussed

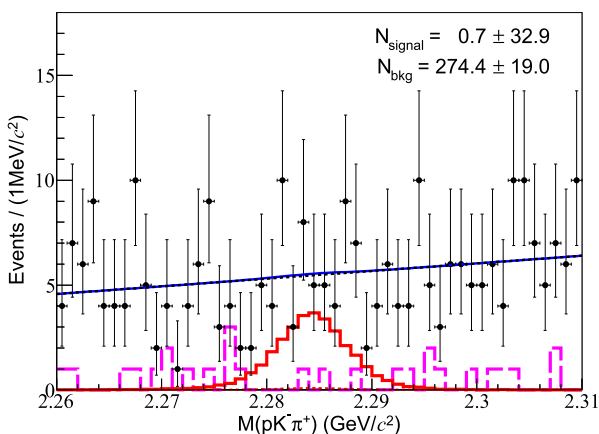


Fig. 3. (color online) Fit to the $M(pK^-\pi^+)$ distribution for the candidate events from $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$. Points with error bars are data. The red (black) dashed line is the signal (background), and the blue solid curve is the total fit. The pink dashed line is the inclusive MC sample. The red solid curve is the signal shape enlarged by a factor of 100.

in next section.

IV. SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTY

Systematic uncertainties for the upper limit on the branching fraction can be classified into two categories: additive terms and multiplicative terms.

Additive terms contain uncertainties caused by the chosen signal shape, background shape, and fit range. The effect due to the signal shape is estimated by replacing the signal MC shape with the signal MC shape convolved with a Gaussian resolution function with a mean of $1.0 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ and a resolution of $1.3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$. These parameters are obtained from a fit to the $M(pK^-\pi^+)$ spectrum using a data sample taken above the $\Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Lambda}_c^-$ production threshold. The effect from the background shape is evaluated using first-order and second-order Chebyshev polynomials. The effect from the fit range is estimated with fit ranges of $[2.26, 2, 31] \text{ GeV}/c^2$, $[2.26, 2, 32] \text{ GeV}/c^2$, and $[2.25, 2, 31] \text{ GeV}/c^2$. Among all of these terms, the case yielding the largest upper limit is chosen for further analysis.

The sources of multiplicative systematic uncertainties include the number of $\psi(3686)$ events, tracking efficiency, PID efficiency, π^0 reconstruction, the $\bar{\Sigma}^-$ mass window, kinematic fit, the quoted branching fractions of intermediate states, and the signal MC model. The systematic uncertainties on the requirements of $M(\pi^+\bar{p})$ and $M(\pi^+K^-)$ are estimated by changing individual veto regions by $10 \text{ MeV}/c^2$. The associated effects on the upper limits are less than 0.1%, which are negligible. The other systematic uncertainties are discussed below.

(a) Number of $\psi(3686)$ events: The total number of $\psi(3686)$ events in the data sample was determined as $(448.1 \pm 2.9) \times 10^6$ with inclusive hadronic events in Ref. [10]. The uncertainty on the total number of $\psi(3686)$ events, 0.6%, is assigned as a systematic uncertainty.

(b) Tracking and PID efficiencies: The uncertainties from the tracking and PID efficiencies have been studied with the high purity control samples $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$ [26]. The systematic uncertainty due to the tracking or PID efficiency is assigned to be 1.0% for each track.

(c) π^0 reconstruction: The systematic uncertainty on the π^0 reconstruction efficiency has been studied with the control sample of $J/\psi \rightarrow \rho\pi$ in Ref. [26]. The associated systematic uncertainty is assigned to be 1.0% for each π^0 .

(d) $\bar{\Sigma}^-$ mass window: To estimate the systematic uncertainty from the $\bar{\Sigma}^-$ mass window, we use the control sample of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$ with $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p\pi^0$ and $\bar{\Sigma}^- \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^0$. The difference between the acceptance efficiencies of data and MC simulation, 0.1%, is taken as the corres-

ponding systematic uncertainty.

(e) 5C kinematic fit: To examine the systematic uncertainty due to the 5C kinematic fit, we examine the signal efficiencies with and without correcting the MDC helix parameters for the signal MC events. The change in the signal efficiency, 0.2%, is assigned as the systematic uncertainty.

(f) Quoted branching fraction: The branching fractions of $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$, $\bar{\Sigma}^- \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^0$, and $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ are quoted from the Particle Data Group [18], which are $(6.28 \pm 0.32)\%$, $(51.57 \pm 0.30)\%$, and $(98.823 \pm 0.034)\%$, respectively. They contribute to a total uncertainty of 5.2%, which is regarded as a systematic uncertainty.

(g) MC model: The signal MC sample of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Sigma}^-$ is generated according to phase space. To estimate the systematic uncertainty on the MC model, we generate alternative signal MC samples using the J2BB1 model [27] with an angular distribution of $1 + \alpha \cos^2\theta$. To be conservative, two extreme scenarios corresponding to $\alpha = -1$ and $\alpha = 1$ are considered. The difference in the efficiencies between the phase space model and the J2BB1 model, 11.0%, is taken as the corresponding systematic uncertainty.

Assuming that all sources are independent, the total multiplicative systematic uncertainty is determined to be

Table 1. Multiplicative systematic uncertainties in the branching fraction measurement.

Source	Uncertainty (%)
Number of $\psi(3686)$ events	0.6
Tracking efficiencies	4.0
PID efficiencies	4.0
π^0 reconstruction	1.0
$\bar{\Sigma}^-$ mass window	0.1
5C kinematic fit	0.2
Quoted branching fractions	5.2
MC model	11.0
Total	13.5

13.5% by adding all uncertainties quadratically. The systematic uncertainties are summarized in Table 1.

V. RESULT

The branching fraction of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Sigma}^-$ is calculated using

$$\mathcal{B}(\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Sigma}^-) = \frac{N_{\text{sig}}}{N_{\psi(3686)} \cdot \Pi \mathcal{B}_i \cdot \epsilon}, \quad (1)$$

where $N_{\psi(3686)}$ is the total number of $\psi(3686)$ events in the data sample, $\Pi \mathcal{B}_i$ is the product of the branching fractions of the intermediate decays $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$, $\bar{\Sigma}^- \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^0$, and $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, and ϵ is the detection efficiency, which is determined as $(11.03 \pm 0.08)\%$ based on MC simulation.

No significant signal is observed, and the upper limit on the signal yield is set to be 21.1 at the 90% confidence level by assuming that the fitted signal yield is entirely from the process $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Sigma}^-$. The raw likelihood distribution versus $\mathcal{B}(\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Sigma}^-)$ is represented by the blue dashed curve in Fig. 4. This curve is then smeared by a Gaussian function with a mean of 0 and a width equal to the multiplicative systematic uncertainty of 13.5% according to Refs. [28, 29]. The updated likelihood distribution is shown as the red solid curve in Fig. 4. By integrating the red dashed curve from zero to 90% of the physical region, the upper limit on the branching fraction of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Sigma}^-$ at the 90% confidence level is set to be

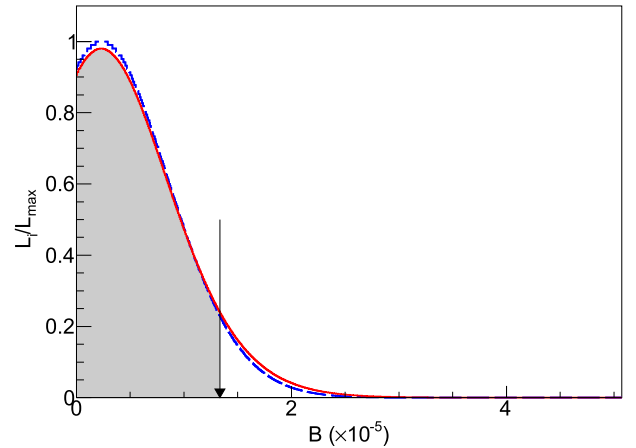


Fig. 4. (color online) Distributions of the likelihoods versus the branching fraction of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Sigma}^-$. The results obtained with and without incorporating the systematic uncertainties are represented by the red solid and blue dashed curves, respectively. The black arrow shows the result corresponding to the 90% confidence level.

$$\mathcal{B}(\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Sigma}^-) < 1.4 \times 10^{-5}.$$

VI. SUMMARY

By analyzing $(448.1 \pm 2.9) \times 10^6$ $\psi(3686)$ events collected with the BESIII detector, we present the first search for $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Sigma}^-$. No significant signal is observed in the data sample. Therefore, we set an upper limit

it on the branching fraction of 1.4×10^{-5} at the 90% confidence level. This is far above the prediction in the SM. An additional 2.3 billion $\psi(3686)$ events at BESIII will be available soon. This larger $\psi(3686)$ data sample offers an opportunity to further improve the sensitivity of the

search for this decay [13].

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