

Particles unseen in FOCUS

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DPF 2004: Riverside, CA



The search list

What was searched for:

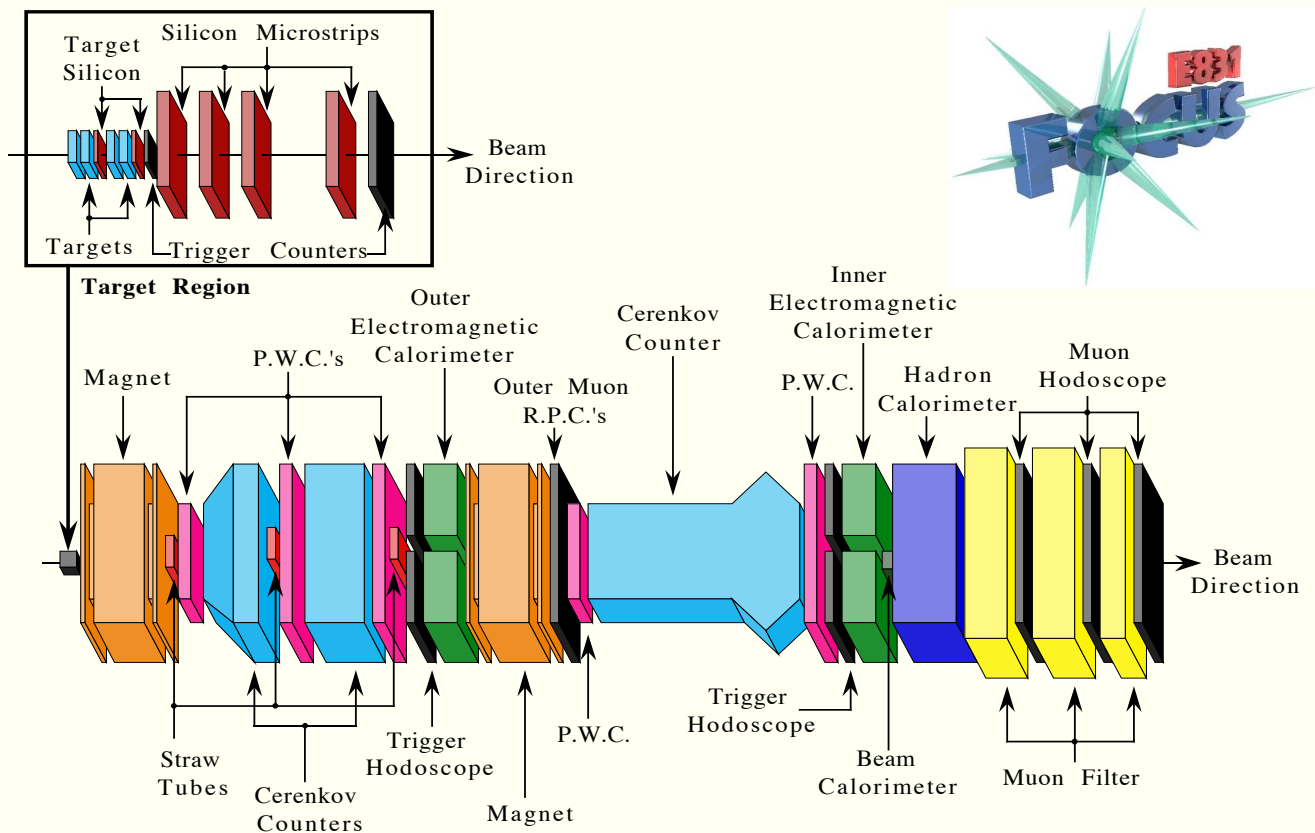
- $S = -1$ pentaquark $\Theta(1540)^+$ with quark content $uudd\bar{s}$
- $S = -2$ pentaquark $\phi(1860)^{-}$ with quark content $\bar{u}dds$
- Charm pentaquark $\Theta_c(3100)^0$ with quark content $uudd\bar{c}$
- Double charm baryons Ξ_{cc} with quark content ccu and ccd

Please note the following:

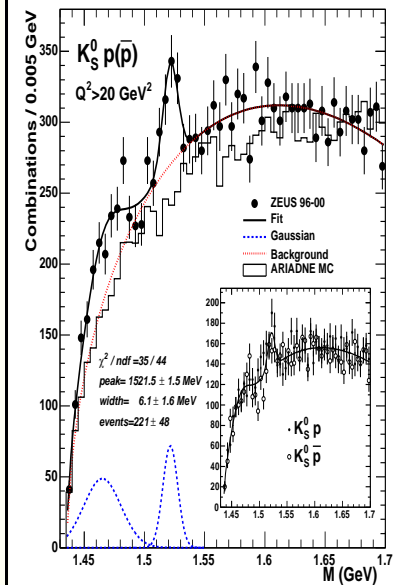
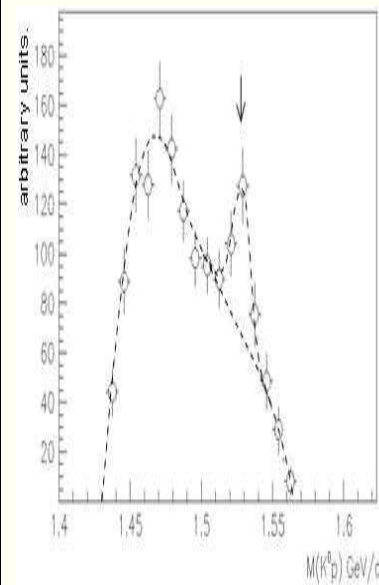
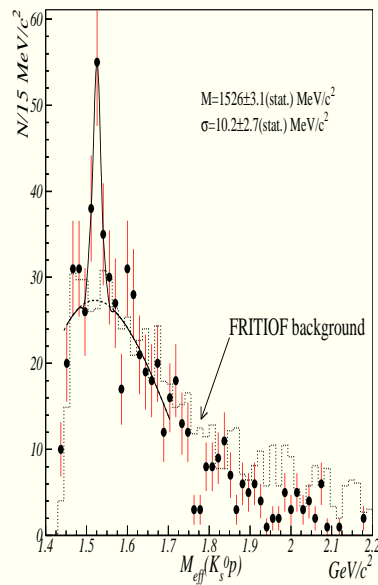
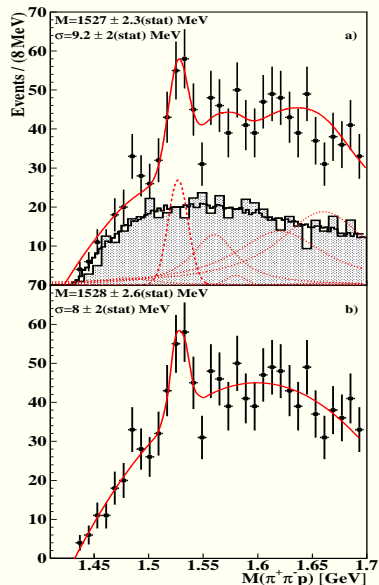
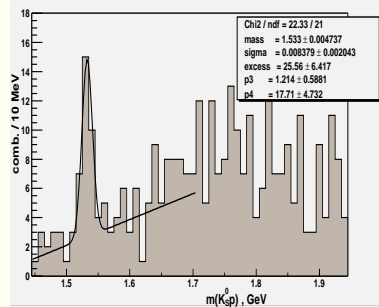
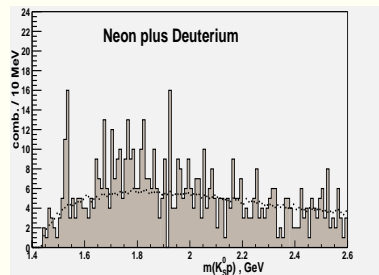
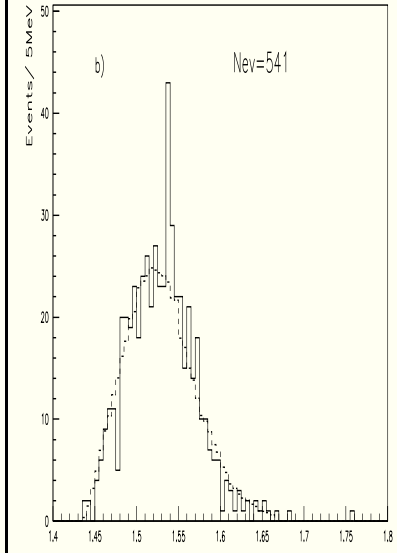
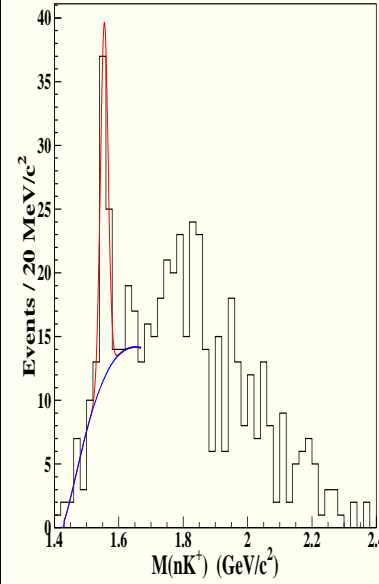
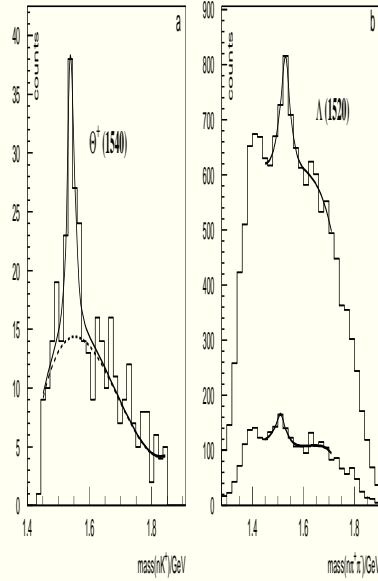
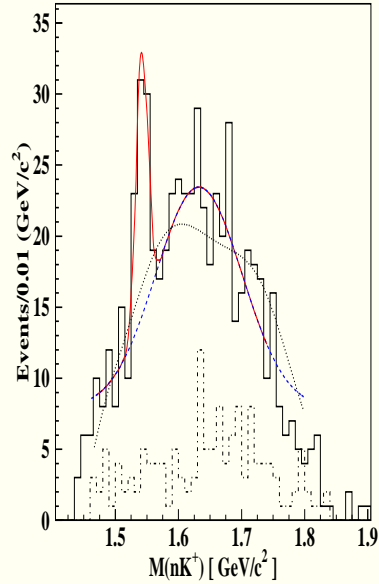
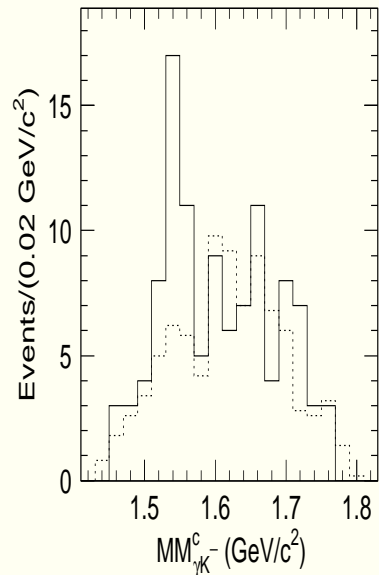
- All results are preliminary
- Charge conjugates are always implied

The FOCUS experiment

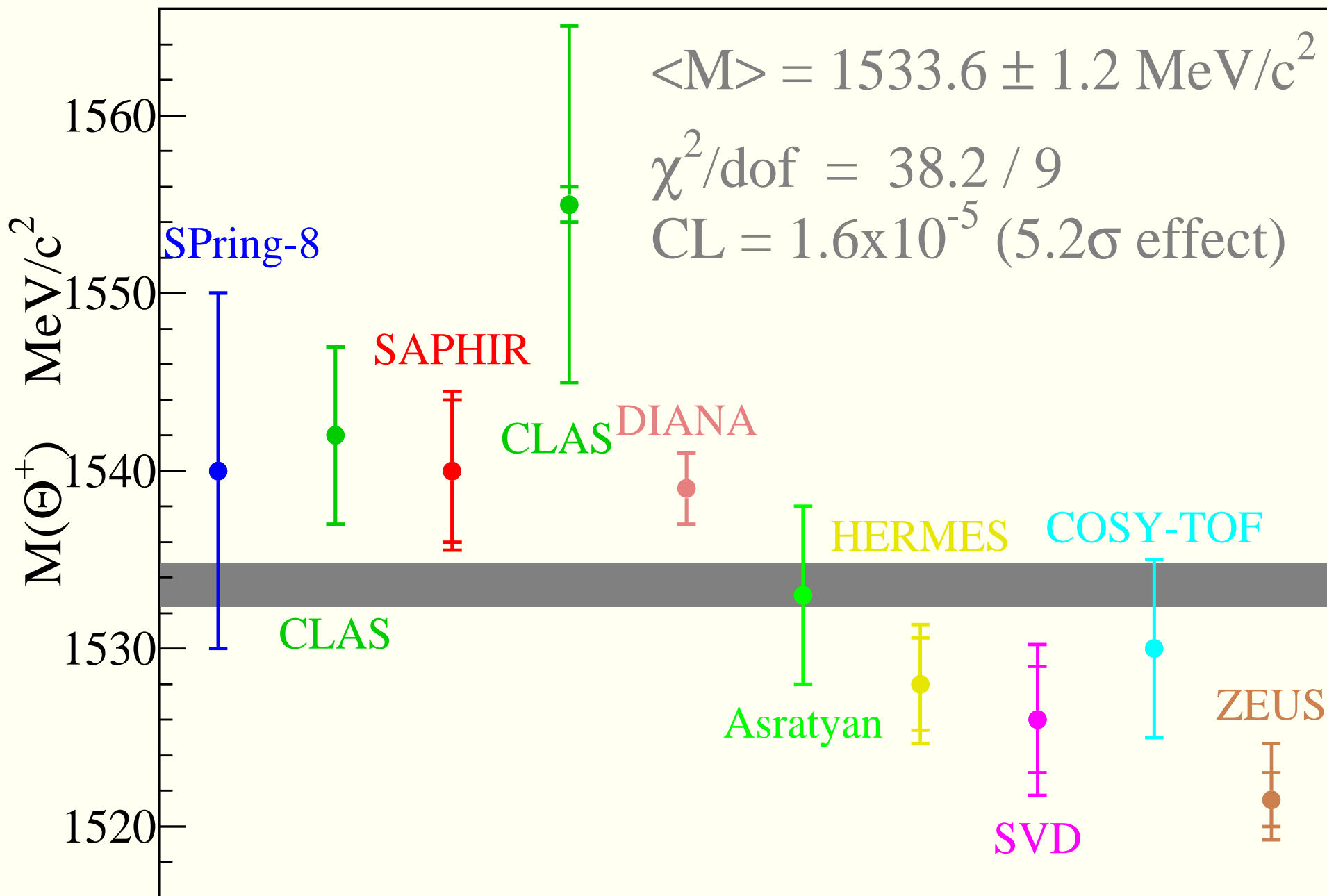
- FOCUS took data in the Fermilab fixed-target run of 1996-7
- e^\pm at ~ 300 GeV bremsstrahlung on lead target to create photon beam
- Photons interact in BeO targets
- Charged particles tracked and momentum analyzed with silicon strips, wire chambers, and two magnets
- Three multicell threshold Čerenkov counters for particle ID
- Trigger required ~ 35 GeV of energy in the hadron calorimeter
- 7 billion hadronic events on tape



Evidence for $\Theta^+(uudd\bar{s})$



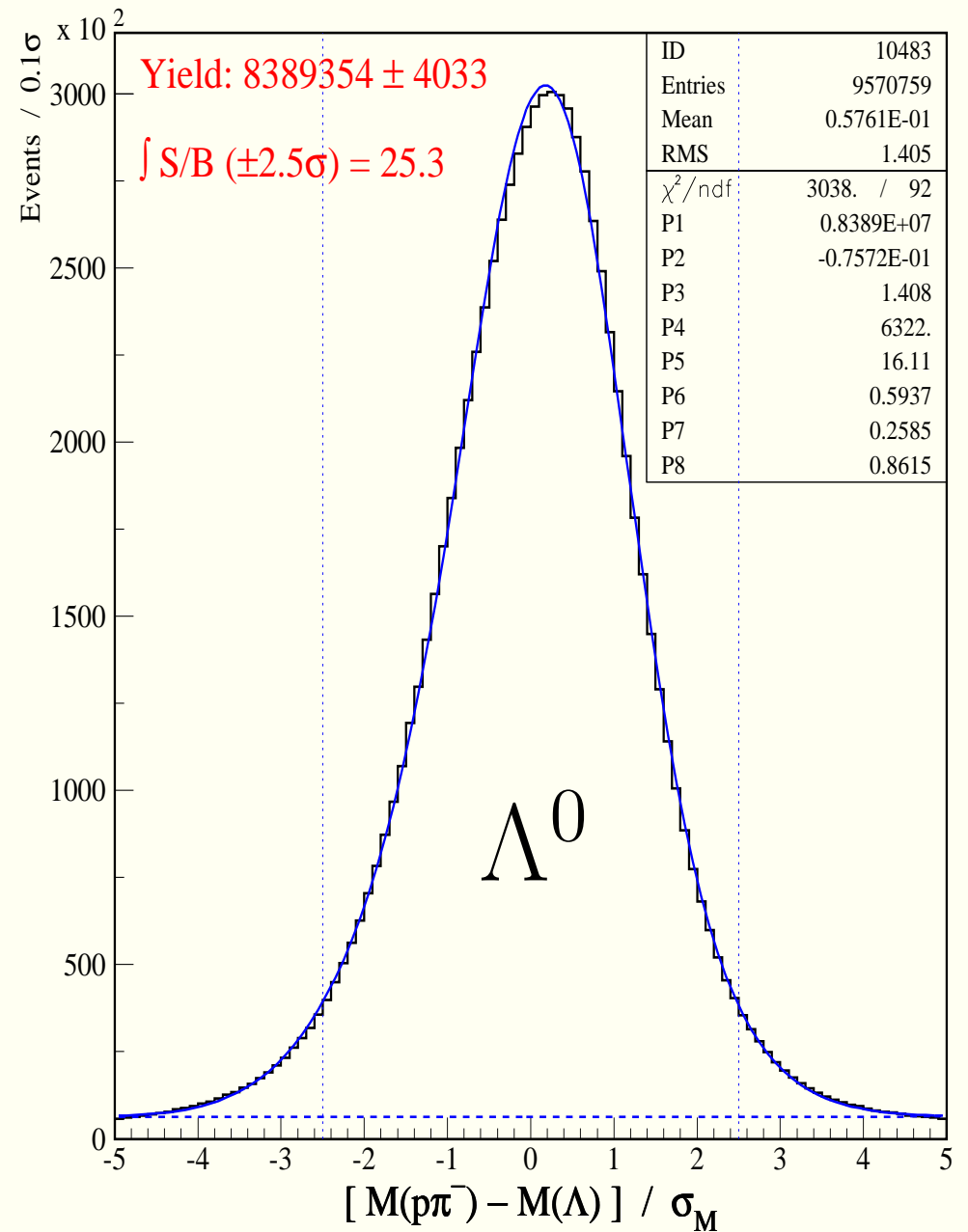
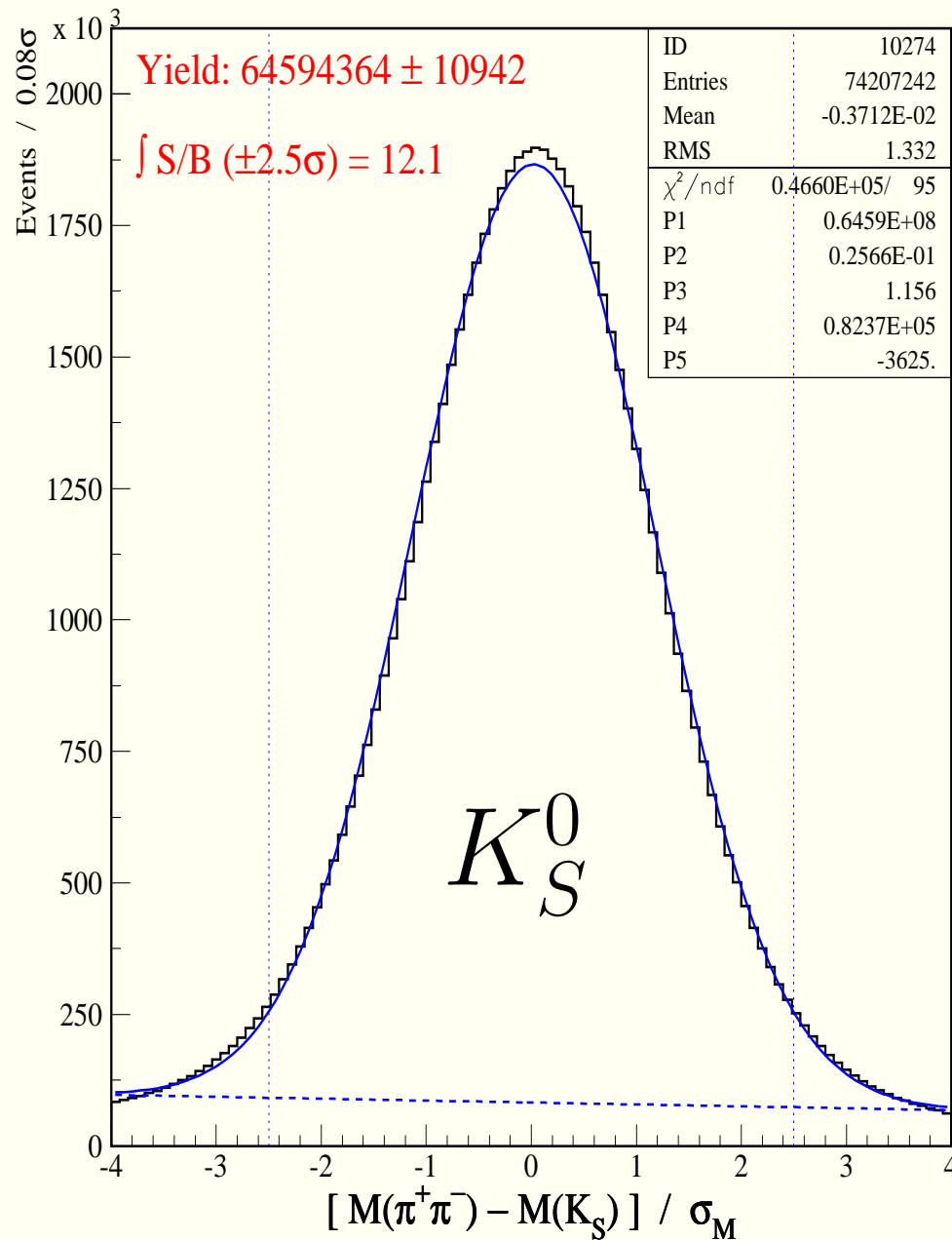
Summary of Θ^+ mass measurements



FOCUS analysis: $\Theta(1540)^+ \rightarrow pK_S^0$ search

- Search for $\Theta^+ \rightarrow pK_S^0$ and compare to $K^{*+}(892) \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+$ and $\Sigma(1385)^\pm \rightarrow \Lambda^0\pi^\pm$ (similar topology)
- Reconstruct $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ and $\Lambda^0 \rightarrow p\pi^-$
- Use Čerenkov ID on fast track to separate K_S^0 and Λ^0
- Remaining good quality tracks must be consistent with one vertex (CL > 1%) suppressing charm decays and reinteractions
- Various minor clean up cuts applied to vees and charged tracks
- Mass of K_S^0 or Λ^0 candidate within 2.5σ of nominal mass
- Very stringent Čerenkov ID cut applied to proton in pK_S^0 (misid ~ 0)

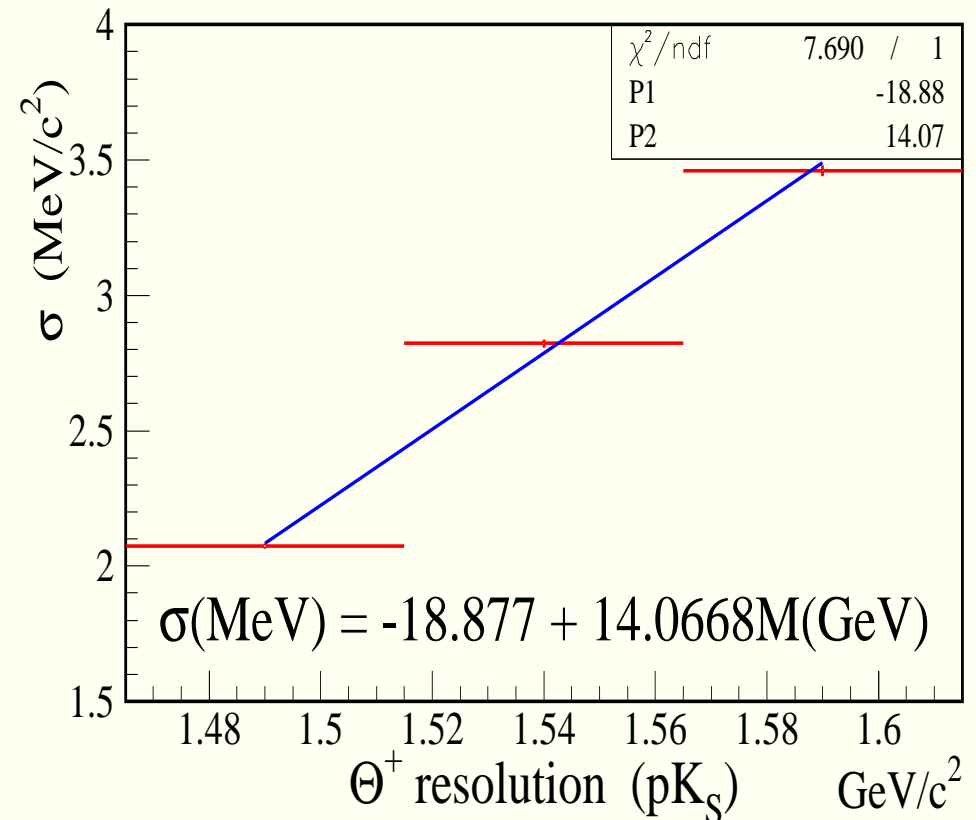
Vee samples



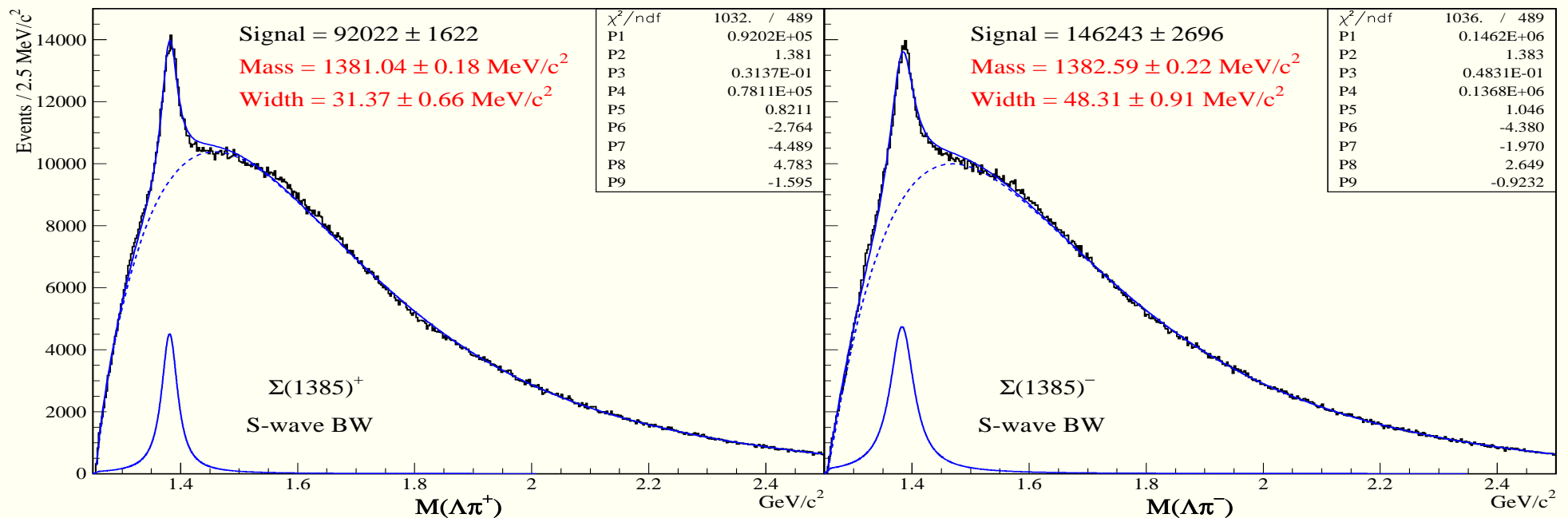
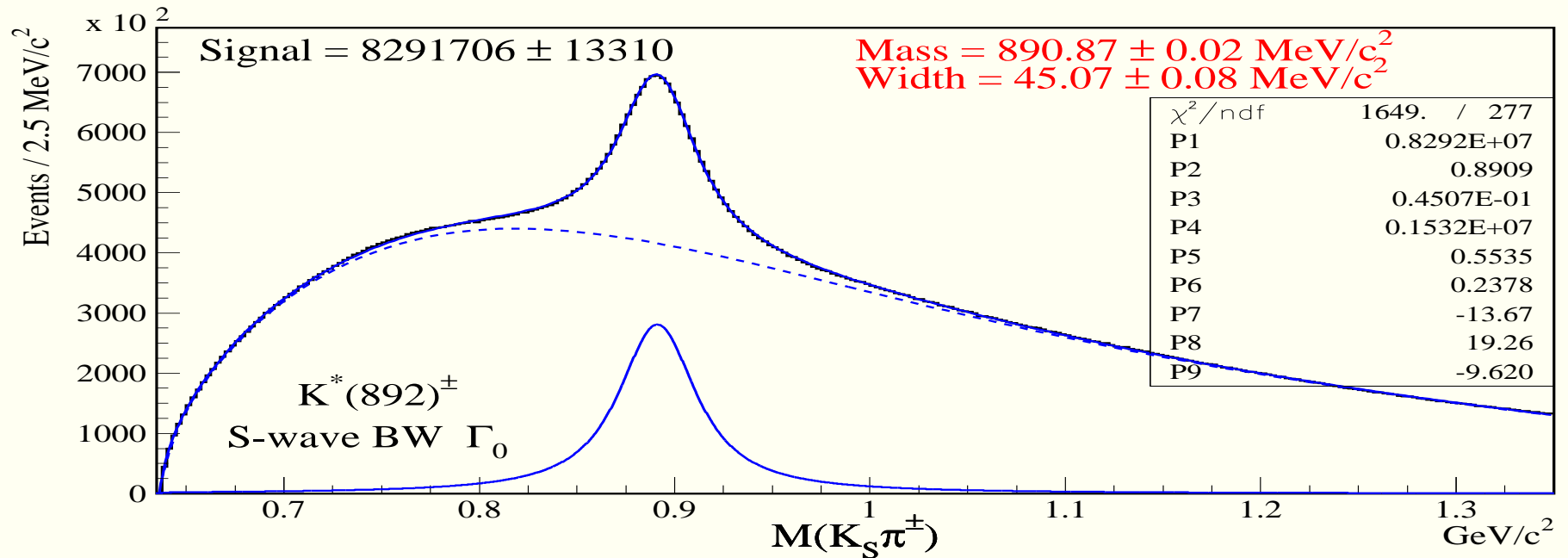
Fitting mass plots

- Mass plots are fit with Breit-Wigner convoluted with the Gaussian resolution (from Monte Carlo)
- $K^*(892)$ and $\Sigma(1385)$ *should* be P-wave but best fit is simple S-wave Breit-Wigner with energy independent width
- Best (of tried) background shape is $aq^b \exp(cq + dq^2 + eq^3 + fq^4)$

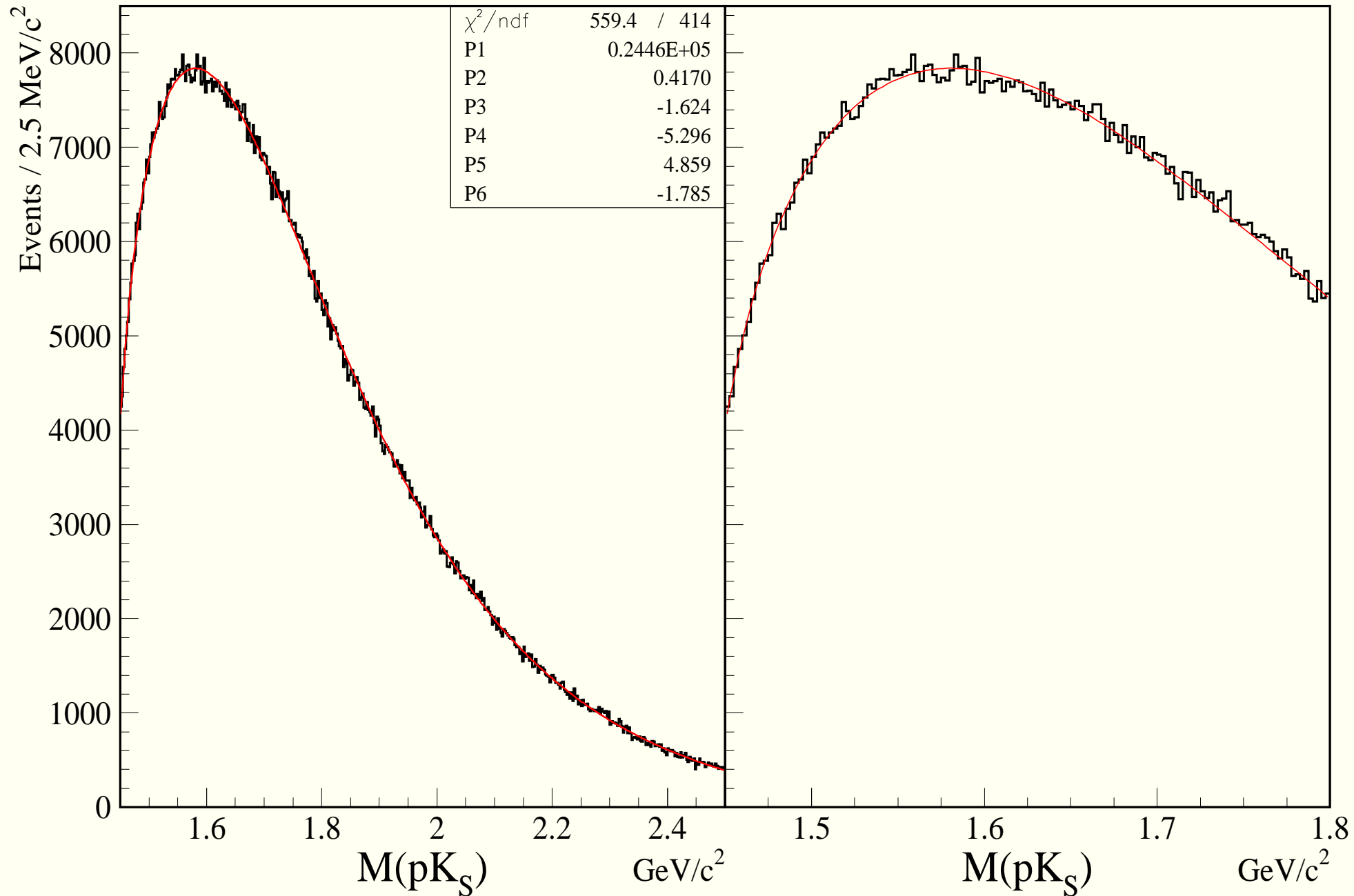
Decay Mode	Q (MeV)	Resolution (MeV/c ²)
$K^*(892)^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$	254	4.9
$\Sigma(1385)^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+$	128	3.1
$\Sigma(1385)^- \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^-$	132	3.2
$\Theta(1490)^+ \rightarrow p K_S^0$	54	2.1
$\Theta(1540)^+ \rightarrow p K_S^0$	104	2.8
$\Theta(1590)^+ \rightarrow p K_S^0$	154	3.5



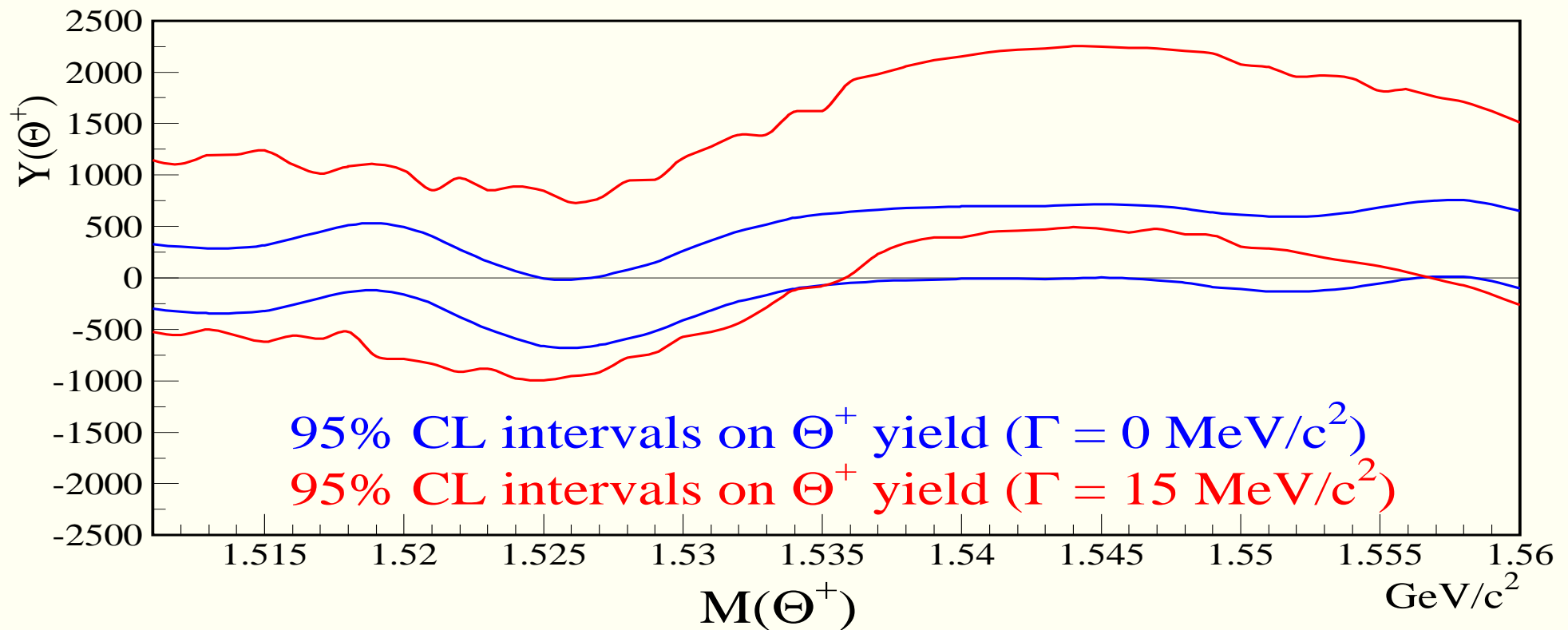
$K^*(892)^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$ and $\Sigma(1385)^\pm \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^\pm$ signals



$\Theta^+ \rightarrow pK_S^0$ search



Limit on $\Theta^+ \rightarrow pK_S^0$ yield



- Fit for signal in $1 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ steps from 1511 to 1560 MeV/c^2
- Find where $-2 \ln \mathcal{L}$ changes by 3.84 w.r.t minimum as yield is varied (allowing other variables to be continually minimized)

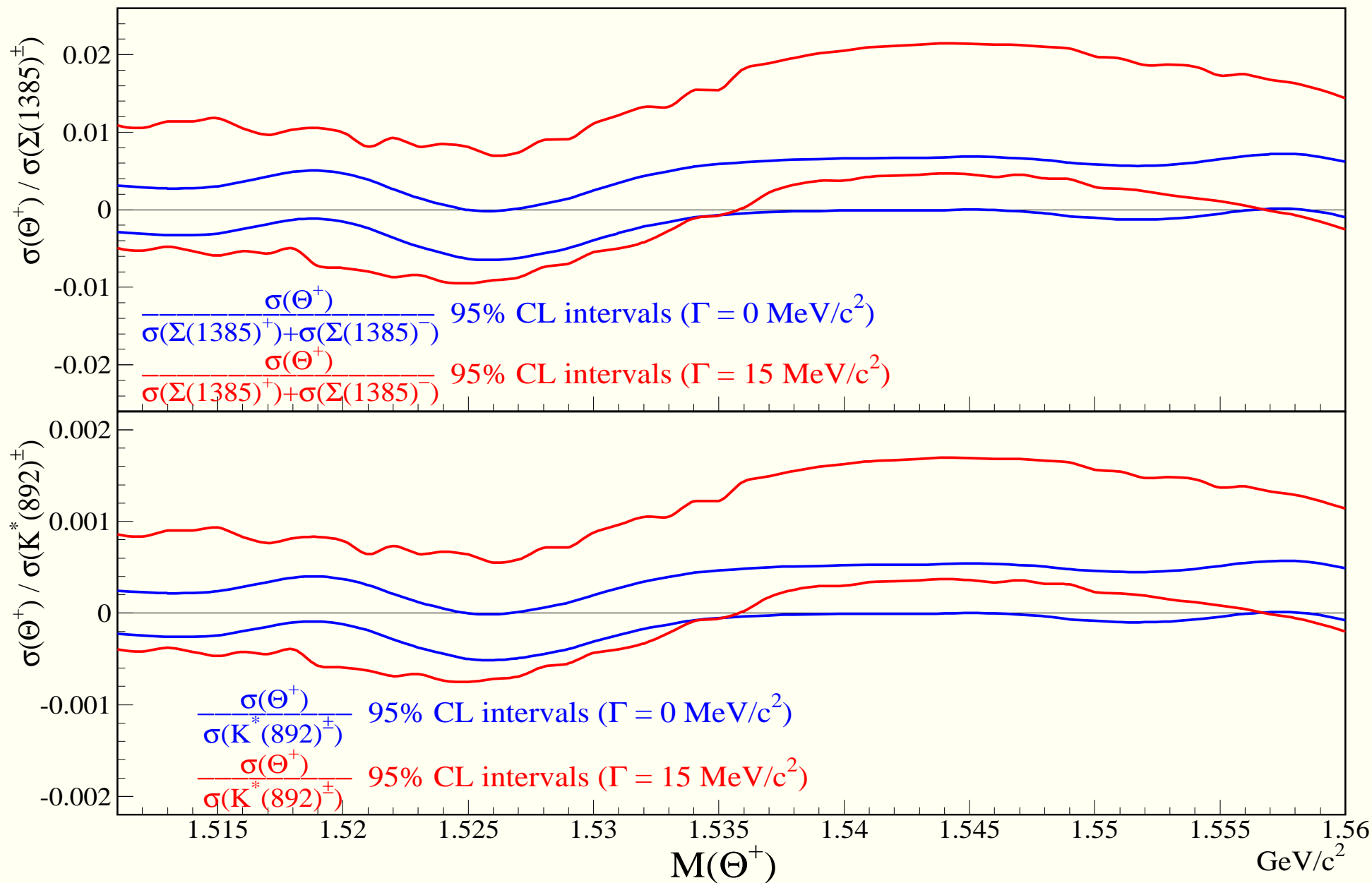
Corrected yields

Particle Decay	$\langle p \rangle$ GeV/c	Acc $\times \epsilon$	B.R. correction	Reconstructed Yield/Limit	Corrected Yield/Limit
$K^*(892)^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$	19	1.83%	$0.686 \times 0.5 \times 0.666$	8.3×10^6	2.0×10^9
$\Sigma(1385)^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+$	10	0.27%	0.639×0.88	9.2×10^4	6.1×10^7
$\Sigma(1385)^- \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^-$	10	0.27%	0.639×0.88	14.6×10^4	9.6×10^7
$\Theta(1540)^+ \rightarrow p K_S^0$					
$\Gamma = 0 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	12	0.39%	$0.686 \times 0.5 \times 0.5$	<695	$<1.0 \times 10^6$
$\Gamma = 15 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	12	0.39%	$0.686 \times 0.5 \times 0.5$	<2154	$<3.2 \times 10^6$

Decay	B.R.
$K^*(892)^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^+$	66.6%
$K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	68.6%
$\bar{K}^0 \rightarrow K_S^0$	50.0%
$\Lambda \rightarrow p \pi^-$	63.9%
$\Sigma(1385)^\pm \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^\pm$	88.0%
$\Theta(1540)^+ \rightarrow p \bar{K}^0$	50.0%

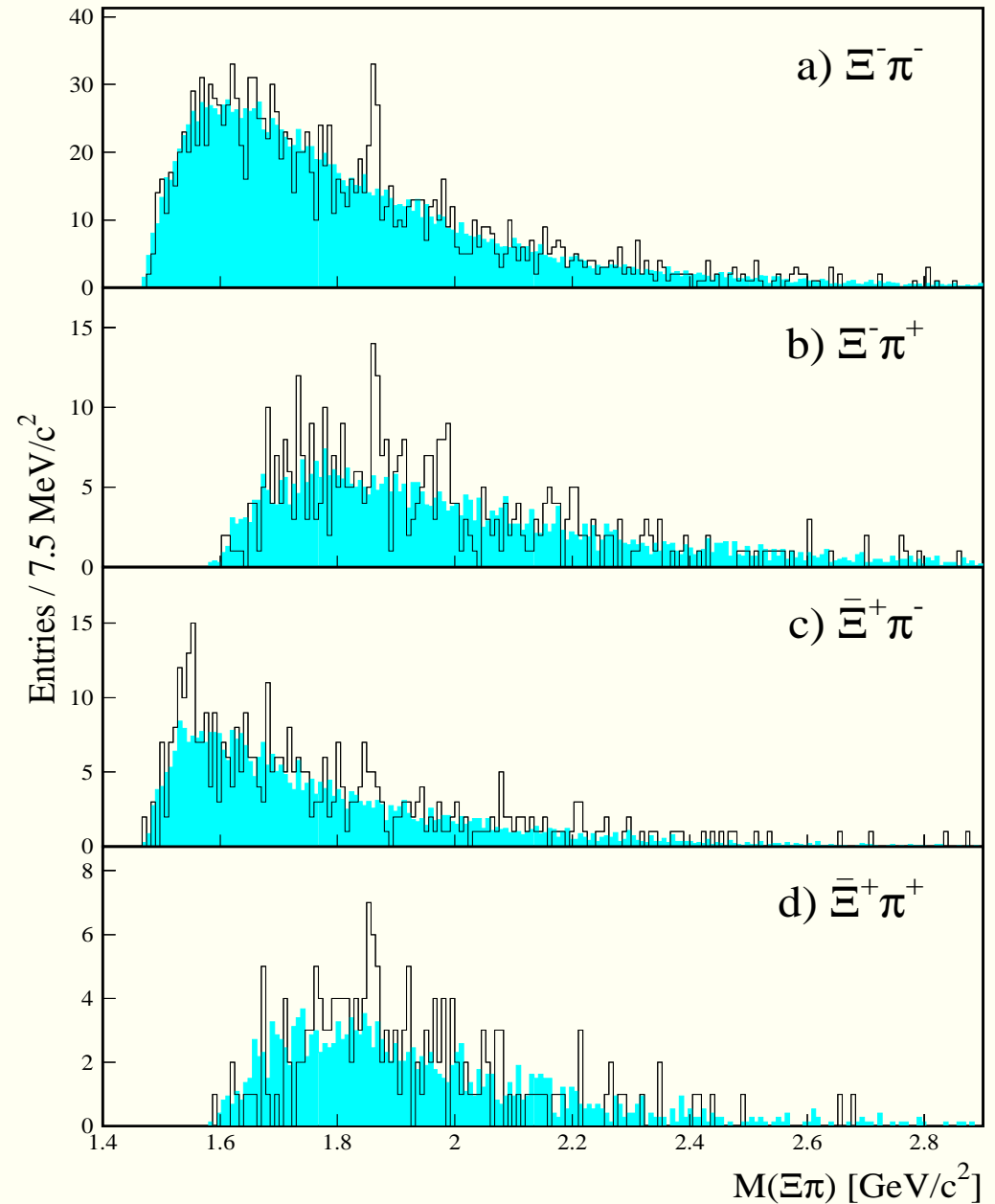
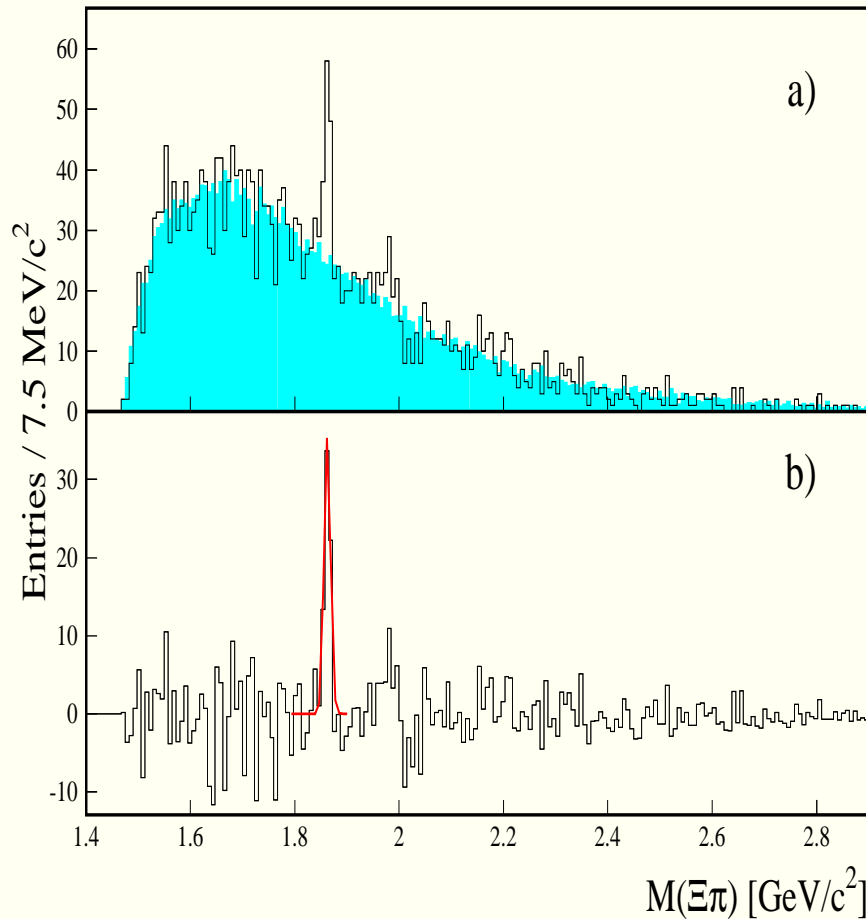
- Events generated by minimum bias PYTHIA $\gamma-N$ interactions with bremsstrahlung photon spectrum
- $\Theta(1540)^+$ generated as $\Sigma(1385)^+$

Limits on $\Theta(1540)^+$ production



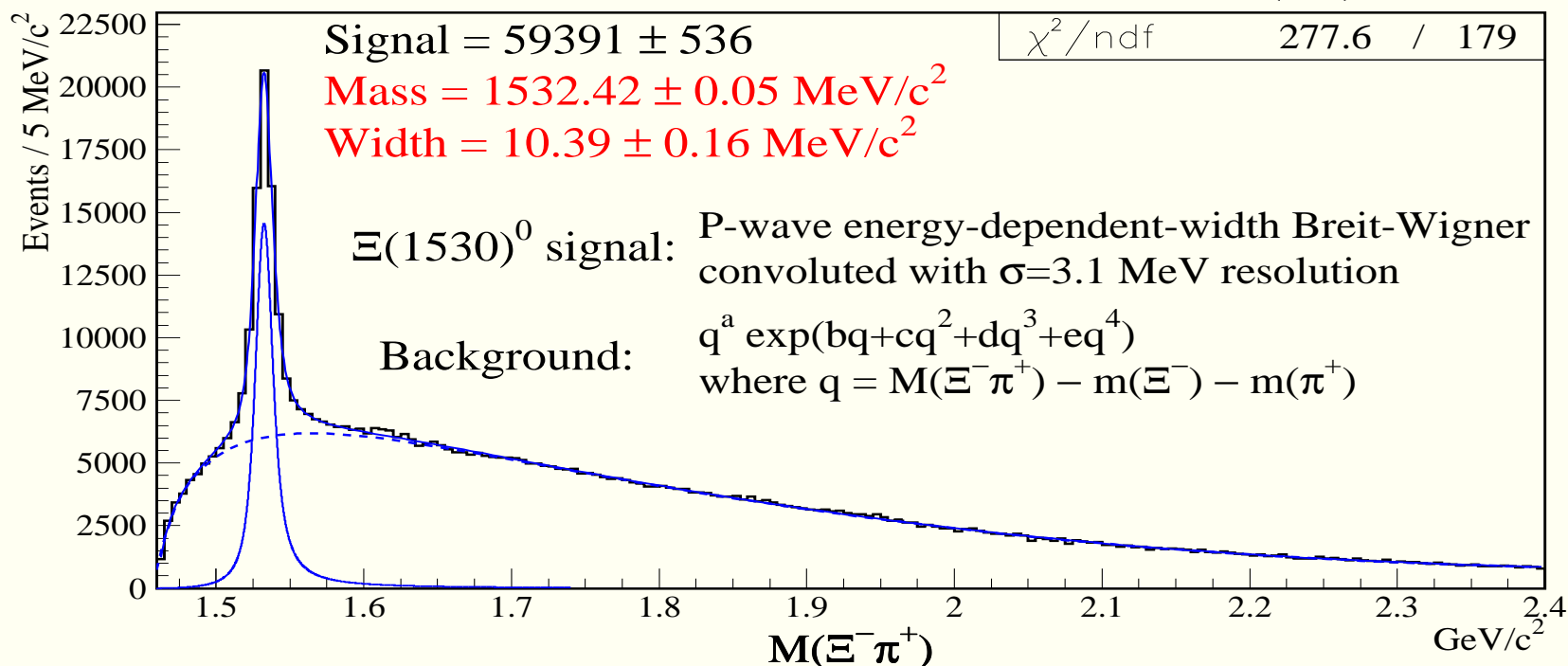
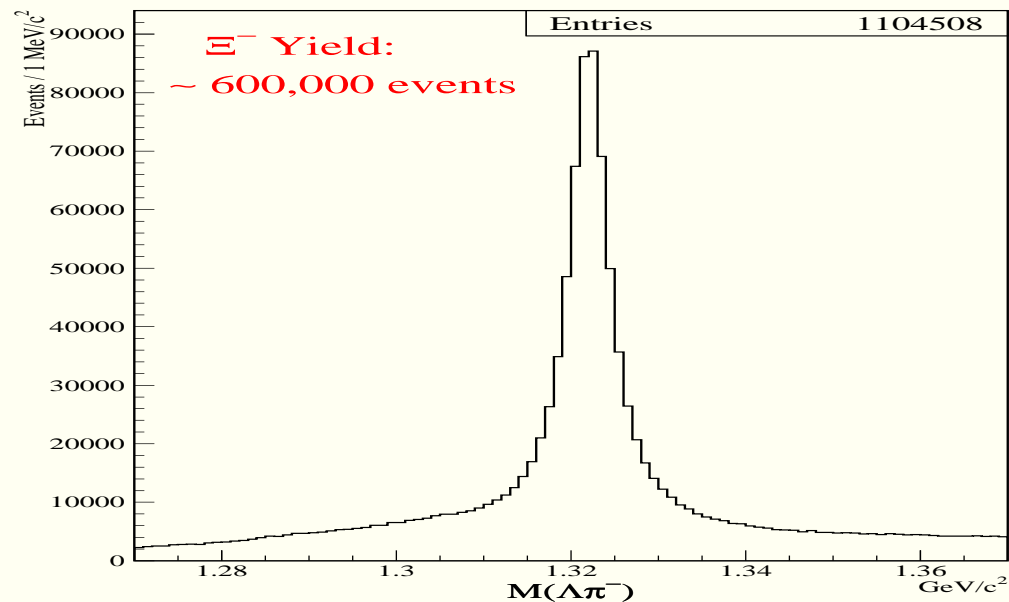
$S = -2$ pentaquarks ($\phi(1860)^{--}$)

- NA49 evidence for $\phi(1860)^{--}$ ($dds\bar{s}\bar{u}$) and $\phi(1860)^0$ decaying $\Xi^- \pi^\pm$
- 158 GeV p on LH



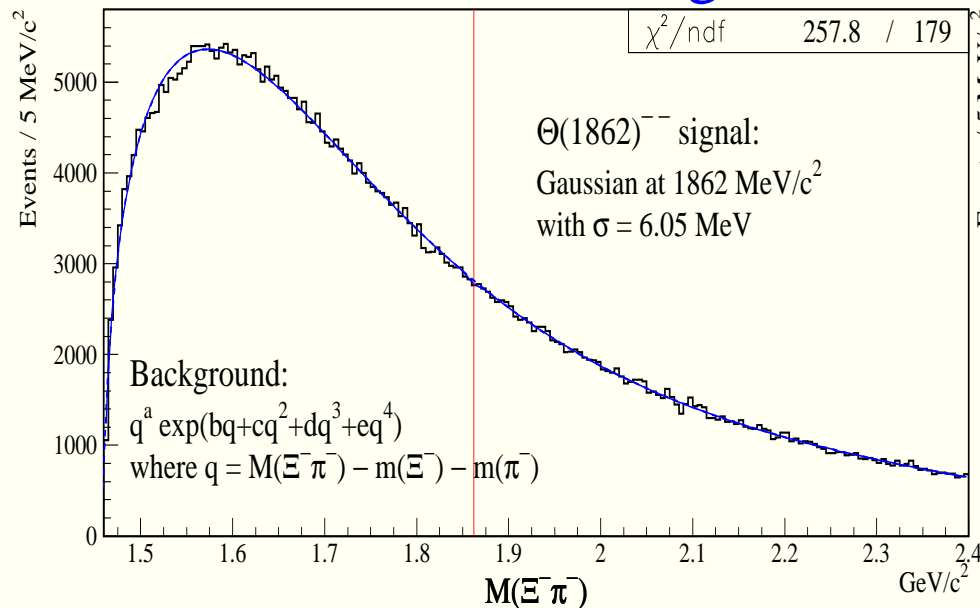
FOCUS analysis: $\phi(1860)^{--} \rightarrow \Xi^{-} \pi^{-}$ search

- $\sim 600,000 \Xi^{-} \rightarrow \Lambda^0 \pi^{-}$ sample
- Vertex Ξ^{-} with π^{\pm} and find production vertex
- Require $< 4\sigma$ separation between vertices
- In $\Xi^{-} \pi^{+}$, observe $\sim 60,000 \Xi(1530)^0$ candidates

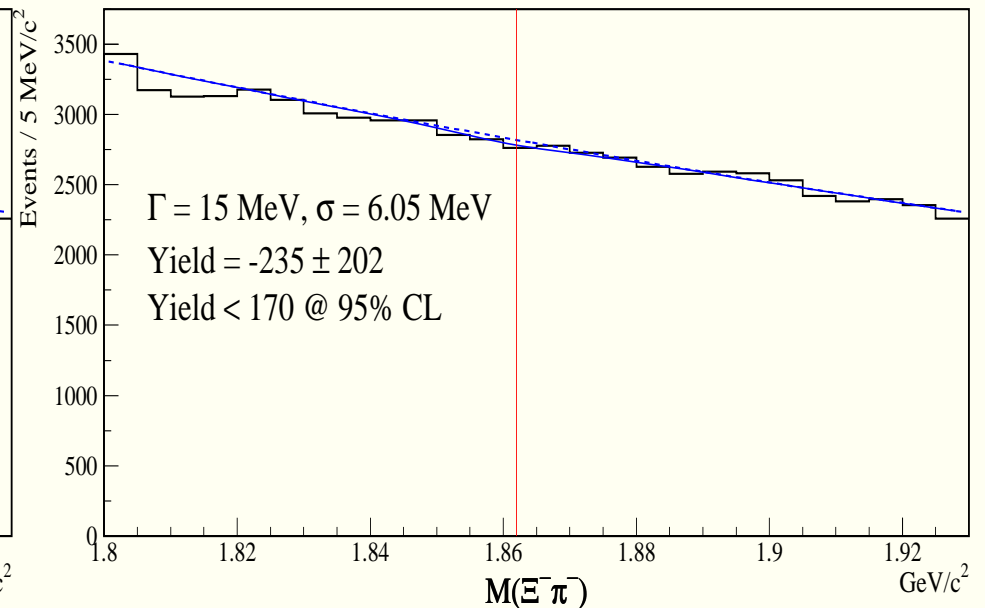
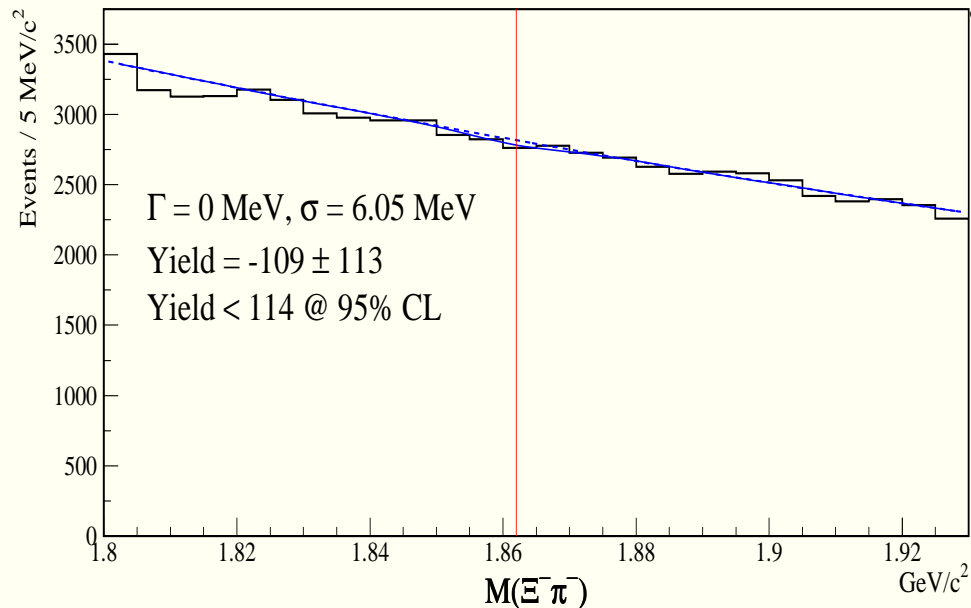
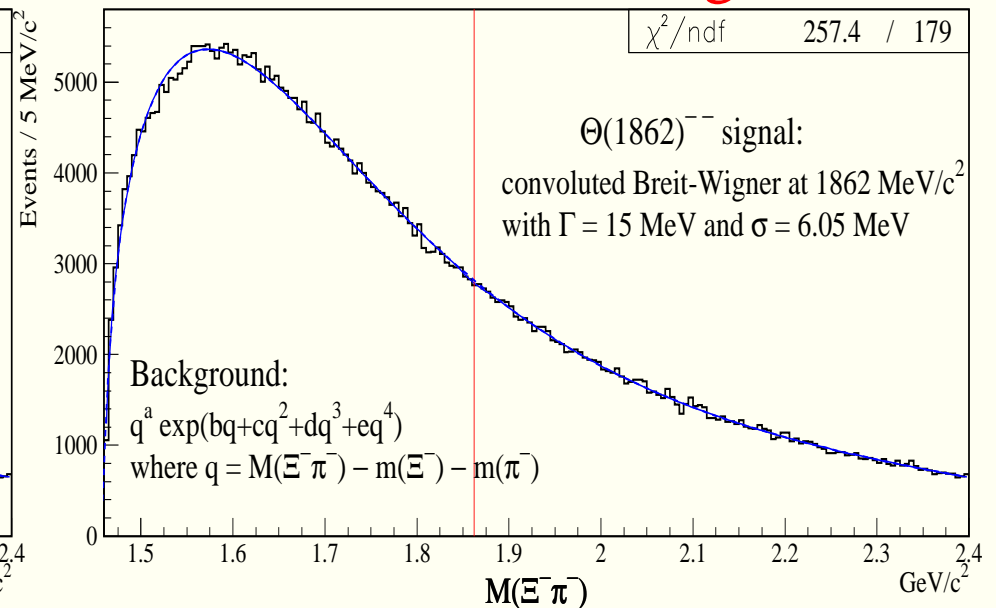


Results of FOCUS search for $\phi(1860)^{--}$

Fit to $\Gamma = 0$ MeV signal



Fit to $\Gamma = 15$ MeV signal



Limits on $\phi(1860)^{--}$ production

- Using PYTHIA, generate Monte Carlo samples of $\Xi(1530)^0$ and of $\phi(1860)^{--}$ (using $\Xi(1530)^0$)
- Average momentum is 15 GeV/c
- Efficiency ratio is $\frac{\epsilon(\phi(1860)^{--} \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^-)}{\epsilon(\Xi(1530)^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+)} = 0.78$
- Thus, for a $\phi(1860)^{--}$ produced like $\Xi(1530)^0$ we obtain the limits:

$$\frac{\sigma(\phi(1860)) \times \mathbf{BR}(\phi(1860) \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^-)}{\sigma(\Xi(1530))} < 0.25\% @ 95\% \text{ CL for } \Gamma = 0 \text{ MeV}$$

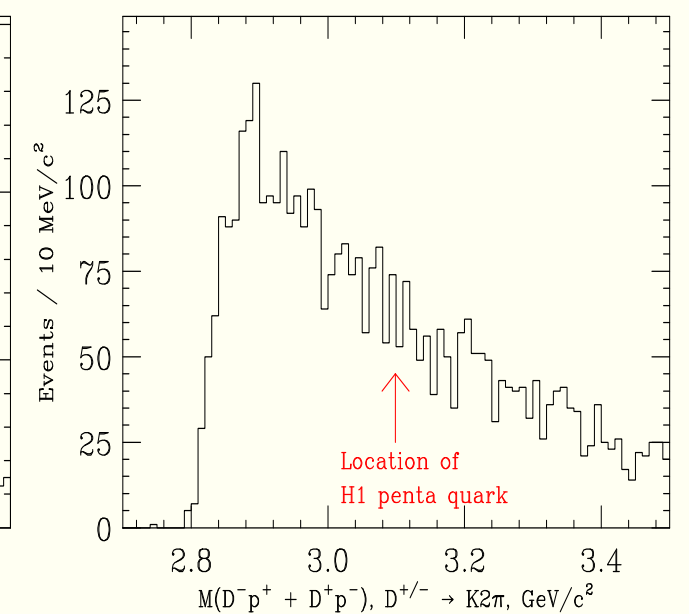
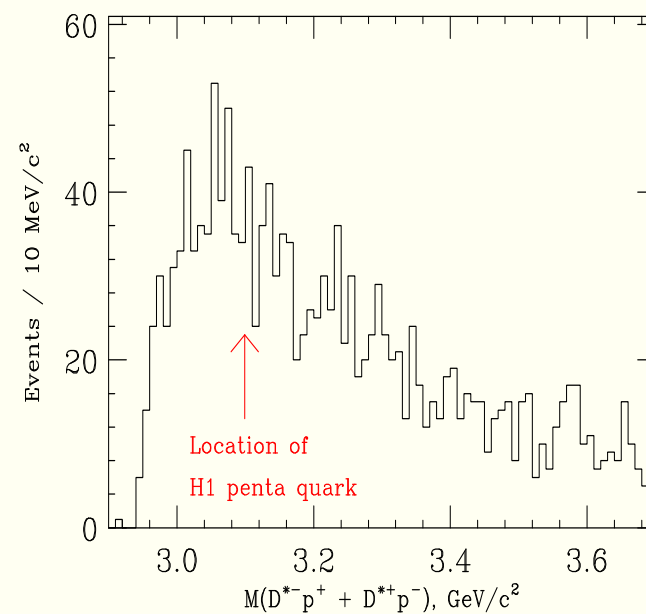
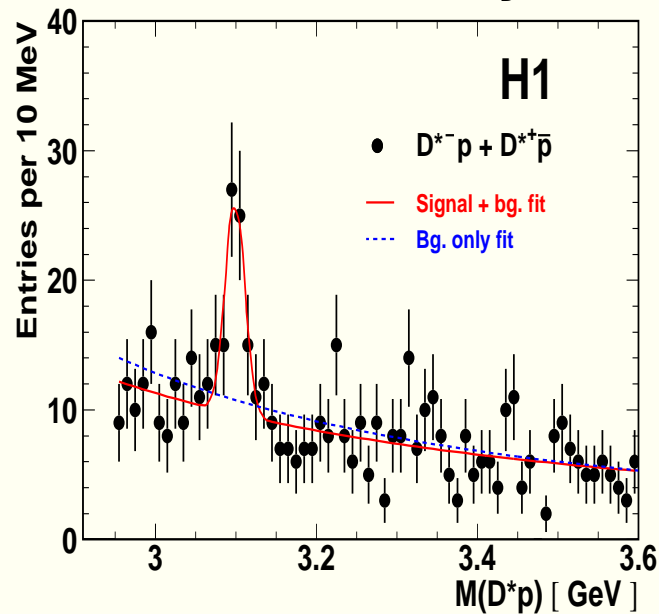
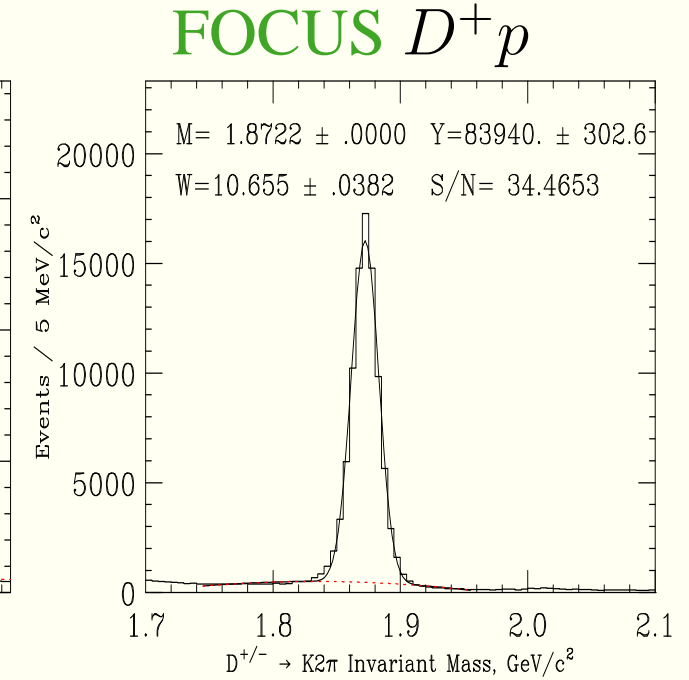
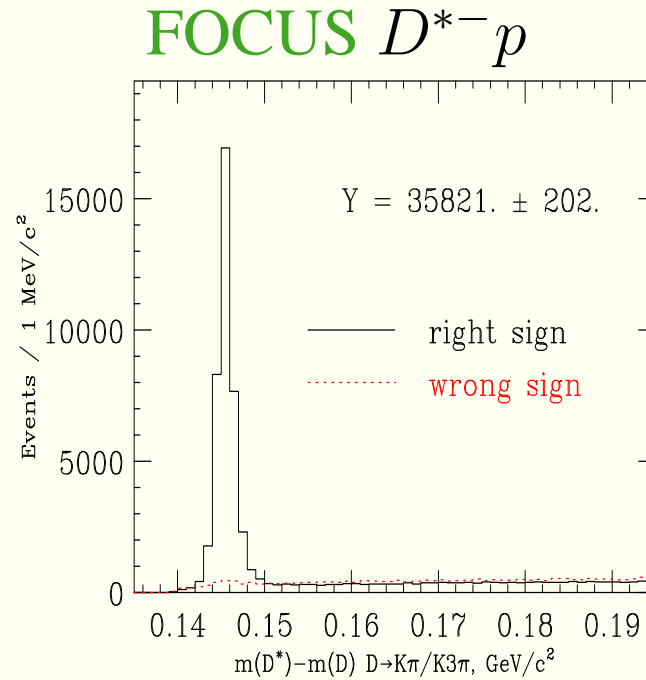
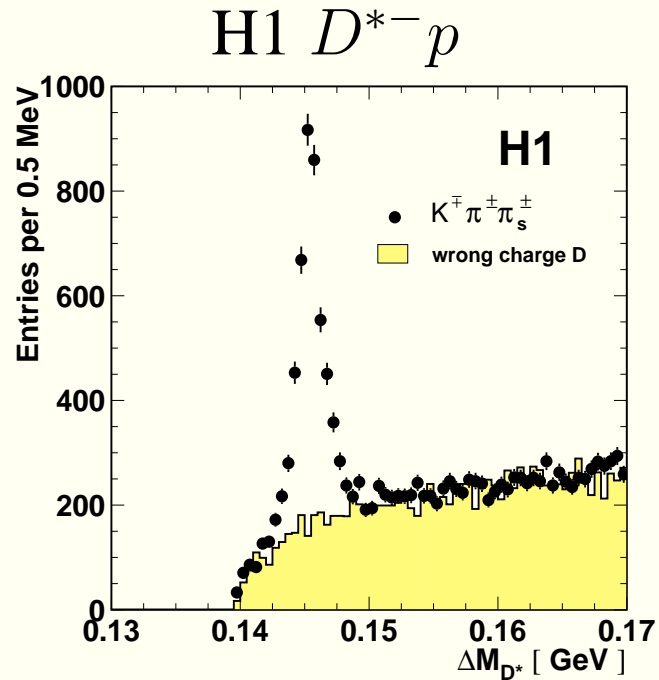
$$\frac{\sigma(\phi(1860)) \times \mathbf{BR}(\phi(1860) \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^-)}{\sigma(\Xi(1530))} < 0.37\% @ 95\% \text{ CL for } \Gamma = 15 \text{ MeV}$$

- Sharp contrast to NA49 which seems to be $\gtrsim 50\%$

Charm pentaquarks

- H1 at HERA reported a $> 6\sigma$ significant particle at $3.099 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ decaying to $D^{*-}p$
- Using a D^{*+} sample $10\times$ larger and much cleaner, **FOCUS** searched for this particle
- **FOCUS** also investigated D^+p decays
- Standard fixed-target charm selection criteria used for D^{*+} and D^+ reconstruction
- p candidate must originate from production vertex and be positively identified by Čerenkov system

FOCUS finds no charm pentaquarks



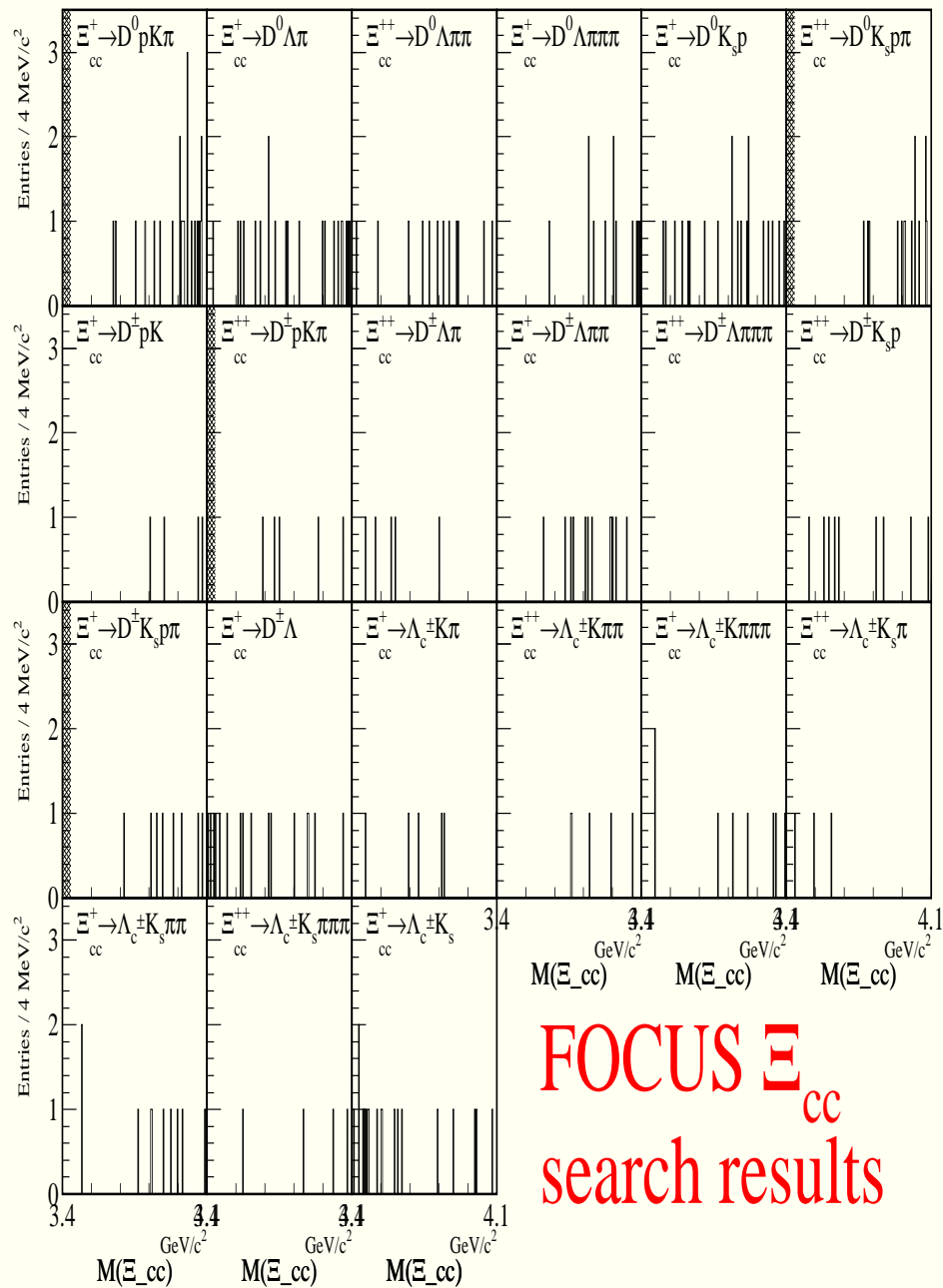
Double charm baryons

SELEX has reported various observations of double charm baryons. SELEX uses hadron beams and only reconstructs high x_F particles.

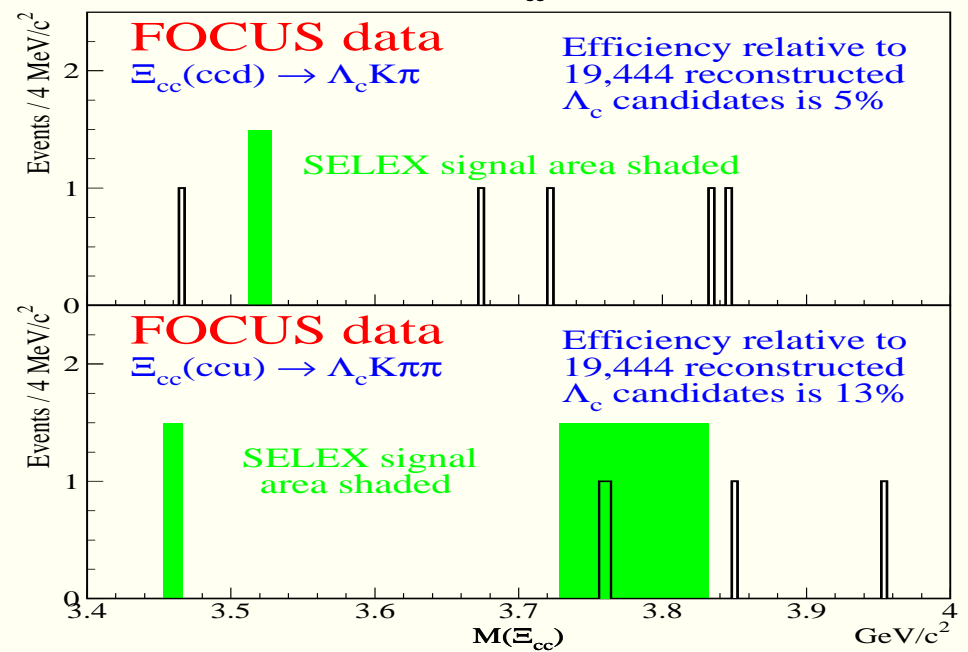
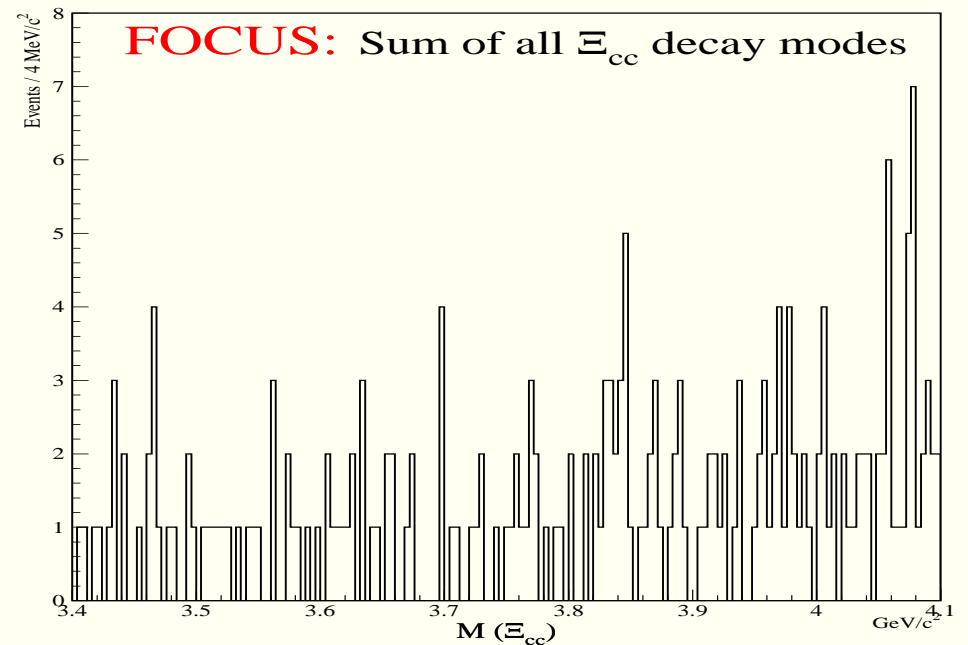
FOCUS analysis:

- Topology consists of three vertices
- Use candidate driven algorithm
- Reconstruct D^+ , D^0 , or Λ_c requiring a good vertex
- Add tracks to charm vector to search for Ξ_{cc} decay requiring a good vertex
- Use Ξ_{cc} vector to find production vertex
- Require separation between all vertices
- Use Čerenkov system to positively identify protons and kaons

FOCUS Ξ_{cc} search results



FOCUS Ξ_{cc}
search results



Double charm baryon production compared

Decay Mode Experiment	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+$		$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	
	FOCUS	SELEX	FOCUS	SELEX
Ξ_{cc} Events	<2.21 @ 90%	15.8	<2.21 @ 90%	8
Reconstructed Λ_c	$19,444 \pm 262$	1650	$19,444 \pm 262$	1650
Relative Efficiency	5%	10%	13%	5%
Ξ_{cc}/Λ_c^+	<0.23% @ 90%	9.6%	<0.09% @ 90%	9.7%
$\frac{\text{SELEX}}{\text{FOCUS}}$ Rel $\frac{\Xi_{cc}}{\Lambda_c}$ Prod	>42 @ 90%		>111 @ 90%	

If the $\Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+$ ($\Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$) signal is real, SELEX produces at least 42 (111) times more Ξ_{cc} baryons relative to Λ_c than FOCUS

Summary of the FOCUS searches

- No evidence for $\Theta(1540)^+ \rightarrow pK_S^0$ but reconstructs 8 million $K^*(892)^+ \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+$ and 240,000 $\Sigma(1385)^\pm \rightarrow \Lambda^0\pi^\pm$ in similar decay modes
- No evidence for $\phi(1860)^{--} \rightarrow \Xi^-\pi^-$ but reconstructs 60,000 $\Xi(1530)^0 \rightarrow \Xi^-\pi^+$, approximately 1,000 times more than the observing experiment
- No evidence for a charm pentaquark decaying to $D^{*-}p$ or D^-p with a factor of 10 more D^{*+} decays than the observing experiment
- No evidence for double charm baryons with a factor of 10 more Λ_c decays than the observing experiment