

$\Lambda_c(2765)^+$   
or  $\Sigma_c(2765)$

$I(J^P) = ?(??)$  Status: \*

OMITTED FROM SUMMARY TABLE

A broad, statistically significant peak ( $997^{+141}_{-129}$  events) seen in  $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ . However, nothing at all is known about its quantum numbers, including whether it is a  $\Lambda_c^+$  or a  $\Sigma_c$ , or whether the width might be due to overlapping states.

**$\Lambda_c(2765)^+$  MASS**

The mass is obtained from the  $\Lambda_c(2765)^+ - \Lambda_c^+$  mass-difference measurement below.

<u>VALUE (MeV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>
<b>2766.6 ± 2.4 OUR FIT</b>	

**$\Lambda_c(2765)^+ - \Lambda_c^+$  MASS DIFFERENCE**

<u>VALUE (MeV)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>480.1 ± 2.4 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>480.1 ± 2.4</b>	$997^{+141}_{-129}$	ARTUSO	01	CLE2 $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

**$\Lambda_c(2765)^+$  WIDTH**

<u>VALUE (MeV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>50</b>	ARTUSO	01	CLE2 $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

**$\Lambda_c(2765)^+$  DECAY MODES**

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )
$\Gamma_1 \Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	seen

**$\Lambda_c(2765)^+$  REFERENCES**

ARTUSO	01	PRL 86 4479	M. Artuso <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
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