

$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$

$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{3}{2}^-) \text{ Status: } ***$$

Seen in $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ but not in $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^0$ so this is indeed an excited Λ_c^+ rather than a Σ_c^+ . The spin-parity has not been measured but is expected to be $3/2^-$: this is presumably the charm counterpart of the strange $\Lambda(1520)$.

$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$ MASS

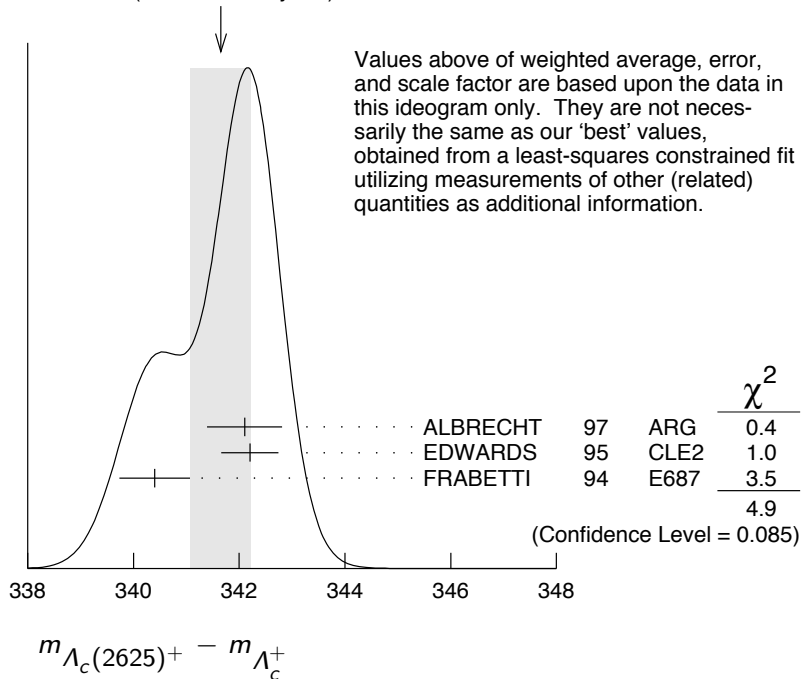
The mass is obtained from the $\Lambda_c(2625)^+ - \Lambda_c^+$ mass-difference measurements below.

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
2628.1 ± 0.6 OUR FIT				Error includes scale factor of 1.5.
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
2626.6 ± 0.5 ± 1.5	42 ± 9	ALBRECHT	93F ARG	See ALBRECHT 97

$\Lambda_c(2625)^+ - \Lambda_c^+$ MASS DIFFERENCE

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
341.7 ± 0.6 OUR FIT				Error includes scale factor of 1.6.
341.7 ± 0.6 OUR AVERAGE				Error includes scale factor of 1.6. See the ideogram below.
342.1 ± 0.5 ± 0.5	51	ALBRECHT	97 ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10$ GeV
342.2 ± 0.2 ± 0.5	245 ± 19	EDWARDS	95 CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV
340.4 ± 0.6 ± 0.3	40 ± 9	FRABETTI	94 E687	γ Be, $\bar{E}_\gamma = 220$ GeV

WEIGHTED AVERAGE
341.7 ± 0.6 (Error scaled by 1.6)



$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$ WIDTH

VALUE (MeV)	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<1.9	90	245 ± 19	EDWARDS	95 CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<3.2	90		ALBRECHT	93F ARG	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$ DECAY MODES

$\Lambda_c^+ \pi \pi$ and its submode $\Sigma_c(2455)\pi$ are the only strong decays allowed to an excited Λ_c^+ having this mass.

Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level
Γ_1 $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	[a] $\approx 67\%$	
Γ_2 $\Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \pi^-$	<5	90%
Γ_3 $\Sigma_c(2455)^0 \pi^+$	<5	90%
Γ_4 $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ 3-body	large	
Γ_5 $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^0$	[b] not seen	
Γ_6 $\Lambda_c^+ \gamma$	not seen	

[a] Assuming isospin conservation, so that the other third is $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$.

[b] A test that the isospin is indeed 0, so that the particle is indeed a Λ_c^+ .

$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$ BRANCHING RATIOS

$\Gamma(\Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \pi^-)/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$ Γ_2/Γ_1

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.08	90	EDWARDS	95 CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV

$\Gamma(\Sigma_c(2455)^0 \pi^+)/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$ Γ_3/Γ_1

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.07	90	EDWARDS	95 CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV

$[\Gamma(\Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \pi^-) + \Gamma(\Sigma_c(2455)^0 \pi^+)]/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$ $(\Gamma_2+\Gamma_3)/\Gamma_1$

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.36	90		FRABETTI	94 E687	γ Be, $\bar{E}_\gamma = 220$ GeV
0.46 ± 0.14		21	ALBRECHT	93F ARG	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \text{ 3-body})/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$ Γ_4/Γ_1

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.54 ± 0.14	16	ALBRECHT	93F ARG	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

$$\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^0) / \Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-) \qquad \Gamma_5 / \Gamma_1$$

$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^0$ decay is forbidden by isospin conservation if this state is in fact a Λ_c .

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<0.91	90	EDWARDS	95 CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV

$$\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \gamma) / \Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-) \qquad \Gamma_6 / \Gamma_1$$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<0.52	90	EDWARDS	95 CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV

$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$ REFERENCES

ALBRECHT	97	PL B402 207	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
EDWARDS	95	PRL 74 3331	K.W. Edwards <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
FRABETTI	94	PRL 72 961	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
ALBRECHT	93F	PL B317 227	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)